

Listing of Metropolitan Areas With Over One Million Inhabitants in 1990 (Listed numerically by population rank, and alphabetically)

| Pro- <br> file <br> No. | Numerical Listing |  | Alphabetical Listing |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Code | Metropolitan Area | Pro- <br> file <br> No. | Code | Metropolitan Area |
| 1 | NYC | New York--Northern New Jersey--Long Island CMSA | 12 | ATL | Atlanta |
| 2 | LOS | Los Angeles--Anaheim--Riverside, CA CMSA | 18 | BAL | Baltimore |
| 3 | CHI | Chicago--Gary--Lake County, IL--IN--WI CMSA | 7 | BOS | Boston |
| 4 | SFC | San Francisco--Oakland--San Jose, CA CMSA | 33 | BUF | Buffalo |
| 5 | PHI | Philadelphia--Wilmington--Trenton, PA--NJ--DE--MD CMSA | 34 | CHA | Charlotte |
| 6 | DET | Detroit--Ann Arbor, MI CMSA | 3 | CHI | Chicago |
| 7 | BOS | Boston--Lawrence--Salem, MA--NH CMSA | 23 | CIN | Cincinatti |
| 8 | WAS | Washington, DC--MD--VA MSA | 13 | CLE | Cleveland |
| 9 | DAL | Dallas--Fort Worth, TX CMSA | 29 | COL | Columbus |
| 10 | HOU | Houston--Galveston--Brazoria, TX CMSA | 9 | DAL | Dallas |
| 11 | MIA | Miami--Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA | 22 | DEN | Denver |
| 12 | ATL | Atlanta, GA MSA | 6 | DET | Detroit |
| 13 | CLE | Cleveland--Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA | 36 | HAR | Hartford |
| 14 | SEA | Seattle--Tacoma, WA CMSA | 10 | HOU | Houston |
| 15 | SDG | San Diego, CA MSA | 31 | IND | Indianapolis |
| 16 | MIN | Minneapolis Paul, MN--WI MSA | 25 | KSC | Kansas City |
| 17 | STL | St. Louis, MO--IL MSA | 2 | LOS | Los Angeles |
| 18 | BAL | Baltimore, MD MSA | 11 | MIA | Miami |
| 19 | PIT | Pittsburgh--Beaver Valley, PA CMSA | 24 | MIL | Milwaukee |
| 20 | PHX | Phoenix, AZ MSA | 16 | MIN | Minneapolis |
| 21 | TAM | Tampa--St. Petersburg--Clearwater, FL MSA | 32 | NRL | New Orleans |
| 22 | DEN | Denver--Boulder, CO CMSA | 1 | NYC | New York City |
| 23 | CIN | Cincinnati--Hamilton, OH--KY--IN CMSA | 28 | NFK | Norfolk |
| 24 | MIL | Milwaukee--Racine, WI CMSA | 37 | ORL | Orlando |
| 25 | KSC | Kansas City, MO--KS MSA | 5 | PHI | Philadelphia |
| 26 | SAC | Sacramento, CA MSA | 20 | PHX | Phoenix |
| 27 | POR | Portland--Vancouver, OR--WA CMSA | 19 | PIT | Pittsburgh |
| 28 | NFK | Norfolk--Virginia Beach--Newport News, VA MSA | 27 | POR | Portland |
| 29 | COL | Columbus, OH MSA | 35 | PRO | Providence |
| 30 | SAT | San Antonio, TX MSA | 39 | ROC | Rochester |
| 31 | IND | Indianapolis, IN MSA | 26 | SAC | Sacramento |
| 32 | NRL | New Orleans, LA MSA | 17 | STL | St. Louis |
| 33 | BUF | Buffalo--Niagara Falls, NY CMSA | 38 | SLC | Salt Lake City |
| 34 | CHA | Charlotte--Gastonia--Rock Hill, NC--SC MSA | 30 | SAT | San Antonio |
| 35 | PRO | Providence--Pawtucket--Fall River, RI--MA CMSA | 15 | SDG | San Diego |
| 36 | HAR | Hartford--New Britain--Middletown, CT CMSA | 4 | SFC | San Francisco |
| 37 | ORL | Orlando, FL MSA | 14 | SEA | Seattle |
| 38 | SLC | Salt Lake City--Ogden, UT MSA | 21 | TAM | Tampa |
| 39 | ROC | Rochester, NY MSA | 8 | WAS | Washington DC |

## REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188

| Public reporting burden for this collection of Information is estimated to average 1 hour per $r$ instructions; searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, a infomation. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this coll reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Sevices, Directorate for information Ope Highway, Suite 1204'Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the O'ffice of Management and Budg Washington, DC 20503 | onse, including the time for reviewing ompleting and reviewing the collection of of Information, Including suggestions for ns and Reports 1215 Jefferson Davls aperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave blank) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ( 2. REPORTDATE $\begin{aligned} & \text { November } 1993\end{aligned}$ | 3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED |
| 4. TTLE AND SUBTITLE <br> Journey to Work Trends in the United States and Its Major Metropolitan Areas, 1960-1990 | 5. FUNDING NUMBERS <br> HW362 |
| 6. AUTHOR(S) <br> Michael A. Rossetti, Barbara S. Eversole |  |
| 7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) <br> U.S. Department of Transportation <br> Research and Special Programs Administration <br> John A. Volpe National Transportation Systems Center <br> Cambridge, MA 02142 | 8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORTNUMBER |
| 9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) <br> U.S. Department of Transportation <br> Federal Highway Administration <br> Office of Highway Information Management <br> Washington. DC 20590 | 10. SPONSORING/MONITO RING AGENCY REPORTNUMBER |

11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

## 12a. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILTY STATEMENT

## 12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE

This document is available to the public through the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161

## 13. ABSTRACT(Maximum 200 words)

This report identified the changes which have occurred from 1960 to 1990 in population and demographics, worker characteristics, means of travel to work, household vehicle availability, and geographic revisions in the United States and its large metropolitan areas. The report is based on the U.S. Bureau of the Census data from decennial data sets.

Selected Census Information for 1960. 1970, 1980 and 1990 was summarized from available Census data sets, and to a more limited extent from Census publications. Due to the thirty year time span, two levels of geography are used to present and analyze these data. In producing this report, evaluations were made of differences in selected data items over the Involved time period. The report summarizes these evaluations and presents the resultants data in a series of tables, figures, metropolitan statistical profiles and maps.

Chapter 1 of the report contains background information, technical details about the data and geographic conventions that were used in the analysis. Chapter 2 presents national summary information for joumey-to-work trends over the thirty year period. Chapter 3 looks at demographic characteristics in large metropolitan areas. Chapter 4 considers the characteristics of the work trip, worker residences and places of work, commuter flows and travel times within large metropolitan areas. Chapter 5 examines the means of transportation used by metropolitan area workers. Chapter 6 looks at trends in households, vehicle ownership and availability. Chapter 7 identifies how these data are affected by the latest geographic revision, showing what has occured since 1990. The Profiles provide detailed statistical informatlon, and maps for the U.S. as a whole, and for each of the 39 metropolitan areas that formed the core of this study.

## 14. SUBJ ECTTERMS

Joumey to Work, Census data, Travel, Travel trends, Travel mode, Commuting, Metropolitan area, Transportation statistics
15. NUMBER OF PAGES 245
16. PRICE CODE
17. SECURTY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT

Unclassified

## 18. SECURTY CLASSIFICATION

 OF THIS PAGE Unclassified19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT

Unclassified
20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT

# JOURNEY-TO-WORK TRENDS IN THE UNITED STATES AND ITS MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS, 19604990 

U.S. Department of Transportation<br>Research and Special Programs Administration John A. Volpe National Transportation Systems Center Cambridge, MA

## Prepared for

U.S. Department of Transportation

Federal Highway Administration
Office of Highway Information Management
Washington, D.C.
FINAL REPORT

## PREFACE/ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The work was supported by a project plan agreement between the Federal Highway Administration, Office of Highway Information Management, and the Volpe National Transportation Systems Center.

We thank the following individuals who offered guidance, support and special services during the course of the project: Alan Pisarski, James J. McDonnell, Matthew Rabkin, and Jeffrey Turner. We also thank the Journey to Work and Migration Branch of the Bureau of the Census. Special appreciation goes to Anne McEwan who provided exceptional editorial and production support during the final draft.

## NOTICE

This document is disseminated under the sponsorship of the Department of Transportation in the interest of information exchange. The United States Government assumes no liability for its contents or use thereof.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Thirty Year Trends, 1960-1990 ..... ES-1
Population and Workers ..... ES-1
Commuting ..... ES-2
Household Vehicles ..... ES-2
Ten Year Trends, 1980-1990 ..... ES-3
Population and Workers ..... ES-3
Commuting ..... ES-3
Household Vehicles ..... ES-3
Geographic Revisions in Metropolitan Areas ..... ES-4
CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION
An Overview. ..... 1-1
Background. ..... 1-1
Guide to Using the Report ..... 1-2
Cautions on Using Data in the Tables ..... 1-2
Report Organization ..... 1-4
Sources of Data ..... 1-5
Limitations and Accuracy of the Data ..... 1-5
Geography Considerations ..... 1-5
Definition of Metropolitan Area ..... 1-5
Revisions to Geographic Boundaries ..... 1-6
New England ..... 1-7
Data Definitions ..... 1-7
Urban and Rural ..... 1-7
Household ..... 1-7
Income of Households and Median Income ..... 1-9
Vehicles Available ..... 1-9
Employment Status ..... 1-9
Place of Work ..... 1-10
Means of Transportation ..... 1-12
Private Vehicle Occupancy ..... 1-12
Time Leaving Home to Go to Work ..... 1-13
Travel Time to Work ..... 1-13
CHAPTER 2. NATIONAL SUMMARY
Commuting Indicators. ..... 2-1
Thirty Year Trends ..... 2-1
Ten Year Trends ..... 2-4

## TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont.)

Household Formations ..... 2-7
Urban Populations ..... 2-7
Growth in the Number of Workers ..... 2-7
Workers per Household ..... 2-1 1
Density Indicators ..... 2-11
Choice of Mode to Work ..... 2-13
Driving Alone ..... 2-13
Carpooling ..... 2-1 3
Public Transit ..... 2-13
Walking to Work ..... 2-15
Working at Home ..... 2-15
Travel Time. ..... 2-15
Time Leaving Home ..... 2-15
Total Vehicles and Vehicles Per Household. ..... 2-16
Zero Vehicle Households ..... 2-16
One Vehicle Households ..... 2-17
Two Vehicle Households ..... 2-17
Three or More Vehicle Households ..... 2-17
CHAPTER 3. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS
Population: Areawide, Central County, and Suburban County ..... 3-1
Comparative Growth Rates in Central Counties and Suburban Counties ..... 3-1
Household Formation and Size ..... 3-8
Urban Populations ..... 3-8
Household Income ..... 3-14
CHAPTER 4. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK TRIP: WORKER RESIDENCES, PLACES OF WORK, COMMUTER FLOWS, AND TRAVEL TIMES
Characteristics of Workers ..... 4-1
Growth in the Number of Workers ..... 4-1
The Rise in Workers to Total Population ..... 4-2
The Male/Female Distribution of Workers ..... 4-2
Workers per Household and Workers per Family ..... 4-12
Workers by Place of Residence and Place of Work ..... 4-14
Workers Living in Central Counties ..... 4-15
Workers Living in Suburban Counties ..... 4-20
Jobs to Workers in Central Counties ..... 4-20

## TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont.)

Commuter Flows and Travel Times ..... 4-20
Intracounty and Intercounty Commuting Trends ..... 4-20
Commuting Flows ..... 4-25
Travel Time ..... 4-36
Time Leaving Home to Go to Work ..... 4-36
CHAPTER 5. MEANS OF JOURNEY TO WORK
The Use of Privately Owned Vehicles for Commuting ..... 5-1
Commuting Shares Accounted for by Privately Owned Vehicles ..... 5-1
Privately Owned Vehicles - Drivers, Passengers and Occupancy Rates ..... 5-4
Individual Modal Trends ..... 5-4
Driving Alone ..... 5-4
Carpooling ..... 5-14
Public Transit (Bus and Rail) ..... 5-14
Working at Home ..... 5-21
Bicycling and Walking to Work ..... 5-25
CHAPTER 6. VEHICLE OWNERSHIP AND AVAILABILITY
Trends in Household Vehicle Ownership ..... 6-1
Average Number of Vehicles per Household ..... 6-7
Zero Vehicle Households ..... 6-7
One Vehicle Households ..... 6-7
Two Vehicle Households ..... 6-7
Three or More Vehicle Households ..... 6-9
CHAPTER 7. SELECTED CHANGES BASED ON 1992 GEOGRAPHIC REDEFINITION
Geographic Boundary Changes ..... 7. 1
Changes in Total Areawide Population and Population Density ..... 7-1
Changes in Total Areawide Workers ..... 7-5
Changes in Total Areawide Vehicle Populations ..... 7-5
Changes in Land Area ..... 7-5
PROFILES. U.S. AND METROPOLITAN AREA MAPS AND STATISTICAL PROFILES
National Summary Statistics ..... P-5
New York-Northern New Jersey- Long Island, NY-NJ CMSA ..... P-7
Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA ..... P-9

## TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont.)

Chicago-Gary-LakeCounty,IL-IN-WICMSA ..... P-11
San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA ..... P-13
Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA ..... P-15
Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA ..... P-17
Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA ..... P-19
Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA ..... P-21
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA ..... P-23
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA ..... P-25
Miami- Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA ..... P-27
Atlanta, GA MSA ..... P-. 29
Cleveland- Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA ..... P-3 1
Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA ..... P-33
San Diego, CA MSA ..... P-35
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA ..... P-37
St. Louis, MO-IL MSA ..... P-39
Baltimore, MD MSA ..... P-41
Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA ..... P-43
Phoenix, AZ MSA ..... P-45
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA ..... P-47
Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA ..... P-49
Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA ..... P-5 1
Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA ..... P-53
Kansas City, MO-KS MSA ..... P-55
Sacramento, CA MSA ..... P-57
Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA ..... P-59
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA ..... P-61
Columbus, OH MSA ..... P-63
San Antonio, TX MSA ..... P-65
Indianapolis, IN MSA ..... P-67
New Orleans, LA MSA ..... P-69
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA ..... P-71
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA ..... P-73
Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA ..... P-75
Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA ..... P-77
Orlando, FL MSA ..... P-79
Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT CMSA ..... P-81
Rochester, NY MSA ..... P-83
APPENDIX A. Changes in MSA/CMSA County List, 1974-1983 ..... A-I
APPENDIX B. List of all Counties in Metropolitan Areas - 1983 Geography ..... B-I

## LIST OF TABLES

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

1-1 Listing of Metropolitan Areas With Over One Million Inhabitants in 1990 (Listed numerically by population rank, and alphabetically) ..... 1-3
1-2 Effect of 1983 OMB Revisions on Geographies of 1990
Metropolitan Areas with Over One Million Inhabitants ..... 1-8
CHAPTER 2. NATIONAL SUMMARY
2-1 Journey-to-Work Comparisons, National Totals, 1960-1990 ..... 2-2
2-2 National Trends 1960-1990 Factors, U.S. Totals Compared to Metropolitan Areas With Over One Million Inhabitants ..... 2-3
2-3 Ten Year Trends in Journey-to-Work Factors, U.S. Totals Compared to Metropolitan Areas With Over One Million Inhabitants (based on 1983 geography) ..... 2-5
2-4 Journey-to-Work Profile: National Summary Statistics 1990 ..... 2-6
2-5 Selected Demographic and Commuting Comparisons, U.S. and Large Metropolitan Areas, 1990 ..... 2-7
2-6 Indicators, Trends, and Factsheet for Journey-to-Work Patterns, 1980-1990 ..... 2-8
2-7 Journey to Work, 1990, Maximums and Minimums by State ..... 2-9
2-8 Journey to Work, 1990, Maximums and Minimums by Metropolitan Area ..... 2-10
2-9 Labor Force Participation Rates by Sex, Percentages, 1960-1990 ..... 2-11
2-10 Departure Times to Work, U.S. and Metropolitan Area Comparisons, 1990 ..... 2-15
CHAPTER 3. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS
3-1 Population (Areawide, Central and Suburban Counties) 1960-1980 ..... 3-2
3-1A Population (Areawide, Central and Suburban Counties) 1980-1990 ..... 3-4
3-2 Fastest and Slowest Growing Metropolitan Areas, Percent Changes by Decade ..... 3-5
3-3 Fastest Growing Suburban Counties in Large U.S. Metropolitan Areas, 1960-1980 and 1980-1990 ..... 3-5
3-4 Central County Population, 1960-1990 ..... 3-9
3-5 Relationship of Central County to Areawide Population, 1980-1990 ..... 3-1 1
3-6 Demographic Ratios and Urban/Rural Population Percentages, 1990 ..... 3-15
3-7 Median Household Income and Percent of Households in Income Intervals, Thirty-Nine Metropolitan Areas, 1990 ..... 3-16

## LIST OF TABLES (Cont.)

CHAPTER 4. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK TRIP: WORKER RESIDENCES, PLACES OF WORK, COMMUTER FLOWS AND TRAVEL TIMES
4-1 Worker Comparisons, U.S. and Thirty-Nine Metropolitan Areas, 1990 ..... 4-1
4-2 Workers by Place of Residence
(Areawide, Central, and Suburban Counties) 1960-1980 ..... 4-4
4-2A Workers by Place of Residence (Areawide, Central, and Suburban Counties) 1980-1990 ..... 4-7
4-3 Workers As a Percent of Population, 1960-1980 ..... 4-8
4-3A Workers As a Percent of Population, 1980-1990 ..... 4-9
4-4 Workers by Gender, 1960-1980 ..... 4-10
4-4A Workers by Gender, 1980-1990 ..... 4-11
4-5 Workers per Household, 1980 and 1990, for Large Metropolitan Areas ..... 4-14
4-6 Workers by County of Residence, Large Metropolitan Areas, 1960-1990 ..... 4-15
4-7 Central County Workers, 1960-1990 ..... 4-17
4-8 Place of Work, Workers Living in Central Counties, 1980 ..... 4-18
4-8A Place of Work, Workers Living in Central Counties, 1990 ..... 4-19
4-9 Place of Work, Workers Living in Suburban Counties, 1980 ..... 4-23
4-9A Place of Work, Workers Living in Suburban Counties, 1990 ..... 4-24
4-10 Workers Living \& Working in the Same County, 1960-1980 ..... 4-29
4-10A Workers Living \& Working in the Same County, 1980-1990 ..... 4-30
4-11 Workers Living \& Working in Different Counties, 1960-1980 ..... 4-31
4-11A Workers Living \& Working in Different Counties, 1980-1990 ..... 4-32
4-12 Journey-to-Work Flows, Share of Commuters, 1980 and 1990 ..... 4-34
4-13 Journey-to-Work Flows, Mean Travel Times and Percent Changes, 1980 and 1990 ..... 4-38
4-14 Travel Time Intervals to Work, Percent Distribution (in minutes), 1990 ..... 4-39
4-15 Departure Time Intervals for Work Trips, U.S. and Large Metropolitan Areas, Percentage Distributions, 1990 ..... 4-40
4-16 Time Leaving Home to Go to Work, 1990 ..... 4-41
CHAPTER 5. MEANS OF JOURNEY TO WORK
5-1 Workers Use of Privately Owned Vehicles, 1960-1980 ..... 5-2
5-1A Workers Use of Privately Owned Vehicles, 1980-1990 ..... 5-3
5-2 Workers Travel by Privately Owned Vehicles, Percent Change Between 1960-1980 ..... 5-5
5-2A Workers Travel by Privately Owned Vehicles, Percent Change Between 1980-1990 ..... 5-6
5-3 Privately Owned Vehicle Occupancy, 1970-1980 ..... 5-7
5-3A Privately Owned Vehicle Occupancy, 1980-1990 ..... 5-8
5-4 Privately Owned Vehicle Occupancy, Central and Suburban Counties, 1990 ..... 5-9
5-5 Privately Owned Vehicle Drivers and Passengers, Percent Change Between 1980-1990 ..... 5-10

## LIST OF TABLES (Cont.)

5-6 Journey to Work by Mode, 1980 ..... 5-1 1
5-6A Journey to Work by Mode, 1990 ..... 5-12
5-7 Journey-to-Work Mode Share, 1990 ..... 5-13
5-8 Journey to Work by Vehicle Pools, 1990 ..... 5-16
5-9 Journey to Work by Bus, Percent Change Between 1960-1980 ..... 5-19
5-9A Journey to Work by Public Transit, Percent Change Between 1980-1990 ..... 5-20
CHAPTER 6. VEHICLE OWNERSHIP AND AVAILABILITY
6-1 Households by Vehicle Availability, 1980-1990 ..... 6-2
6-2 Households by Vehicle Availability, Percent Change 1960-1980 ..... 6-5
6-2A Households by Vehicle Availability, Percent Change 1980-1990 ..... 6-6
CHAPTER 7. SELECTED CHANGES BASED ON 1992 GEOGRAPHIC REDEFINITION
7-1 Changes in Metropolitan Areas as a Result of the 1992 OMB Revision ..... 7-2
7-2 1990 Population, 1983 \& 1992 Geography Definition ..... 7-3
7-3 1990 Worker Population, 1983 \& 1992 Geography Definition ..... 7-4
7-4 1990 Workers as a Percent of Population, 1983 \& 1992 Geography Definition ..... 7-6
7-5 1990 Vehicle Availability, 1983 \& 1992 Geography Definition ..... 7-8
7-6 1990 Land Area (in Square Miles), 1983 \& 1992 Geography Definition ..... 7-10
7-7 1990 Vehicle Population, 1983 \& 1992 Geography Definition ..... 7-11
7-8 1990 Population Density Per Square Mile, 1983 \& 1992 Geography Definition ..... 7-12
7-9 1990 Worker Density Per Square Mile, 1983 \& 1992 Geography Definition ..... 7-13
7-10 1990 Vehicle Density Per Square Mile, 1983 \& 1992 Geography Definition ..... 7-14
PROFILES. U.S. AND METROPOLITAN AREA MAPS AND STATISTICAL PROFILES
P-1 Listing of Metropolitan Areas With Over One Million Inhabitants in 1990 ..... P-2

## LIST OF FIGURES

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
ES-1 Total Population and Full-Time Workers 1960 and 1990 ..... ES-1
ES-2 Total Workers by Sex 1960 and 1990 ..... ES-1
ES-3 Total Worker Commutes by Mode 1960 and 1990 ..... ES-2
ES-4 Total Households by Number of Household Vehicles, 1960 and 1990 ..... ES-2
ES-5 Effect of Geographic Revision on Total Population of Metropolitan Areas ..... ES-4
CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION
1-1 Effect of Geographic Revisions on Suburban Population, Thirty-Nine Metropolitan Areas, 1960-1990 ..... 1-8
CHAPTER 2. NATIONAL SUMMARY
2-1 Selected Density Indicators, 1990 - 39 Metropolitan Areas ..... 2-12
2-2 Means of Journey to Work, 1990 - National and Metropolitan Area Totals ..... 2-14
CHAPTER 3. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS
3-1 Central County Comparisons, 1990 - Percent Areawide Population \& Land ..... 3-7
3-2 Effect of 1983 Geographic Revision on Area Population ..... 3-6
3-3 Changes in Central County Population, 1960-1990 ..... 3-10
3-4 Central County Share of Area Population - Percent Change 1980-1990 ..... 3-12
3-5 1990 Household Ratios ..... 3-13
CHAPTER4. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK TRIP: WORKER RESIDENCES, PLACES OF WORK, COMMUTER FLOWS, AND TRAVEL TIMES
4-1 Percent Workers to Total Population, 1960-1990 ..... 4-3
4-2 Male/Female Worker Ratios, 1960-1990 ..... 4-6
4-3 Workers Per Family - Percentage Distributions (1989 Data) ..... 4-13
4-4 Workers Residing in Central County - Work Location - 1990 ..... 4-16
4-5 Workers Residing in Suburban Counties Work Location - 1990 ..... 4-21
4-6 Central County Jobs to Workers, 1990 ..... 4-22
4-7 Workers Living \& Working in Same County - Percent Change 1960-1990 ..... 4-26
4-8 Workers Living \& Working in Different Counties - Percent Change 1960-1990 ..... 4-27
4-9 Commuter Flows - Percent Distribution, 1990 ..... 4-28
4-10 Mean Travel Time to Work, 1980 and 1990 ..... 4-37

## LIST OF FIGURES (Cont.)

## CHAPTER 5. MEANS OF JOURNEY TO WORK

5-1 Drive Alone vs. Vehicle Pool Trips - Percent of All Work Trips, 1990 ..... 5-15
5-2 Vehicle Pools in Commuting, 1990 - Percent of All Private Vehicle Trips ..... 5-18
5-3 Commuting by Bus/Streetcar to Work - Percent Change 1980-1990 ..... 5-22
5-4 Commuting by Bus/Streetcar to Work - Percent Change 1960-1990 ..... 5-23
5-5 Commuting by Rail or Subway to Work - Percent Change, 1960-1990 ..... 5-24
5-6 Work at Home, 1980-1990 - Number of Workers and Percent Change ..... 5-26
5-7 Walk and Bike to Work, 1990 - Percent Distribution ..... 5-27
CHAPTER 6. VEHICLE OWNERSHIP AND AVAILABILITY
6-1 Total Vehicles and Population - Percent Change, 1980-1990 ..... 6-3
6-2 Vehicles Per Square Mile, 1990 ..... 6-4
6-3 Zero Vehicle Households, 1980-1990 - Percent Change, Central and Suburban County ..... 6-8
6-4 Three+ Vehicle Households, 1980-1990 - Percent Change, Central and Suburban County ..... 6-10

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

How people in the United States travel to work is affected by demographic and worker characteristics, the availability of alternative modes of commuting, perceived travel time and the supply and location of jobs. This report explores commuting behavior on both a national and a metropolitan area basis from data drawn from the U.S. Decennial Census. Topics covered in the report include: population characteristics, characteristics of workers, mode choice for the commute trip and vehicle ownership and availability, and the effect on the data of geographic revisions. The thirty year trends from 1960-1990 are observed, as well as the more recent trends over the ten years from 1980-1990. Two levels of analysis are presented. First, national level trends are looked at, followed by an analysis of trends in large metropolitan areas.

## Thirty Year Trends, 1960-1990

Population and Workers. Over the thirty year period from 1960-1990 the U.S. population increased $39 \%$ from 179 million to 249 million, and the number of households increased $73 \%$ from 53 million in 1960 to 92 million in 1990. During this same period, however, household size decreased from 3.35 persons per household to 2.63 persons per household.

The number of workers from 1960-1990 increased $78 \%$, from about 65 million to 115 million (Figure ES-l). This increase in the number of workers is almost twice the rate of population growth. Much of the increase can be attributed to increasing numbers of women in the workforce. In 1960, women comprised only $32.3 \%$ of the workforce, but by 1990 this number had jumped to $45.3 \%$ (Figure ES-2). Also of note is that the percent of workers with jobs outside their county of residence increased $200 \%$ between 1960 and 1990, while the percent of central county commutes declined.

Metropolitan areas with populations over one million increased from thirty-four areas in 1960 to thirty-nine areas in 1990. Population within these metropolitan areas increased much more than the

Figure ES-I. Total Population and Full-Time Workers 1960 and 1990


Figure ES-2. Total Workers by Sex 1960 and 1990

national figures, growing from 77 million people in 1960 to 124 million people in 1990, a $60 \%$ increase. By definition, population is much more dense in the metropolitan areas than in the U.S. as a whole, with 664 persons per square mile in the former and only 70 persons per square mile in the latter. A decrease in household size, much the same as the national decrease, resulted in persons per household dropping from 3.24 in 1960 to 2.65 in 1990.

In the thirty-nine metropolitan areas the number of workers increased at a faster rate than nationally. The figures more than doubled from 29 million workers in 1960 to almost 60 million workers in 1990. Each successive decade from 1960 onward produced a $22 \%$ average annual growth rate from 1960-1990. Nationally in 1990, there were 33 workers per square mile, while in the metropolitan areas there were 320 workers per square mile. The number of women in the workforce in the metropolitan areas increased almost identically to the national figures, from $33.6 \%$ to $45.6 \%$.

Commuting. Private vehicle trips increased consistently as more people began to drive alone to work. From 1960-1990, total workers increased by $78 \%$, while workers commuting by private vehicle rose from 43 million in 1960 to 101 million in 1990, or about $135.5 \%$. By 1990, workers commuting by private vehicle accounted for $88 \%$ of all commute trips (Figure ES-3). Transit decreased from 7.8 million in 1960 to 5.9 million in 1990 as more and more people began to drive alone to work. Departure times were spread over many hours, with most workers departing between 7:00 A.M. and 829 A.M. An important external factor affecting commuting behavior is increasing suburbanization of the United States. Those workers whose jobs were located outside their counties

Figure ES-3. Total Worker Commutes by Mode 1960 and 1990
 of residence rose from 9 million in 1960 to 27.5 million in 1990, a gain of $206 \%$, the fastest rising segment of work commuters.

In almost every instance from 1960-1990, private vehicles captured increasingly larger shares of all metropolitan area work trips. Indeed, private vehicle trips increased from $61 \%$ of all commute trips in 1960 to $83 \%$ in 1990. In fourteen of the thirty-nine metropolitan areas private vehicles accounted for over $90 \%$ of total 1990 commute trips. Also in 1990, transit ridership in metropolitan areas was $9 \%$, while only $5.3 \%$ nationally.

Household Vehicles. Household vehicle growth was very strong, almost tripling from 54.8 million in 1960 to 152.4 million in 1990. In 1960, the average household had only one vehicle, but that figure rose to 1.66 by 1990 as multiple vehicle -households became the majority. Similarly, the number of households with three or more vehicles increased to $17 \%$ of all households or nearly 16 million in 1990, up from only 1.3 million in 1960 , becoming the fastest growing of all household types. Almost all the growth in vehicles has occurred in households with two or more vehicles. These growth patterns are illustrated in Figure ES-4. Additional factors affecting household ownership of vehicles include the increase in average -vehicle age and the advent of smaller, more fuel efficient

Figure ES4 Total Households by Number of Household Vehicles, 1960 and 1990

automobiles. From 1960-1990 vehicles per household in the metropolitan areas increased from 1.0 to 1.59 , while vehicles per person increased from 0.31 to 0.58 . Overall, suburban counties had higher growth rates in vehicles per household than central counties.

## Ten Year Trends, 1980-1990

Population and Workers. In the ten years from 1980-1990 the U.S. population increased $9.8 \%$, from 227 million people to 248 million people and the number of households increased $14 \%$ from 80 million to 92 million. Persons per household, continuing the trend from 1960 onward, declined $4.4 \%$ from 2.75 to 2.63. The number of workers increased $19 \%$, from 97 million to 115 million. Workers per household in contrast, increased less than $5 \%$, from 1.22 to 1.25 . The comparatively small increase in workers per household is explained by the dramatic tandem drop in household size. Workers who worked in their county of residence increased $25 \%$ from 1980-1990, while workers who worked outside their county of residence increased almost $50 \%$.

The population increased slightly faster in metropolitan areas than in the U.S. as a whole, from 111 million in 1980 to 124 million in 1990. Persons per household in the thirty-nine metropolitan areas in 1990 ranged from a high of 3.04 in Salt Lake City to a low of 2.32 in Tampa. The number of workers in the metropolitan areas also rose slightly faster than the number of workers nationally, from 46 million in 1980 to 59.7 million in 1990. The number of workers per household rose from 1.18 in 1980 to 1.31 in 1990. Again, like the national numbers listed above, this increase appears much less static in light of decreasing household size. From 1980-1990, among the metropolitan areas, the maximum number of workers per household was 1.52 in Washington, D.C., while the minimum was in Tampa with 1.05. The maximum number of workers as a percent of population was in Washington, D.C. with $56.4 \%$, while the minimum was in New Orleans with $41.5 \%$.

Commuting. In 1980, $64 \%$ of all commuters drove alone to work; by 1990 the drive alone share had increased to $73 \%$. This increase in the rate of driving alone substantially affected other joumey-towork modes. Transit use, for example, fell from $6.2 \%$ to $5.1 \%$ from 1980-1990. The share of people walking to work decreased from 5.4 million in 1980 to 4.5 million in 1990. Additionally, the percentage of persons using carpools declined $32 \%$. Time spent commuting has increased slowly from 21.7 minutes in 1980 to 22.4 minutes in 1990.

Much of the gain in numbers of people driving alone from 1980 to 1990 came at the expense of car-pooling, and to a lesser degree, transit. Transit declined from $6.22 \%$ in 1980 to $5.12 \%$ in 1990 . Working at home showed an increase from 2.2 million in 1980 to 3.4 million in 1990. However, over the thirty years from 1960-1990 working at home experienced an overall $27 \%$ loss in share of commute modes. Central county to central county and suburban county to same suburban county commute trips composed the majority of trips for the metropolitan areas in 1990. In 1990, workers in metropolitan areas averaged 25.2 minutes commuting to their jobs.

Household Vehicles. The dramatic rise in vehicles per household mentioned above halted and from 1980-1990 the number of vehicles per household grew only $5 \%$, from 1.61 in 1980 to 1.66 in 1990. Vehicles per worker declined a small amount from 1.34 to 1.32 . Between 1980 and 1990 zero vehicle households, as a percentage of all households, declined by $11 \%$ while households with three or more vehicles remained constant.

The unprecedented growth in the number of vehicles per household that occurred between 19601980 slowed (much like the figures for the U.S. as a whole) from 1.52 in 1980 to 1.59 in 1990. From 1980-1990 seventeen central counties had declines in zero vehicle households and thirty counties experienced growth in three or more vehicle households. In 1990, Tampa and Sacramento, at 1.45 vehicles per worker, tied for the maximum number, while New York City had the minimum with 0.93 vehicles per worker.

## Geographic Revisions in Metropolitan Areas

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) periodically revises the geographic boundaries of metropolitan areas, thus affecting data comparisons for Census journey-to-work data. Figure ES-5 shows the effect of the 1983 revision on total population in large metropolitan areas. The net effect was to increase area population counts. As a result of the revision, population in metropolitan areas changed in 1980 from 102 million to 110.7 million. The bulk of this Report includes tables using the 1974 and 1983 OMB definitions. In 1992, OMB again updated the definition of metropolitan areas. The effect of this was a general expansion in the land area of the thirtynine metropolitan areas. Chapter 7 includes tables comparing figures using the 1983 and 1992 OMB definitions. The expansion affects the demographic

Figure ES-S. Effect of Geographic Revision on Total Population of Metropolitan Areas
 characteristics of the land area in two ways. First, population in the metropolitan areas increased slightly. Second, population density declined as larger, less populated counties were added to the boundaries of the metropolitan areas.

## Chapter 1

## INTRODUCTION

Chapter 1 provides an overview and reviews the background of this report. It addresses issues of geographic revision, the sources and definitions of data, and the limitations of the data. Guidance is provided on using and interpreting the data tables found in the report. The organization of the report is then outlined and discussed.

## An Overview

This report documents the changes that occurred nationwide between 1960 and 1990 in joumey-towork demographic characteristics, geographic flows, mode of travel to work, vehicle availability, and other related indicators of commuting activity by U.S. workers. ${ }^{1}$ Thirty years ago, most commuter tips were traditional, home-to-work, suburb-to-central city trips. A journey to work in 1990 is more likely to include side trips for day care, for convenience shopping, or some other purpose aside from getting to or from work. It is also more likely to occur entirely within suburban counties. In this report, particular emphasis is placed on the 1980-1990 period, where rapidly changing socioeconomic factors may help to explain various trends that occurred.

Most of the data used in this report are from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File (STF) 3, and earlier editions of the Census of Population and Housing.

In the chapters that follow, more detailed information is provided for each of the thirty-nine metropolitan areas having over one million residents as reported in the 1990 Census and defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The general structure is to report information at three levels: 1) metropolitan areawide data, 2) central county data, and 3) suburban county data. By subject area, the report looks at population and households, worker characteristics, places of work and residence, worker flows and travel times, mode of travel, and vehicle availability.

## Background

In 1986, the FHWA published the report Journey-to-Work Trends Based on 1960, 1970, and 1980
Decennial Censuses ${ }^{2}$ (from now on called the Trends report). The report was prepared for use by policy makers, program managers, and researchers in the analysis of the highway and transportation system. The design and content of the report were guided by a special task force of the TRB Committee on Data Collection and Information Systems. Material in the FHWA report was the basis of the highly regarded Commuting in America ${ }^{3}$ report.

[^0]3 Pisarski, A. "Commuting in America" (Eno Foundation, 1987)

A DOT Working Group on Journey to Work was established in 1992 to guide the writing of the present report. The objective of this report was to update and expand the information in the Trends report. The Trends report covered thirty-four metropolitan areas. Due to changes in population, the list of new areas has grown to thirty-nine areas, encompassing six additions and one deletion (Dayton/Springfield). ${ }^{4}$ Table 1-1 lists the thirty-nine metropolitan areas included in this report. The profile numbers match 1990 population ranks while the codes reference the graphs used in this report.

## Guide to Using the Report

Cautions on Using Data in the Tables. The tables in chapters two through six depict the U.S. and its thirty-nine metropolitan areas with over one million inhabitants in 1990. At the bottom of each table, totals are provided. Because there are occasional missing entries for metropolitan areas, readers should exercise caution when comparing the totals. This is especially so when comparing entries from the 1960-1980 and 1980-1990 periods, because the geography and metropolitan areas both change across the periods. Table P-1 in the Profiles section presents national level totals for many data items, and readers may wish to refer to these when making specific metropolitan area comparisons. Other details to bear in mind include:

- Metropolitan Areas: In comparing data from 1960-1980 with data from 1990, readers should note that the two groups of metropolitan areas over one million are not in direct correspondence. The 1960-1980 group contains thirty-four areas, while the 1980-1990 group has thirty-nine areas.
- Totals: Column totals reflect only metropolitan areas for which data were obtainable for all years represented on the table. Totals are provided only for the convenience of readers, and do not necessarily suggest all activity for metropolitan areas over one million. Missing data should be noted before using totals.
- Percent Changes: All totals for percent changes reflect only those metropolitan areas for which data were obtainable. Thus, any missing observations were first excluded from calculations.

[^1]| Metropolitan Area | Central County |
| :---: | :---: |
| Norfolk, VA | Norfolk City, VA |
| Charlotte NC/SC | Mecklenberg County, NC |
| Hartford, CT | Hartford City, CT |
| Orlando, FL | Orange County, FL |
| Salt Lake City, UT | Salt Lake County, UT |
| Rochester, NY | Monroe County, NY |

Table I-I. Listing of Metropolitan Areas With Over One Million Inhabitants in 1990 (Listed numerically by population rank, and alphabetically)


Report Organization. The report provides information for each of the thirty-nine metropolitan areas having over one million residents as defined by the 1990 Census figures. The general structure is to report information at three levels: 1) metropolitan areawide data, 2) central county data, and 3) suburban county data. In terms of broad themes, the report looks at population and households, worker characteristics, places of work and residence, worker flows and travel times, mode of travel, and vehicle availability.

Chapter 2 documents national changes that occurred between 1960 and 1990 in journey-to-work demographic characteristics, geographic flows, mode of travel to work, vehicle availability, and other related indicators of commuting activity by U.S. workers. Particular emphasis is placed on the years from 1980-1990, a decade of rapidly changing socioeconomic factors.

Chapter 3 describes population characteristics within the thirty-nine metropolitan areas, including trends for central and suburban counties. The effects of central county size and land area are assessed, along with such items as household formation and size, household income, and urban and rural residence. Some principal themes that emerge from the analysis include declining household size, rapid population growth in Sunbelt areas, and population growth in suburban areas.

Chapter 4 describes characteristics of the work trip. The chapter includes discussion and tables on residential and workplace location based on central/suburban county definitions and the effect of commuting flows and travel times. Also included is new data on time leaving home to go to work.

Chapter 5 includes tables on mode choice for the commute trip. Drive alone trips were foremost over the past 30 years, while losses occurred in public transit, carpooling and even walking. There was some growth in the number of people who work at home. Some factors contributing to mode choice include increases in multipurpose trips, the increase in women in the labor force, and the adoption of flexible work hours by some companies.

Chapter 6 addresses household vehicle ownership and availability, including vehicles per person and vehicles available per worker. Nearly 80 million vehicles were located within the thirty-nine metropolitan areas comprising the study group. Over the thirty-year period, vehicles per household grew $60 \%$, while vehicles per worker increased by over $50 \%$.

Chapter 7 documents the changes in geographic redefinition of the metropolitan areas. In late 1992, the U.S. Office of Management and Budget revised the geography of many metropolitan areas discussed in this report. This chapter illustrates how the new geographic boundaries affect some population, worker, and vehicle characteristics described in earlier chapters of the report.

The Profiles section includes a map showing the geography, county boundaries, and central cities of each metropolitan area. Also provided are a one-page statistical profile sheet of 1990 data for each metropolitan area and a profile of U.S. totals. Readers can obtain local commuting and demographic statistics from these profiles. Most of the data in these profiles are replicated in the topically defined tables in the preceding chapters.

The Appendices provide details on additions and deletions of counties that have resulted from geographic revisions.

## Sources of Data

The Census Bureau distributes data from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing in a series of Summary Tape Files (STF's). There are four STF series at various levels of geographic detail. In preparing this report, the STF 3A series was used. It includes sample data weighted to represent the total population. In addition, the file contains loo-percent counts and unweighted sample counts. It contains characteristics similar in content to the 1980 STF, but with expanded detail. The STF 3A provides data for states and their sub-areas in hierarchical sequence down to the block-group level. These include county, county subdivision, place (or place part), census tract/block numbering area (or part), and block group (or part).

Information was extracted from CD-ROMs and loaded onto a database manager and spreadsheet software programs. When required, data for earlier years were obtained directly from the Census Bureau or from publications commonly available in libraries, such as the Census of Population and Housing (CPH-L-80) data set.

Limitations and Accuracy of the Data. Because the geographic scale of analysis is limited to counties in this report, we cannot fully explore suburban development, reverse commuting, and suburb-to-suburb commuting. The county level analysis in this report does show major increases in commuting from the central county to suburban counties, and major increases in suburban county to suburban county. Because the objective of this report was to update the county level commuting flows presented in the earlier Trends report, movements of workers within counties, or along specific high density corridors within counties are beyond the scope of this analysis. ${ }^{5}$ Also, for each metropolitan area, its central county and suburban counties often make up much different proportions of total land area. All data should be evaluated in this light.

The 1990 census data reported in STF 3A are based on a sample and are therefore subject to both sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and loo-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census.

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire: 1) a short-form that contained certain basic demographic and housing questions (loo-percent questions), and 2) a long-form that contained the loo-percent items and a number of additional questions. For the longform, the primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. Three sampling rates were employed. Rural areas (fewer than 2,500 persons) were sampled at a rate of $1-\mathrm{in}-2$. Urban areas were sampled at a rate of 1-in-8 All other areas were sampled at a rate of 1-in-6. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the U.S., approximately l-in-6 housing units were included in the 1990 census sample.

## Geography Considerations

Definition of Metropolitan Area. The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is a large population nucleus surrounded by adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social

[^2]integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei. Each MA must contain either a place with at least 50,000 inhabitants or an urbanized area and a total population of at least 100,000 ( 75,000 in New England). An MA may also include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

If an area has more than one million inhabitants and meets certain other requirements specified in the Metropolitan Area standards published in the Federal Register, ${ }^{6}$ it is termed a Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA), consisting of two or more major components recognized as Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSA's). Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) are relatively freestanding MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's, These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan areas. The OMB defines MA's in terms of entire counties, except in the six New England states where they are defined in terms of cities and towns. The set of areas known as MSA's, PMSA's, and CMSA's are collectively designated MA's In this report, there are 19 CMSA's and 20 MSA' S. $^{7}$

Revisions to Geographic Boundaries. The MSA/CMSA boundaries in the Trends report were based on the 1974 Census boundary definitions. The 1990 Decennial Census uses the updated 1983 Census boundary definitions. A DOT Working Group on Journey to Work decided to adopt the new boundary definitions and work backward to revise the 1980 data to conform with the new definitions. Readers should note that in all the tables and figures presented in this report, the data for New York City do not include the New England portion of the CMSA (i.e., Fairfield County, Connecticut). Table 1-2 below indicates the effect of geography revisions on specific metropolitan areas. The boundaries of ten metropolitan areas remained unchanged. In twenty-three metropolitan areas the geography increased. Six areas actually decreased in size as a result of the revision process.

For 1980 data, the geographic boundaries used in the earlier Trends report were adjusted to updates based on the new geography. Counties that were either added or removed from the thirty-nine MSA' s/CMSA's were identified. Due to the way in which data were collected, it was not possible to adjust data from 1960 or 1970 using the new boundaries.' The DOT Working Group preferred to continue using the central county as a unit of analysis. Analysis based on the unit of central city was considered, but ultimately considered unsatisfactory for this report.' The Working Group also decided to limit the scope to metropolitan areas with over one million inhabitants.

6FR (12154-12160), March 30, 1990.
1 Two terms that were used in the 1980 Census are no longer being used. These are the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA), and the Standard Consolidated Statistical Area (SCSA).

8Data for many counties that had been added to the definitions of metropolitan areas over the years were not covered in the necessary detail previous to their inclusion in the new boundaries.

[^3]Two sets of trends are presented in the tables in the following chapters: 1) the 1974 OMB geographic definitions are used to show data comparisons for 1960, 1970, and 1980; and 2) the 1983 OMB definitions are used to compare data for 1980 and 1990. Thus, there will be two observations for 1980 data; existing 1980 data are revised using the 1983 definitions, but not 1970 or 1960. Figure 1-1 illustrates how the change in geography affects the 1980 count of suburban population in the thirty-nine metropolitan areas. In presenting the tables, tables using the 1983 OMB definition for 1980 data have an "A" in the table number suffix. Tables using the 1974 OMB definition for 1980 data do not have an "A" in the table number suffix.

New England. As in the Trends report, the New England portion will continue to be excluded from the New York CMSA. The Boston and Providence metropolitan areas were excluded from the 1960 and 1970 data sets. These exclusions will continue, except for most 1980 and 1990 tabulations. Hartford is new to the list, and only 1980 and 1990 data will be presented, due to the grouping of data by cities and towns rather than counties. The NECMA ${ }^{10}$ definition is employed to include the New England areas in particular analyses.

## Data Definitions

Urban and Rural. The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in: 1) Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in New York), and towns (except in the six New England states, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities"; 2) Census designated places of 2,500 or persons; 3) Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas. Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. This "urban" definition has remained basically unchanged since then.

Household. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. In loo-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

[^4]Table l-2. Effect of $\mathbf{1 9 8 3}$ OMB Revisions on Geographies of $\mathbf{1 9 9 0}$ Metropolitan Areas With Over One Million Inhabitants

| Geography <br> Unchanged | Geography <br> Increased | Geography <br> Decreased | New Areas <br> in 1990 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Los Angeles | New York | Dallas | Norfolk |
| Houston | Chicago | Atlanta | Charlotte |
| Miami | San Francisco | Denver | Hartford |
| Cleveland | Philadelphia | Cincinnati | Orlando |
| Seattle | Detroit | Indianapolis | Salt Lake City |
| San Diego | Boston | Providence | Rochester |
| Phoenix | Washington |  |  |
| Milwaukee | Minneapolis |  |  |
| San Antonio | St. Louis |  |  |
| Buffalo | Baltimore |  |  |
|  | Pittsburgh |  |  |
|  | Tampa |  |  |
|  | Kansas City |  |  |
|  | Sacramento |  |  |
|  | Portland |  |  |
|  | Columbus | New Orleans |  |

Figure l-I. Effect of Geographic Revisions on Suburban Population, Thirty-Nine Metropolitan Areas, 1960-1990


Persons per household is a measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households. In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin of the householder is used rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Income of Households and Median Income. Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than family income.

The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of $\$ 50,000$ or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of $\$ 40,000$ or less are also computed using linear interpolation.

Vehicles Available. The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for non-business purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded. Vehicles per household is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitations. 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles were slightly overreported, the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles. Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

Employment Status. The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21,25 , and 26 , which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as "Not in Labor Force." In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967
by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed persons are defined as all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work" - those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work" - those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Limitations. The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) because some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the unemployment situation of any given week.

Place of Work. The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city or town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and Zip code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace is different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas, counties, and places, theplace-ofwork data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, metropolitan area, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places to work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside MSA/PMSA's are specified if they are significant commuting destinations for residents of major MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic area outside any metropolitan area. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England and certain other metropolitan areas, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas and the 1990 CH-1, General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside metropolitan areas, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as the equivalent of a place and therefore, were reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town. The accuracy of the place-ofwork data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the 1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample. For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980. In this report, the numbers in tables have been distributed.

Limitations. The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990
census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek. The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographical area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation. The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. Means of Transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated rail, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in a metropolitan area where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an metropolitan area and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy. The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "car, truck, or van." Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. Other transportation discussions on vehicle occupancy may use occupancy that is weighted by trip length.

The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The
category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

The measure persons per car, truck, or van is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carp001 as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carp001 as one third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work. The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23 a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week.

Travel Time to Work. The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in Carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work.

## Chapter 2

## NATIONAL SUMMARY

## Commuting Indicators

Thirty Year Trends. Commuting behavior by U.S. workers can be viewed as an outcome of demographic characteristics, the supply and location of jobs, the costs and availability of various commuting options, and perceived travel time. Over the 1960-1990 period there were a number of factors that influenced commuting behavior in both quantity and magnitude. Table 2-1 highlights national data from the 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990 decennial censuses and their journey-to-work components. ${ }^{1}$ This table compares broad measures and characteristics of the population, workers, commuting activities, and mode of travel. Table 2-2 displays similar information for the 1960-1990 period, but focuses on comparisons between totals for the U.S. and large metropolitan areas with over one million inhabitants.

As the two tables show, over the period 1960-1990 the U.S. general population increased from 179 million to almost 249 million. Meanwhile, the number of workers rose from about 65 million to 115 million, or almost twice the growth rate of the population. There was also a sharp drop in household size. In 1960, the typical household had 3.33 persons, but by 1990 household size had diminished to 2.63 persons - a decrease of $21 \%$. The totals for large metropolitan areas show results comparable to the U.S. figures. Table 2-2 shows greater growth for population and workers in metropolitan areas, but much of the difference is caused by the addition of several new metropolitan areas over the period. The percentage of workers commuting by privately owned vehicles (POV) is higher outside of the metropolitan areas. Otherwise, the ratios show little difference between the U.S. and metropolitan areas.

Throughout the period, the percent of workers who worked outside their county of residence grew by over $200 \%$, suggesting the progressive suburbanization of places of work. With greater economic activity came a higher standard of living for many households, and with it the ability to buy more automobiles. The Interstate Highway System was virtually completed during these years. The total number of vehicles in households increased over threefold. The average household in 1960 had only 1.03 vehicles, but by 1990 it had 1.66 vehicles. The fastest rising category during the period was households with three or more vehicles. By 1990, nearly 16 million U.S. households had three or more vehicles, or about $17 \%$ of all U.S. households.

During the 1960-1990 period, the baby-boomers grew from a population of school-aged children into working adults in their thirties and forties. The rapid growth in U.S. workers was driven in large measure by these baby-boomers entering the labor force. Also of note was the increase in workers per household, representing an increase in women in the labor force. In 1960, females made up $33.6 \%$ of all workers in large metropolitan area, but by 1990 females formed $45.6 \%$ of total workers. Another important change was a declining birth rate. In 1960, the U.S. had a birth rate per of 23.8 per thousand, but by 1990 , the birth rate had dropped to 16.7. ${ }^{2}$

[^5]2 The birth rate appears to have bottomed out in 1986 at 15.5.

Table 2-I. Journey-to-Work Comparisons, National Totals, 1960-1990

| DATA ITEMS | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | Percent Change |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1960-70 | 1970-80 | 1980-90 | 1960-90 |
| POPULATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 179,323,175 | 203,211,926 | 226,545,805 | 248,709,873 | 13.32 | 11.48 | 9.78 | 38.69 |
| Number of Households | 53,022,121 | 63,444,750 | 80,389,673 | 91,993,582 | 19.66 | 26.71 | 14.43 | 73.50 |
| Persons per Household | 3.33 | 3.11 | 2.75 | 2.63 | -6.61 | -11.58 | -4.36 | -21.02 |
| Persons per Vehicle | 3.27 | 2.57 | 1.75 | 1.63 | -21.44 | -32.12 | -6.52 | -50.15 |
| Households per Vehicle | 0.97 | 0.80 | 0.62 | 0.60 | -17.05 | -22.85 | -2.56 | -37.64 |
| Urban Population | 125,268,750 | 149,646,029 | 167,050,992 | 187,051,543 | 19.46 | 11.63 | 11.97 | 49.32 |
| Rural Population | 54,054,525 | 53,565,297 | 59,494,813 | 61,658,330 | -0.91 | 11.07 | 3.64 | 14.07 |
| Percent Urban | 69.86\% | 73.64\% | 73.74\% | 75.21\% | 5.42 | 0.13 | 1.99 | 7.66 |
| WORKERS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 64,655,805 | 76,852,389 | 96,617,296 | 115,070,274 | 18.86 | 25.72 | 19.10 | 77.97 |
| Workers as Percent of Population | 36.06\% | 37.82\% | 42.65\% | 46.27\% | 4.89 | 12.77 | 8.49 | 28.32 |
| Worked in County of Residence | 55,254,625 | 62,065,319 | 76,564,160 | 87,587,677 | 12.33 | 23.36 | 14.40 | 58.52 |
| Worked Outside County of Residence | 9,401,180 | 14,784,070 | 20,108,023 | 27,482,597 | 57.26 | 36.01 | 36.67 | 192.33 |
| Workers per Household | 1.22 | 1.21 | 1.20 | 1.25 | -0.66 | -0.78 | 4.08 | 2.58 |
| Workers per Vehicle | 1.18 | 0.97 | 0.74 | 0.76 | -17.60 | -23.45 | 1.41 | -36.03 |
| COMMUTING (1) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Meau Travel Time to Work |  |  | 21.7 | 22.4 |  |  | 3.23 |  |
| Private Vehicle (2) | 42,987,904 | 61,963,414 | 83,016,457 | 101,285,208 | 44.14 | 33.98 | 22.01 | 135.61 |
| \% Private Vehicle | 69.48\% | 80.63\% | 85.92\% | 88.02\% | 16.05 | 6.57 | 2.44 | 26.69 |
| Public Tmusit (3) | 7,806,932 | 6,514,012 | 6,007,728 | 5,890,155 | -16.56 | -7.77 | -1.96 | -24.55 |
| \% Transit | 12.62\% | 8.48\% | 6.22\% | 5.12\% | -32.82 | -26.64 | -17.68 | -59.43 |
| Walked to Work | 6,416,343 | 5,689,819 | 5,413,248 | 4,488,886 | -11.32 | -4.86 | -17.08 | -30.04 |
| \% walked | 10.37\% | 7.40\% | 5.60\% | 3.90\% | -28.61 | -24.32 | -30.37 | -62.38 |
| Worked at Home | 4,662,750 | 2,685,144 | 2,179,863 | 3,406,025 | -42.41 | -18.82 | 56.25 | -26.95 |
| \% Worked At Home | 7.54\% | 3.49\% | 2.26\% | 2.96\% | -53.64 | -35.43 | 31.19 | -60.72 |
| VEHICLES (4) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Household Vehicles (5) | 54,766,718 | 79,002,052 | 129,747,911 | 152,380,479 | 44.25 | 64.23 | 17.44 | 178.24 |
| Vehicles per Household | 1.03 | 1.25 | 1.61 | 1.66 | 20.55 | 29.62 | 2.63 | 60.37 |
| Vehicles per Person | 0.31 | 0.39 | 0.57 | 0.61 | 27.29 | 47.32 | 6.98 | 100.61 |
| Vehicles per Worker | 0.85 | 1.03 | 1.34 | 1.32 | 21.36 | 30.64 | -1.39 | 56.34 |
| Households with 0 Vehicles | 11,416,835 | 11,081,394 | 10,390,307 | 10,602,297 | -2.94 | -6.24 | 2.04 | -7.13 |
| \% with 0 Vehicles | 21.53\% | 17.47\% | 12.92\% | 11.53\% | -18.88 | -26.00 | -10.83 | -46.48 |
| Households with 1 Vehicle | 30,189,103 | 30,268,323 | 28,564,622 | 31,038,711 | 0.26 | -5.63 | 8.66 | 2.81 |
| \% with 1 Vehicle | 56.94\% | 47.71\% | 35.53\% | 33.74\% | -16.21 | -25.52 | -5.04 | -40.74 |
| Households with 2 Vehicles | 10,073,684 | 18,599,907 | 27,347,235 | 34,361,045 | 84.64 | 47.03 | 25.65 | 241.10 |
| \% with 2 Vehicles | 19.00\% | 29.32\% | 34.02\% | 37.35\% | 54.31 | 16.04 | 9.80 | 96.60 |
| Households with 3+ Vehicles | 1,342,499 | 3,495,126 | 14,087,509 | 15,945,357 | 160.34 | 303.06 | 13.19 | 1,087.74 |
| \% with 3+ Vehicles | 2.53\% | 5.51\% | 17.52\% | 17.33\% | 117.58 | 218.10 | -1.09 | 584.57 |

(1) Does not include means of travel to work not reported for 1960 of 2,781,876.
(2) Includes cars, trucks, vans, bicycles, motorcycles, taxicabs, and all other means,
(3) Public Transit includes bus, streetcar, subway. railroad, and ferries.
(4) Vehicles include automobile only for 1960 and 1970. For 1980 and 1990. it includes cars. vans, and trucks of one ton capacity or less kept at home for use by members of the household.
(5) Households with three or more vehicles assumed 3.3 vehicles per household.

## Table 2-2. National Trends 1960-1990 Factors, U.S. Totals Compared to Metropolitan Areas With

 Over One Million Inhabitants.| Factor | U.S. <br> Totals | Metropolitan Area Totals ${ }^{3}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Population |  |  |
| 1960 | 179,323,175 | 77,175,875 |
| 1990 | 248,709,873 | 123,814,261 |
| Percent Change | 38.69\% | 60.43\% |
| Workers |  |  |
| 1960 | 64,655,805 | 29,033,438 |
| 1990 | 115,070,274 | 59,704,401 |
| Percent Change | 77.97\% | 105.64\% |
| Male/Female Worker Ratio |  |  |
| 1960 | 67.7\%/32.3\% | 66.4\%/33.6\% |
| 1990 | 54.7\%/45.3\% | 54.4\%/45.6\% |
| Persons/Household |  |  |
| 1960 | 3.33 | . 3.24 |
| 1990 | 2.63 | . . 2.65 |
| Percent Change | 21.02 | -21.40\% |
| Workers/Household |  |  |
| 1960 | . 1.22 | 1.24 |
| 1990 | 1.25 | 1.31 |
| Percent Change | 2.58\% | 5.65\% |
| Vehicles/Household |  |  |
| 1960 | 1.03 | 1.00 |
| 1990 | . 1.66 | 1.59 |
| Percent Change | 60.37\% | 59.00\% |
| Vehicles/Person |  |  |
| 1960 | . 0.31 | .... 0.31 |
| 1990 | . 0.61 | 0.58 |
| Percent Change | 100.61\% | 87.10\% |
| \% Workers Traveling by POV |  |  |
| 1960 | . $66.49 \%$ | 61.03\% |
| 1990 | . . . . 88.02\% | . $83.44 \%$ |

[^6]Over the past thirty years, many areas of the country have been making the transition from a manufacturing based labor force to service sector jobs. Service sector employment in the U.S. has displaced the predominant role held by manufacturing for many decades. The concentrated centers of industrial activity that characterized manufacturing employment in the early years of the 1960-1990 period are now being replaced by the service sector and high technology jobs of the 1990's.

The geographies of metropolitan areas have been altered to accommodate the increasingly decentralized nature of workers' places of work and residences. Metropolitan areas on the East and West coasts, in particular, have grown geographically closer, as populations and jobs alike have spread out from the urban cores. Some neighboring metropolitan areas no longer have rural or semi-rural areas separating them.

During the thirty years, American workers continued to convey their established preference for private automobile travel. Noteworthy is the large amount of highway construction that took place during the early part of the period, providing the capacity for more vehicles. Compared to 1960 and 1970 data on surfaced roadways, however, current data reflects a slowing of construction in recent years. ${ }^{4}$ Sales of new passenger cars totaled 6.7 million in 1960, and about 6 million in 1990, despite several years of more robust sales in the 1970's and early 1980's. People are keeping their cars for a longer time; the average age of a household vehicle grew from 5.1 years in 1969 to 7.7 years in $1990 .{ }^{5}$

Looking ahead, new technologies in telecommunications and transportation promise to lessen the differences between traditional central business districts and dispersed employment areas of the suburbs. Service sector employment is transforming how jobs are performed, the time it takes to accomplish them, where they are located, and the mode of travel used to reach them. For example, the technology to permit people to work at home through computer networks is changing rapidly. This technology may have significant impacts on journey-to-work decisions, but we do not as yet know the scope or the timing of these impacts.

Ten Year Trends. The trends between 1980 and 1990 include smaller but increasing numbers of households, population dispersion, increasing urbanization, a large growth in workers particularly in the service sector, and increasing female labor force participation. Housing costs increased in the East and West coasts during the 1980's. Housing costs are a major determinant of residence location, and could have indirectly affected journey-to-work data in those locales. Table 2-3 below compares ten year trends for metropolitan areas with U.S. totals for some common commuting factors. In the 1980's population in the U.S. grew by $9.78 \%$, while in large metropolitan areas it grew by $11.81 \%$. The number of workers rose at over twice the rate of population. Both workers per household and vehicles per household were slightly higher outside metropolitan areas.

[^7]Table 23. Ten Year Trends in Journey-to-Work Factors, U.S. Totals Compared to Metropolitan Areas With Over One Million Inhabitants (based on 1983 geography)

|  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Factor |

Table 2-4 presents a detailed profile of national and metropolitan data for 1990 only. Information is provided on population, workers, travel time, vehicles, mode, and other related indicators for the U.S. as a whole, the thirty-nine metropolitan areas over one million, and the remainder of the nation. ${ }^{6}$ The thirty-nine metropolitan areas account for almost $50 \%$ of the U.S. population, and almost half the total household vehicles, but only $5 \%$ of the land area. Almost $52 \%$ of all U.S. workers are employed within these metropolitan areas. In 1990, many other comparisons between the U.S. and large metropolitan areas are similar. Metropolitan area households had an average of 1.31 workers compared to 1.25 workers per household for the entire U.S. Median household income was just slightly higher in metropolitan areas. Mean travel time was 22.4 minutes in the U.S., versus 25.2 minutes in the metropolitan areas. Outside the large metropolitan areas, drive alone commutes were a little higher, and transit usage was lower. These and other comparisons are listed in Table 2-5 below.

From 1980-1990, both residential and employment densities continued to increase in suburban counties, maintaining a trend that had become well-established in the 1970's. Additional changes consisted of rising vehicle ownership rates, smaller and more fuel efficient cars, and increases in commuters who drove alone. Later in this report, these factors are examined in more detail. From 19801990, at the national level, travel times to work did not rise much, although some differences are found among metropolitan areas. In 1980, the average reported travel time for the U.S. as a whole was 21.7 minutes, and by 1990 that figure had risen to 22.4 minutes. The relatively small increase may reflect more driving alone. Also, some commuters shifted from slower to faster modes of transportation. Table 2-6 provides a summary of journey-to-work trends from 1980-1990, and lists supporting facts from the 1990 Census.

[^8]Table 2-4. Journey-to-Work Profile: National Summary Statistics (1990)

| Demographics and Land Area |  | Travel Time |  | Journey to Work by Mode |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Area Population | 248,709,873 | Mean (in minutes) |  | National |  |
| \% Inside 39 Metro Areas | 49.78 | Priginating in: |  | \% Drive Alone | 73.19 |
| \% Remainder of Nation | 50.22 | Nation | 22.38 | \% Carpooled | 13.36 |
| \% Urban | 75.21 | 39 Metro Areas | 25.20 | \% Public Transit | 5.27 |
| \% Rural | 24.79 | Remainder of Nation | 19.30 | \% Motorcycle | 0.21 |
|  |  |  |  | \% Walk | 3.90 |
| Total Households | 91,993,582 |  |  | \% Bicycle | 0.41 |
| Persons Per Household | 2.63 | Commute Length |  | \% Other | 0.70 |
|  |  |  |  | \% Work at Home | 2.96 |
| Median Household Income |  | National |  | Inside 39 Metro Areas |  |
| Nationwide | \$30,338 | \% Less Than 15 Minutes | 15.87 | \% Drive Alone | 70.75 |
| Inside 39 Metro Areas | \$31,016 | \% 15-29 Minutes | 51.64 | \% Carpooled | 12.69 |
| Remainder of Nation | \$29,665 | \% 30-39 Minutes | 14.66 | \% Public Transit | 8.98 |
|  |  | \% 40-59 Minutes | 9.01 | \% Motorcycle | 0.21 |
| National Age Characteristics |  | \% 60 Minutes or More | 5.86 | \% Walk | 3.76 |
| Median Age | 32.90 |  |  | \% Bicycle | 0.43 |
| \% 15 Years or Less | 22.87 | Inside 39 Metro Areas |  | \% Other | 0.62 |
| \% 65 Years or More | 12.56 | \% Less Than 15 Minutes | 11.45 | \% Work at Home | 2.57 |
|  |  | \% 15-29 Minutes | 49.22 | Remainder of Nation |  |
| Square Miles |  | \% 30-39 Minutes | 17.48 | \% Drive Alone | 75.81 |
| National Total | 3,536,338 | \% 40-59 Minutes | 11.77 | \% Carpooled | 14.09 |
| \% Inside 39 Metro Areas | 5.27 | \% 60 Minutes or More | 7.52 | \% Public Transit | 1.27 |
| \% Remainder of Nation | 94.73 |  |  | \% Motorcycle | 0.20 |
|  |  | Remainder of Nation |  | \% Walk | 4.06 |
| Workers |  | \% Less Than 15 Minutes | 20.63 | \% Bicycle | 0.38 |
| National Total | 115,070,274 | \% 15-29 Minutes | 54.24 | \% Other | 0.79 |
| \% of Population\% Male | 46.3 | \% 30-39 Minutes | 11.62 | \% Work at Home | 3.39 |
|  | 54.7 | \% 40-59 Minutes | 6.04 |  |  |
| \% Female | 45.3 | \% 60 Minutes or More | 4.07 | General Indicators |  |
| Inside 39 Metro Areas | 59,704,401 |  |  | National |  |
| \% Inside 39 Metro Areas | 51.89 |  |  | Population/Sq. Mile | 70 |
| Remainder of Nation \% Remainder of Nation | 55,365,873 | Time Workers Leave Home |  | Households/Sq. Mile | 26 |
|  | 48.11 |  |  | Workers/Sq. Mile | 33 |
|  |  | National |  | Workers/Household | 1.25 |
| Household Vehicle Availability |  | 5:00 AM - 6:59 AM | 26.04 | Vehicles/Household | 1.66 |
| National |  | 7:00 AM - 8:29 AM | 41.87 | Vehicles/Worker | 1.32 |
| Total Vehicles | 152,380,479 | 8:30 AM - 9:59 AM | 10.28 | Workers/Vehicle | 0.76 |
| \% 0 Vehicles | 11.53 | All Other Departures | 18.85 | Inside 39 Metro Areas |  |
| \% 1 Vehicles | 33.76 | Worked at Home | 2.96 | Population/Sq. Mile | 664 |
| \% 2 Vehicles | 37.37 |  |  | Households/Sq. Mile | 245 |
| \% 3+Vehicles | 17.34 | Inside 39 Metro Areas |  | Workers/Sq. Miie | 320 |
| Inside 39 Metro Areas |  | 5:00 AM - 6:59 AM | 25.49 | Workers/Household | 1.31 |
| TotalVehicles | 72,464,899 | 7:00 AM - 8:29 AM | 42.44 | Vehicles/Household | 1.59 |
| \% 0 Vehicles | 14.02 | 8:30 AM - 9:59 AM | 11.57 | Vehicles/Worker | 1.21 |
| \% 1 Vehicles | 34.00 | All Other Departures | 17.93 | Workers/Vehicle | 0.82 |
| \% 2 Vehicles | 35.85 | Worked at Home | 2.57 | Remainder of Nation |  |
| \% 3+Vehicles | 16.12 |  |  | Population/Sq. Mile | 37 |
| Remainder of Nation |  | Remainder of Nation |  | Households/Sq. Mile | 14 |
| Total Vehicles | 79,915,580 | 5:00 AM - 6:59 AM | 26.63 | Worker/Sq. Mile | 17 |
| \% 0 Vehicles | 9.08 | 7:00 AM - 8:29 AM | 41.26 | Workers/Household | 1.19 |
| \% 1 Vehicles | 33.52 | 8:30 AM - 9:59 AM | 8.88 | Vehicles/Household | 1.72 |
| \% 2 Vehicles | 38.86 | All Other Departures | 19.84 | Vehicles/Worker | 1.44 |
| \% 3+ Vehicles | 18.54 | Worked at Home | 3.39 | Workers/Vehicle | 0.69 |

Table 2-5. Selected Demographic and Commuting Comparisons, U.S. and Large Metropolitan
Areas, 1990

| Factor | U.S. <br> Totals | Metropolitan Area Totals |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Population Per Square Mile |  | 664 |
| Workers Per Square Mile | . 33 | 320 |
| Median Household Income | \$30,338 | \$3 1,016 |
| Mean Travel Time (minutes) | 22.4 | 25.2 |
| Total Vehicles (millions) | 152.4 | 72.5 |
| \% Workers Driving Alone | 73.2 | 70.8 |
| \% Workers Carpooling | 13.4 | 12.7 |
| \% Workers Using Transit | ... 5.3 | .. 9.0 |

In analyzing large data sets, it is often helpful to quickly scan the range of statistics, such as those presented in Tables 2-7 and 2-8. These tables compare selected maximum and minimum data values for states and metropolitan areas, respectively. Metropolitan area level data frequently parallel the state level data in terms of maximum and minimum values. This suggests that similar patterns are occurring at micro and macro levels within a state, or that the effects of a large metropolitan area dominate state data totals. Work trips in the state of New York averaged 27.8 minutes, while trips in North Dakota required an average of only 11.9 minutes. For the thirty-nine metropolitan areas, New York state had both the metropolitan area with the highest and the area with the lowest mean travel times in 1990. The highest mean travel time was 31.7 minutes in New York City, the lowest was in Buffalo at 19.4 minutes.

Household Formations. The pattern of more but smaller households seems firmly in place and may hold significance both for journey-to-work decisions and transportation planning. From 19601990, the number of U.S. households rose from 53 million in 1960 to 92 million in 1990, an almost $75 \%$ increase. The increase in the number of households is also reflected in declining household size. In 1980, the average household had 2.75 people. This dropped $4.4 \%$ in 1990 to 2.63 people per household.

Urban Populations. 7 From 1960-1990, the urban population in the country advanced by nearly $50 \%$, compared to a corresponding rural population increase of $14 \%$. By 1990, three-fourths of all persons lived within areas defined as urban. For the entire United States, urban population rose in the 1980's by almost $12 \%$. Individual states varied widely; Nevada's urban population rose over $55 \%$, and both Alaska and Arizona rose over $40 \%$. On the other hand, West Virginia had a loss of $8.1 \%$ in urban residents, and Louisiana and Iowa had small losses as well. The data indicate that migration to high growth states is concentrated in their urban areas.

Growth in the Number of Workers. From 1960 to 1990, the total number of workers in the U.S. grew in absolute terms by $78 \%$. The U.S. had over 115 million workers in 1990 , about $46.3 \%$ of the total population. In 1960, only $36.1 \%$ of the population were workers. Nationwide, the number of workers sixteen years old and older increased sharply in the 1980-1990 period, both in absolute figures

[^9]Table 2-6. Indicators, Trends, and Factsheet for Journey-to-Work Patterns, 1980-1990

| Indicator | Trends |
| :---: | :---: |
| Population and Households | Declines in household size. Lower, then higher birth rates. Population dispersion to outlying areas and migration to sunbelt states. |
| Economic and Employment Factors | - Growth in service sector jobs. <br> - Price declines in gasoline. <br> - Lower inflation. <br> - Highway construction slows. <br> - Increase in female workers. <br> - Aging workforce. <br> - Staggeredflexible work hours. <br> - Increase in work at home jobs. |
| Commuting Characteristics | Increases in workers who drive alone. Carpools and public transit declines. Travel times increased slightly. |
| Vehicles | Rising vehicle ownership rates. Gains in fuel efficiency. Downsizing of motor vehicles. |

- Persons per household dropped $4.4 \%$, from 2.75 to 2.63 .
U.S. population grew from 226.5 million to 248.7 million, or $9.8 \%$.
In 1990, South Atlantic Census area had highest rate of immigration from other states (14.3\%).
Birth rates per thousand: 15.9 in 1980, 15.6 in 1983, 16.7 in 1990.

Median U.S. age rose from 30 to 32.8 .

Service sector: $30.9 \%$ of all jobs in 1980, $40.3 \%$ in 1990.
Percent change in consumer price index: $13.5 \%$ in $1980,5.4 \%$ in 1990.
Average retail price of unleaded regular gasoline: $\$ 1.25$ in 1980, $\$ 1.16$ in 1990.
Female workers rose from $42.4 \%$ to $45.6 \%$ of labor force.
Workers who work at home rose from 2.2 million to 3.4 million, or $56.3 \%$.

- Workers driving alone increased by $35.4 \%$.
- Workers using Carpools fell by 19.3\%, public transit decreased $1.96 \%$.
- Mean travel time: 21.7 minutes in 1980, 22.4 minutes in 1990.
- Workers employed outside their county of residence increased by $36.7 \%$.
- Vehicles per household rose from 1.61 to 1.66.
- Households with two vehicles increased by $25.7 \%$. Households with three or more vehicles rose by $13.2 \%$.
- Average miles per gallon for cars: 15.5 in 1980, 21 in 1990.

Source (apart from this report): Statistical Abstract of the United States

Table 2-7. Journey to Work, 1990, Maximums and Minimums by State

| Choice of Mode to Work in 1990 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mode Choice | State | Maximum | State | Minimum |
| Drive Alone | Michigan | 81.5\% | New York | 54.3\% |
| Carpool | Hawaii | 20.5\% | South Dakota | 10.1\% |
| Public Transit | New York | 24.8\% | South Dakota | 0.3\% |
| Walk | District of Columbia | 11.8\% | Alabama | 1.9\% |
| Work at Home | South Dakota | 9.5\% | Alabama | 1.8\% |
| Other | Alaska | 4.5\% | Minnesota | 0.5\% |
| Household Vehicle Ownership in 1990 |  |  |  |  |
| Households With | State | Maximum | State | Minimum |
| Zero Vehicles | New York | 30.0\% | Idaho | 4.6\% |
| One Vehicle | Florida | 41.0\% | Idaho | 28.1\% |
| Two Vehicles | New Hampshire | 44.2\% | New York | 26.5\% |
| Three or More Vehicles | Wyoming | 27.4\% | New York | 11.1\% |
| Commuting Indicators From the 1990 Census |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator | State | Maximum | State | Minimum |
| Mean Travel Time |  |  |  |  |
| To Work (minutes) | New York | 27.80 | North Dakota | 11.90 |
| Persons Per Household | Utah | 3.15 | Florida | . 2.46 |
| Workers Per Household | Hawaii | 1.59 | West Virginia | 0.97 |
| Workers as Percent of |  |  |  |  |
| Population | Maryland | 51.90\% | West Virginia | 34.30\% |
| Vehicles Per Household | Wyoming | 1.98 | New York | 1.22 |
| Vehicles Per Worker | Montana | 1.66 | New York | 0.98 |
| Workers Per Vehicle | New York | 1.02 | Montana | 0.60 |
| Median Household |  |  |  |  |
| Income | Connecticut ..... | \$41,721 | Mississippi | \$20,136 |

## Choice of Mode to Work in 1990

| Mode Choice | Metropolitan Area | Maximum | Metropolitan Area | Minimum |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Drive Alone | Detroit | 82.70\% | New York City | 52.30\% |
| Carpool | Washington, D.C. | 15.80\% | Boston | 10.30\% |
| Public Transit | New York City | 27.80\% | Tampa | 1.60\% |
| Walk | New York City | 6.50\% | Atlanta | 1.50\% |
| Work at Home | Norfolk | 5.30\% | New Orleans | 1.70\% |
| Other | Norfolk | 1.10\% | Minneapolis | 0.40\% |
| Household Vehicle Ownership in 1990 |  |  |  |  |
| Households With | Metropolitan Area | Maximum | Metropolitan Area | Minimum |
| Zero Vehicles | New York City | 31.60\% | Salt Lake City | 6.10\% |
| One Vehicle | Tampa | 44.40\% | Salt Lake City | 29.50\% |
| Two Vehicles | Salt Lake City | 42.10\% | New York City | . $25.30 \%$ |
| Three or More Vehicles | Salt Lake City | 22.40\% | New Orleans | . $10.80 \%$ |
| Commuting Indicators From the 1990 Census |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator | Metropolitan Area | Maximum | Metropolitan Area | Minimum |
| Mean Travel Time |  |  |  |  |
| To Work (minutes) | New York City | 31.10 | Buffalo | 19.40 |
| Persons Per Household | Salt Lake City | 3.04 | Tampa | 2.32 |
| Workers Per Household | Washington, D.C. | 1.52 | Tampa | 1.05 |
| Workers as Percent of |  |  |  |  |
| Population | Washington, D.C. | 56.40\% | New Orleans | 41.50\% |
| Vehicles Per Household | Salt Lake City | 1.88 | New York City | 1.20 |
| Vehicles Per Worker | Sacramento/Tampa | 1.45 | New York City | 0.93 |
| Workers Per Vehicle | New York City | 1.08 | Sacramento/Tampa | 0.69 |
| Median Household |  |  |  |  |
| Income | Washington, D.C. | \$46,856 | New Orleans . . | . . \$24,442 |

and as a percentage of the resident population. Total workers rose by over $19 \%$, more than twice the growth of the total resident population. Nevada led all states with a $52 \%$ increase in workers, followed closely by Alaska and Florida.

A significant proportion of the increase in workers may be attributable to the increase of women in the workforce (Table 2-9). Recent data ${ }^{8}$ indicate a compound annual growth rate of $2.9 \%$ for female workers compared to $1.6 \%$ for male workers. The labor force participation rates by sex over the 19601990 period reveal the changing mix.

Table 2-9. Labor Force Participation Rates by Sex, Percentages, 1960-1990

| Sex | $\mathbf{1 9 6 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 7 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 8 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 0}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Male | $83.3 \%$ | $79.7 \%$ | $77.4 \%$ | $76.1 \%$ |
| Female | 37.7 | 43.3 | 51.5 | 57.5 |

Workers per Household. The average number of workers per household remained nearly the same during 1960 to 1980. From 1980-1990, workers per household rose from 1.20 to 1.25 , an increase of $4 \%$. This apparently static trend must be evaluated in combination with dramatic declines in household size. In 1960, there were 1.22 workers and an average household size of 3.33. In 1990, there was an average of 1.25 workers, and average household size of 2.63.

During the past decade, a $9 \%$ increase in workers per household was recorded in California, while New York and New Jersey each had gains of about 8\%. Workers per household fell in Texas, Louisiana, and Wyoming, probably due to weakness in the energy industry.

California was the only state with an increase in persons per household. This ratio rose by over 4\% from 1980-1990. Possible explanations include: a large immigrant population; above average birth rates; and high housing costs, forcing more people to share living quarters. Taking 1985 as the midpoint year of the 1980's, California had several metropolitan areas among the leaders in median sales prices of existing single family homes. Also in 1985, California's birth rate per thousand was 17.9, compared to a national average of $15.8 .{ }^{9}$

Density Indicators. Figure 2-1 illustrates several data series (persons, vehicles, workers, households) expressed in terms of square miles in the metropolitan area. Population density is always the highest of these measures, and produces similar increases in the other data. The numbers show fairly uniform correlation across the thirty-nine metropolitan areas, only the older industrialized areas like New York, Chicago, Boston, and Philadelphia display much higher densities. In these cities, most of the indicators lie well above 500 units per square mile.

[^10]9 Source: Statistical Abstract of the United States.

Figure 2-1. Selected Density Indicators, 1990-39 Metropolitan Areas


Care must be exercised in interpreting these densities. Metropolitan area boundaries are periodically redefined to add new counties, often with lower densities. The net effect is that densities are often diluted, although the densities in the previously defined metropolitan area may have increased.

The distribution of worker densities closely matches changes in population density. Some exceptions should be noted, since local demographics can create atypical differences. Sunbelt locations, for example, generally have a higher incidence of retirees resulting in lower work densities.

## Choice of Mode to Work

Driving alone to work has consistently increased at each census point from 1960 to 1990 while carpooling has consistently decreased. Figure 2-2 compares the thirty-nine metropolitan areas with nationwide totals of mode choice for the journey to work. In metropolitan areas, $9 \%$ of the journey-towork trips are made using transit, compared to $5 \%$ nationwide. The $4 \%$ difference is largely comprised of commuters who drive alone ( $73.4 \%$ for U.S. and $71 \%$ for metropolitan areas) or travel in vehicle pools ( $13.4 \%$ for U.S. and $12.7 \%$ for metropolitan areas). The percentage of people who work at home shows little difference between national and metropolitan area totals.

Driving Alone. Over the thirty year period, the number of people driving alone to work has increased almost without interruption. The use of private vehicles for commuting grew by more than $135 \%$ over the period. In 1960, almost forty-three million commuters drove alone and by 1990, the number had risen to 101 million. As a share of all commuting trips, the use of private vehicles increased by just under $30 \%$ during this period.

One of the major results of the 1990 journey-to-work data, compared to 1980 , is the increase in commuters who drove alone, both in absolute numbers and as a proportion of all trips. In 1980, 64.4\% of all commuters drove to work alone. By 1990, the drive alone share increased to $73.2 \%$. The increase in the number of drive alone commuters in the U.S. was over $35 \%$.

Carpooling. From 1980 to 1990, commuters using car-pools declined substantially, falling $32 \%$ nationally. In 1990, the market share for car-pools was $13.3 \%$ nationwide. Carpool usage decreased the most in New England and the North Central states. Hawaii led all states in car-pooling in 1990 with $20.5 \%$ of commuting trips. The Washington, D.C. MSA registered the highest share of carpooling among metropolitan areas in 1990, with almost $16 \%$ of trips by that mode.

Public Transit. Public transit usage declined sharply over the period, but with temporary upsurges during the years of tight gasoline supplies in the 1970's. Workers using public transit totaled 7.8 million in 1960 and 5.9 million in 1990. During the 1970's and 1980's, new subway systems were built in the San Francisco Bay area, Atlanta, and Washington, DC. However, public transit use dropped by $25 \%$ altogether in the last thirty years.

In the 1980's, public transit lost market share in the journey to work, declining from $6.2 \%$ in 1980 to $5.1 \%$ in 1990. Most losses came at the expense of commuters driving alone. In 1990, the state of New York ranked first in taking public transit to work, with almost one quarter of all commuters using that mode. As a mode, public transit in the U.S. accounted for only about $5 \%$ of all journeys to work in 1990. Bus riders were the highest subcomponent of transit users at $3 \%$ of total journeys to work.

Figure 2-2. Means of Journey to Work, 1990 - National and Metropolitan Area Totals

## Means of Journey to Work, 1990 <br> 39 Metropolitan Areas Over One Million



Means of Journey to Work, 1990 National Total


Walking to Work. From 1960-1990, walking to work fell by $30 \%$, dropping from 6.4 million in 1960 to 4.5 million in 1990. Its share of all commuting trips also decreased from $10.4 \%$ to $3.9 \%$. The number of commuters who walked to work decreased nationally from 5.4 million in 1980 to 4.5 million in 1990.

Working at Home. Working at home showed an overall loss of $27 \%$ in the thirty year period, suggesting declines in farming activity. This category, however, displayed a sharp turnaround during the 1980's in both absolute numbers and its market share. In 1980, 2.2 million people worked at home. In 1990, there were 3.4 million in this category. This change may indicate increases in telecommuting or other service oriented work at home employment.

## Travel Time

Nationwide, travel time to work rose by just $3.2 \%$ in the 1980 's, increasing from 21.7 minutes to 22.4 minutes. Inside the thirty-nine metropolitan areas in 1990, the average travel time was 25.2 minutes. Ten states reported net decreases in travel time, headed by Wyoming with a $13.5 \%$ drop. The highest percent increases were located in New Hampshire, Hawaii, and California, all three states having above average population growth rates in the 1980's. In 1990, New York had the longest mean travel time with 28.6 minutes, while the fastest was 13 minutes in North Dakota. The modest increases from 1980-1990 may reflect more driving alone, as commuters shifted from slower to faster modes of transportation.

Time Leaving Home. A question added in the 1990 Census concerned departure time for work. There is no pronounced difference in departure times between the metropolitan areas and the rest of the nation. The majority of people both inside and outside metropolitan area chose to leave for work between the hours of 7:00 A.M. and 8:29 A.M. The second most frequent departure interval was between 5:00 A.M. and 6:59 A.M. Inside the thirty-nine metropolitan areas, $25.49 \%$ left between 5:00 A.M. and 6:59 A.M., while in the remainder of the nation, $26.04 \%$ departed between 5:00 A.M. and 6:59 A.M. (Table 2-10).

Table 2-10. Departure Times to Work, U.S. and Metropolitan Area Comparisons, 1990

| Time Interval | U.S. <br> Totals | Thirty-Nine Metropolitan Areas |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5:00 A.M. - 6:59 A.M. | 26.04\% | 25.49\% |
| 7:00 A.M. - 8:29 A.M. | 41.87\% | . $42.44 \%$ |
| 8:30 A.M. - 9:59 A.M. | 10.28\% | 11.27\% |
| All Other Departures | 18.85\% | 17.93\% |
| Worked at Home | 2.96\% | . . . . . 2.57\% |

## Total Vehicles and Vehicles Per Household

Over the past thirty years, privately owned vehicles have become pervasive in U.S. households. Although automobiles still constitute the largest component of private vehicles, there has been a dramatic increase in the number of light trucks, vans, and utility vehicles for private travel. According to the Bureau of the Census, the availability of household vehicles in the U.S. from 1960-1990 increased $178 \%$. This is based on 54.8 million vehicles available in 1960 and 152.4 million in $1990 .{ }^{10}$ Vehicles per household increased from 1.03 to 1.66 during the period, or about $60 \%$. Vehicles per worker also rose by a slightly smaller amount with the greatest increases occurring in the 1970's for both measures.

A number of factors contributed to the 1960-1990 increases. These include rising household incomes, growth in the number of workers per household, and decentralization of jobs and residences. The rapid growth in female workers is probably a leading factor behind the growth in total vehicles, as two-income households and female-headed households often acquire a separate vehicle for each worker.

During the 1980-1990 period, U.S. households acquired $17.4 \%$ more vehicles. In 1990, the thirtynine metropolitan areas accounted for nearly 72.5 million vehicles in U.S. households, about $48 \%$ of all U.S. household vehicles. California heads all states with over 18 million vehicles, and the Los Angeles CMSA alone accounted for nearly 8.6 million vehicles, the greatest total among the metropolitan areas. Texas, New York, Florida and Ohio also had large numbers of household vehicles.

The Salt Lake City CMSA had the highest rate among metropolitan areas with 1.88 vehicles per household in 1990. New York City, with 1.20 vehicles per household, had the lowest rate. Vehicles per household rose, $3.1 \%$ increase from 1980 to 1990. In 1990, Wyoming led all states with 1.98 vehicles per household, compared to a low of 1.22 in New York. Tampa had the highest level of vehicles per worker in 1990, with a ratio of 1.45 . The average number of vehicles per person increased from 0.31 in 1960 to 0.61 in 1990. Thus, more and more, workers have at least one vehicle available to them at any time. This means that transit or carp001 trips for work are by choice and not dependency.

Zero Vehicle Households. The share of households without any vehicles declined by over $46 \%$ in the thirty year study period. Between 1980 and 1990 the absolute number of households with no vehicles available remained relatively constant, rising by a modest $2 \%$. As a percentage of all households, however, this class declined by nearly $11 \%$. By 1990, the share of households without vehicles accounted for just $11.5 \%$ of all U.S. households. The New York City CMSA is an important exception to the general trend, with a zero vehicle household share of $32 \%$ in its metropolitan area. It alone accounts for about $15 \%$ of the U.S. total households without any vehicle.

[^11]One Vehicle Households. From 1960-1990 households with only one vehicle available grew by less than $3 \%$, remaining at roughly thirty million over the entire period. Like zero vehicle households, however, the relative share of such households plummeted by about $41 \%$. In 1990 , households with just one vehicle comprised around $34 \%$ of all U.S. households. The Tampa MSA had the highest share of one vehicle households in 1990.

In 1960, most households ( $56 \%$ ) had only one vehicle, regardless of the number of adults living in the household. In 1990, with increases in vehicle availability, one vehicle households were most likely in areas with a high proportion of single adult households. This seems to be the case whether it be a young adult, a single parent, or an elderly widow(er). There is probably a high correlation between one vehicle households and persons over 65 years old.

Two Vehicle Households. During the 1960-1990 period, two vehicle households in absolute terms swelled by $241 \%$ nationwide, from just over 10 million to over 34 million. The relative share of these households also increased almost $97 \%$. In 1990 tabulations, two vehicle households outnumber all others, accounting for about $37 \%$ of the total. In the 1980's, two vehicle households displayed the most consistent and strongest growth rates among these categories, rising over $25 \%$ nationwide. By 1990, over $44 \%$ of households in New Hampshire had two vehicles, the highest for any state. New York state, at $26.5 \%$, had the smallest percentage. The Salt Lake City CMSA had the highest share of two vehicle households in the U.S. in 1990 (42.1\%), while New York City had the lowest share (25.3\%).

Three or More Vehicle Households. From 1960-1990, the number of households with three or more vehicles soared by nearly $1100 \%$, increasing from about 1.3 million to nearly 16 million households. In 1960, households with three or more vehicles accounted for $2.5 \%$ of all households. By 1990, that share had risen to over $17 \%$ of all households. In 1990, the Salt Lake City CMSA had the highest share of households with three or more vehicles (22.4\%). New Orleans had the smallest share $(10.8 \%)$. Among metropolitan areas, growth rates for households with three or more vehicles were extremely strong in the 1970' s, but weakened in the 1980' s.

From 1980-1990, U.S. households with three or more vehicles rose in absolute terms by $13.2 \%$. As a share of all households, however, this category remained nearly even between 1980 and 1990. In 1990, New York state had the lowest proportion of households in this category at around $11 \%$, while Wyoming had a corresponding percentage of over $27 \%$.

## Chapter 3

## DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

This chapter describes aspects of population in the thirty-nine metropolitan areas, including trends for their central county and suburban counties. The effects of household formation and size are discussed along with household income, central county size, and urban population. Major themes from 1960-1990 include declining household size, increasing numbers of households, and rapid population growth in Sunbelt and suburban areas.

## Population: Areawide, Central County, and Suburban County

From 1960-1990, the U.S. population increased from 179 million to 249 million, a gain of almost $40 \%$. The 1960 's produced the highest growth rate as population increased by $13.3 \%$. Each succeeding decade produced a slower rate of growth. From 1980-1990, population increased by only $9.8 \%$, the second lowest growth rate in census history. The Census Bureau attributed the decline primarily to a decrease in the rate of childbearing. Increases in immigration did not offset this low growth rate. Tables 3-1 and 3-1A show the growth rates for metropolitan areas over one million, Compared to U.S. totals, growth in the large metropolitan areas was generally stronger, rising $24 \%$ in the 1960 's, $7.3 \%$ in the 1970 's and $11.8 \%$ in the 1980 's.

Table 3-2 lists the percent changes in the five fastest and five slowest growing metropolitan areas by decade during the 1960-1990 period. Phoenix was among the most rapidly growing areas in all three decades. Other metropolitan areas in the Sunbelt also appear more than once, such as San Diego, Miami, and Houston. Washington, D.C., grew $37 \%$ in the 1960 's, the only northern metropolitan area in this category. By contrast, metropolitan areas in the slowest growing areas were consistent across the decades, with Pittsburgh, Buffalo and Cleveland appearing in each. In 1990, five metropolitan areas had populations of five million or more. New York City had the most with 17.1 million. Rochester was the smallest of the thirty-nine areas, with one million inhabitants.

Comparative Growth Rates in Central Counties and Suburban Counties. Much of the population growth in urban areas over the last thirty years occurred in the suburban counties. As shown in Tables 3-1 and 3-1 A, suburban counties displayed rapid growth compared to central counties. Table 3-3 below shows the metropolitan areas with the fastest growing suburban counties between 1960 and 1990. In addition, it may be argued that those metropolitan areas that are exclusively or predominantly central counties have had, de facto, similar "suburban" growth rates. Miami's suburban counties grew by over $200 \%$ from 1960-1980. During the 1980's, Orlando and Cincinnati had the highest suburban growth rates, with $73 \%$ and $66 \%$, respectively. Most other localities with high suburban growth rates were in the metropolitan areas of the South and West.'

[^12]Table 3-1. Population (Areawide, Central and Suburban Counties) 1960-1980

| Area | 1960 |  |  | 1970 |  |  | 1980 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Areawide | \% cc | \% SC | Areawide | \% cc | \% SC | Areawide | \% c c | \% SC |
| New York City | 15,125,552 | 11.23 | 88.77 | 16,694,775 | 9.22 | 90.78 | 15,795,751 | 9.04 | 90.96 |
| Los Angeles | 7,751,616 | 77.90 | 22.10 | 9,972,037 | 70.52 | 29.48 | 11,497,568 | 65.04 | 34.96 |
| Chicago | 6,895,076 | 74.40 | 25.60 | 7,730,231 | 71.05 | 28.95 | 7,869,542 | 66.76 | 33.24 |
| San Francisco | 3,638,939 | 20.34 | 79.66 | 4,628,199 | 15.46 | 84.54 | 5,179,784 | 13.11 | 86.89 |
| Philadelphia | 5,023,854 | 39.86 | 60.14 | 5,621,375 | 34.66 | 65.34 | 5,547,902 | 30.43 | 69.57 |
| Detroit | 4,122,160 | 64.68 | 35.32 | 4,665,493 | 57.16 | 42.84 | 4,618,161 | 50.62 | 49.38 |
| Boston |  |  |  | 3,526,349 | 18.18 | 81.82 | 3,448,122 | 16.33 | 83.67 |
| Washington, DC | 2,122,767 | 35.99 | 64.01 | 2,908,801 | 26.01 | 73.99 | 3,060,922 | 20.85 | 79.15 |
| Dallas | 1,737,960 | 54.75 | 45.25 | 2,377,979 | 55.82 | 44.18 | 2,974,805 | 52.32 | 47.68 |
| Houston | 1,570,758 | 79.14 | 20.86 | 2,169,128 | 80.30 | 19.70 | 3,101,293 | 77.69 | 22.31 |
| Miami | 1,268,993 | 73.68 | 26.32 | 1,887,892 | 67.15 | 32.85 | 2,643,981 | 61.49 | 38.51 |
| Atlanta | 1,169,047 | 47.59 | 52.41 | 1,597,816 | 38.03 | 61.97 | 2,029,710 | 29.06 | 70.94 |
| Cleveland | 2,732,350 | 60.31 | 39.69 | 3,000,276 | 57.37 | 42.63 | 2,834,062 | 52.87 | 47.13 |
| Seattle | 1,428,803 | 65.44 | 34.56 | 1,832,896 | 63.10 | 36.90 | 2,093,112 | 60.66 | 39.34 |
| San Diego | 1,033,011 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 1,357,854 | 100.00 |  | 1,861,846 | 100.00 |  |
| Minneapolis | 1,597,815 | 52.75 | 47.25 | 1,965,159 | 48.86 | 51.14 | 2,113,533 | 44.54 | 55.46 |
| St. Louis | 2,144,205 | 34.98 | 65.02 | 2,410,163 | 25.82 | 74.18 | 2,356,460 | 19.23 | 80.77 |
| Baltimore | 1,803,745 | 52.06 | 47.94 | 2,070,670 | 43.74 | 56.26 | 2,174,023 | 36.19 | 63.81 |
| Pittsburgh | 2,405,435 | 67.70 | 32.30 | 2,401,245 | 66.84 | 33.16 | 2,263,894 | 64.05 | 35.95 |
| Phoenix | 663,510 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 967,522 | 100.00 |  | 1,509,052 | 100.00 |  |
| Tampa | 809,238 | 49.16 | 50.84 | 1,088,549 | 45.04 | 54.96 | 1,569,134 | 41.23 | 58.77 |
| Denver | 934,884 | 52.83 | 47.17 | 1,237,208 | 41.60 | 58.40 | 1,620,902 | 30.38 | 69.62 |
| Cincinnati | 1,467,555 | 58.88 | 41.12 | 1,611,058 | 57.35 | 42.65 | 1,660,278 | 52.60 | 47.40 |
| Milwaukee | 1,420,631 | 72.95 | 27.05 | 1,574,526 | 66.94 | 33.06 | 1,570,275 | 61.45 | 38.55 |
| Kansas City | 1,108,620 | 56.17 | 43.83 | 1,271,515 | 51.48 | 48.52 | 1,327,106 | 47.42 | 52.58 |
| Sacramento | 625,503 | 80.38 | 19.62 | 800,592 | 78.88 | 21.12 | 1,014,002 | 77.26 | 22.74 |
| Portland | 821,897 | 63.61 | 36.39 | 1,009,127 | 55.16 | 44.84 | 1,242,594 | 45.28 | 54.72 |
| Columbus | 845,290 | 80.79 | 19.21 | 1,017,847 | 81.86 | 18.14 | 1,093,316 | 79.50 | 20.50 |
| San Antonio | 736,012 | 93.36 | 6.64 | 888,179 | 93.50 | 6.50 | 1,071,954 | 92.24 | 7.76 |
| Indianapolis | 1,070,294 | 65.18 | 34.82 | 1,248,333 | 63.47 | 36.53 | 1,305,911 | 58.60 | 41.40 |
| New Orleans | 907,123 | 69.18 | 30.82 | 1,045,809 | 56.75 | 43.25 | 1,187,073 | 46.97 | 53.03 |
| Buffalo | 1,306,957 | 81.46 | 18.54 | 1,349,211 | 82.53 | 17.47 | 1,242,826 | 81.71 | 18.29 |
| Providence |  |  |  | 1,075,107 | 16.67 | 83.33 | 1,096,092 | 14.31 | 85.69 |
| Total | 76,289,600 | 51.60 | 48.40 | 90,401,465 | 47.99 | 52.01 | 97430,772 | 45.78 | 54.22 |

Table 3-1. Population (Areawide, Central and Suburban Counties) 1960-1980 (Cont.)

| Area | Percent Change 1960-1970 |  |  | Percent Change 1970-1980 |  |  | Percent Change 1960-1980 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Areawide | c c | SC | Areawide | c c | SC | Areawide | c c | SC |
| New York City | 10.37 | -9.37 | 12.87 | -5.39 | -7.21 | -5.20 | 4.43 | -15.90 | 7.00 |
| Los Angeles | 28.64 | 16.45 | 71.64 | 15.30 | 6.33 | 36.74 | 48.32 | 23.82 | 134.70 |
| Chicago | 12.11 | 7.07 | 26.77 | 1.80 | -4.35 | 16.89 | 14.13 | 2.42 | 48.18 |
| San Francisco | 27.19 | -3.33 | 34.98 | 11.92 | -5.13 | 15.04 | 42.34 | -8.29 | 55.27 |
| Philadelphia | 11.89 | -2.69 | 21.56 | -1.31 | -13.36 | 5.09 | 10.43 | -15.70 | 27.75 |
| Detroit | 13.18 | 0.02 | 37.29 | -1.01 | -12.33 | 14.09 | 12.03 | -12.32 | 56.63 |
| Boston |  |  |  | -2.22 | -12.18 | -0.01 |  |  |  |
| Washington, DC | 37.03 | -0.97 | 58.40 | 5.23 | -15.62 | 12.56 | 44.19 | -16.44 | 78.29 |
| Dallas | 36.83 | 39.49 | 33.60 | 25.10 | 17.26 | 35.00 | 71.17 | 63.57 | 80.36 |
| Houston | 38.09 | 40.12 | 30.41 | 42.97 | 38.33 | 61.92 | 97.44 | 93.82 | 111.16 |
| Miami | 48.77 | 35.59 | 85.69 | 40.05 | 28.24 | 64.20 | 108.35 | 73.87 | 204.90 |
| Atlanta | 36.68 | 9.22 | 61.61 | 27.03 | -2.91 | 45.40 | 73.62 | 6.04 | 134.99 |
| Cleveland | 9.81 | 4.45 | 17.94 | -5.54 | -12.95 | 4.43 | 3.72 | -9.07 | 23.16 |
| Seattle | 28.28 | 23.70 | 36.95 | 14.20 | 9.78 | 21.75 | 46.49 | 35.80 | 66.74 |
| San Diego | 31.45 | 31.45 |  | 37.12 | 37.12 |  | 80.23 | 80.23 |  |
| Minneapolis | 22.99 | 13.91 | 33.13 | 7.55 | -1.94 | 16.62 | 32.28 | 11.69 | 55.26 |
| St. Louis | 12.40 | -17.04 | 28.24 | -2.23 | -27.18 | 6.46 | 9.90 | -39.59 | 36.52 |
| Baltimore | 14.80 | -3.54 | 34.72 | 4.99 | -13.14 | 19.09 | 20.53 | -16.21 | 60.43 |
| Pittsburgh | -0.17 | -1.45 | 2.49 | -5.72 | -9.65 | 2.21 | -5.88 | -10.96 | 4.76 |
| Phoenix | 45.82 | 45.82 |  | 55.97 | 55.97 |  | 127.43 | 127.43 |  |
| Tampa | 34.52 | 23.25 | 45.41 | 44.15 | 31.96 | 54.14 | 93.90 | 62.64 | 124.13 |
| Denver | 32.34 | 4.21 | 63.84 | 31.01 | -4.34 | 56.19 | 73.38 | -0.31 | 155.91 |
| Cincinnati | 9.78 | 6.93 | 13.86 | 3.06 | -5.50 | 14.56 | 13.13 | 1.05 | 30.43 |
| Milwaukee | 10.83 | 1.71 | 35.43 | -0.27 | -8.45 | 16.30 | 10.53 | -6.89 | 57.51 |
| Kansas City | 14.69 | 5.11 | 26.98 | 4.37 | -3.86 | 13.11 | 19.71 | 1.05 | 43.62 |
| Sacramento | 27.99 | 25.60 | 37.78 | 26.66 | 24.05 | 36.39 | 62.11 | 55.81 | 87.92 |
| Portland | 22.78 | 6.48 | 51.28 | 23.14 | 1.07 | 50.28 | 51.19 | 7.62 | 127.35 |
| Columbus | 20.41 | 22.01 | 13.69 | 7.41 | 4.31 | 21.44 | 29.34 | 27.27 | 38.07 |
| San Antonio | 20.67 | 20.86 | 18.13 | 20.69 | 19.07 | 44.07 | 45.64 | 43.90 | 70.18 |
| Indianapolis | 16.63 | 13.58 | 22.35 | 4.61 | -3.42 | 18.56 | 22.01 | 9.70 | 45.06 |
| New Orleans | 15.29 | -5.43 | 61.78 | 13.51 | -6.06 | 39.18 | 30.86 | -11.16 | 125.17 |
| Buffalo | 3.23 | 4.58 | -2.70 | -7.88 | -8.80 | -3.55 | -4.91 | -4.62 | -6.16 |
| Providence |  |  |  | 1.95 | -12.50 | 4.84 |  |  |  |
| Total | 18.50 | 10.20 | 27.35 | 7.78 | 2.82 | 12.35 | 27.71 | 13.31 | 43.07 |

Table 3-1A. Population (Areawide, Central and Suburban Counties) 1980-1990

| Area | 1980 |  |  | 1990 |  |  | Percent Change 1980-1990 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Areawide | \% cc | \% SC | Areawide | \% cc | \% SC | Areawide | c c | SC |
| New York City | 17,012,502 | 8.40 | 91.60 | 17,125,727 | 8.69 | 91.31 | 0.67 | 4.15 | 0.35 |
| Los Angeles | 11,497,568 | 65.04 | 34.96 | 14,531,529 | 60.99 | 39.01 | 26.39 | 18.53 | 41.00 |
| Chicago | 7,937,326 | 66.19 | 33.81 | 8,065,633 | 63.29 | 36.71 | 1.62 | -2.83 | 10.32 |
| San Francisco | 5,360,925 | 12.67 | 87.33 | 6,253,311 | 11.58 | 88.42 | 16.65 | 6.63 | 18.10 |
| Philadelphia | 5,680,768 | 29.72 | 70.28 | 5,899,345 | 26.88 | 73.12 | 3.85 | -6.08 | 8.05 |
| Detroit | 4,752,820 | 49.19 | 50.81 | 4,665,236 | 45.26 | 54.74 | -1.84 | -9.68 | 5.74 |
| Boston | 3,971,792 | 14.17 | 85.83 | 4,171,747 | 13.77 | 86.23 | 5.03 | 2.01 | 5.53 |
| Washington, DC | 3,250,822 | 19.64 | 80.36 | 3,923,574 | 15.47 | 84.53 | 20.69 | -4.92 | 26.95 |
| Dallas | 2,930,516 | 53.11 | 46.89 | 3,885,415 | 47.69 | 52.31 | 32.58 | 19.05 | 47.92 |
| Houston | 3,101,293 | 77.69 | 22.31 | 3,711,043 | 75.94 | 24.06 | 19.66 | 16.96 | 29.07 |
| Miami | 2,643,981 | 61.49 | 38.51 | 3,192,582 | 60.67 | 39.33 | 20.75 | 19.15 | 23.30 |
| Atlanta | 2,138,231 | 27.59 | 72.41 | 2,833,511 | 22.90 | 77.10 | 32.52 | 10.01 | 41.09 |
| Cleveland | 2,834,062 | 52.87 | 47.13 | 2,759,823 | 51.17 | 48.83 | -2.62 | -5.76 | 0.90 |
| Seattle | 2,093,112 | 60.66 | 39.34 | 2,559,164 | 58.90 | 41.10 | 22.27 | 18.71 | 27.75 |
| San Diego | 1,861,846 | 100.00 |  | 2,498,016 | 100.00 |  | 34.17 | 34.17 |  |
| Minneapolis | 2,137,133 | 44.05 | 55.95 | 2,464,124 | 41.90 | 58.10 | 15.30 | 9.67 | 19.73 |
| St. Louis | 2,376,998 | 19.06 | 80.94 | 2,444,099 | 16.23 | 83.77 | 2.82 | -12.45 | 6.42 |
| Baltimore | 2,199,531 | 35.77 | 64.23 | 2,382,172 | 30.90 | 69.10 | 8.30 | -6.45 | 16.52 |
| Pittsburgh | 2,423,311 | 59.84 | 40.16 | 2,242,798 | 59.59 | 40.41 | -7.45 | -7.84 | -6.87 |
| Phoenix | 1,509,052 | 100.00 |  | 2,122,101 | 100.00 |  | 40.62 | 40.62 |  |
| Tampa | 1,613,603 | 40.09 | 59.91 | 2,067,959 | 40.33 | 59.67 | 28.16 | 28.92 | 27.65 |
| Denver | 1,618,461 | 30.42 | 69.58 | 1,848,319 | 25.30 | 74.70 | 14.20 | -5.03 | 22.61 |
| Cincinnati | 1,401,491 | 62.31 | 37.69 | 1,744,124 | 49.67 | 50.33 | 24.45 | -0.80 | 66.18 |
| Milwaukee | 1,570,275 | 61.45 | 38.55 | 1,607,183 | 59.69 | 40.31 | 2.35 | -0.59 | 7.04 |
| Kansas City | 1,433,458 | 43.90 | 56.10 | 1,566,280 | 40.43 | 59.57 | 9.27 | 0.63 | 16.02 |
| Sacramento | 1,099,814 | 71.23 | 28.77 | 1,481,102 | 70.30 | 29.70 | 34.67 | 32.91 | 39.01 |
| Portland | 1,490,153 | 37.76 | 62.24 | 1,477,895 | 39.51 | 60.49 | -0.82 | 3.78 | -3.61 |
| Norfolk | 1,160,311 | 23.01 | 76.99 | 1,396,107 | 18.71 | 81.29 | 20.32 | -2.15 | 27.04 |
| Columbus | 1,243,833 | 69.88 | 30.12 | 1,377,419 | 69.80 | 30.20 | 10.74 | 10.62 | 11.02 |
| San Antonio | 1,071,954 | 92.24 | 7.76 | 1,302,099 | 91.04 | 8.96 | 21.47 | 19.88 | 40.35 |
| Indianapolis | 1,166,575 | 65.60 | 34.40 | 1,249,822 | 63.78 | 36.22 | 7.14 | 4.17 | 12.79 |
| New Orleans | 1,256,256 | 44.38 | 55.62 | 1,238,816 | 40.11 | 59.89 | -1.39 | -10.87 | 6.17 |
| Buffalo | 1,242,826 | 81.71 | 18.29 | 1,189,288 | 81.44 | 18.56 | -4.31 | -4.62 | -2.90 |
| Charlotte | 971,391 | 41.62 | 58.38 | 1,162,093 | 44.01 | 55.99 | 19.63 | 26.51 | 14.73 |
| Providence | 1,083,139 | 14.48 | 85.52 | 1,141,525 | 14.08 | 85.92 | 5.39 | 2.50 | 5.88 |
| Hartford | 1,013,508 | 13.46 | 86.54 | 1,085,895 | 12.87 | 87.13 | 7.14 | 2.45 | 7.87 |
| Orlando | 700,055 | 67.28 | 32.72 | 1,072,748 | 63.15 | 36.85 | 53.24 | 43.84 | 72.57 |
| Salt Lake City | 910,222 | 68.01 | 31.99 | 1,012,227 | 67.71 | 32.29 | 17.80 | 17.27 | 18.93 |
| Rochester | 971,230 | 72.30 | 27.70 | 1,002,410 | 71.23 | 28.77 | 3.21 | 1.67 | 7.23 |
| Total | 110,732,144 | 43.28 | 56.72 | 123,814,261 | 42.27 | 57.73 | 11.81 | 9.22 | 13.79 |

Table 3-2. Fastest and Slowest Growing Metropolitan Areas, Percent Changes by Decade

## Fastest Growing Populations

1960-1970
1970-1980
1980.1990

| Metropolitan <br> Area | Percent <br> Change | Metropolitan <br> Area | Percent <br> Change | Metropolitan <br> Area | Percent <br> Change |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Miami | $48.8 \%$ | Phoenix | $\mathbf{5 6 . 0 \%}$ | Orlando | $\mathbf{5 3 . 2 \%}$ |
| Los Angeles | $\mathbf{4 8 . 3}$ | Tampa | $\mathbf{4 4 . 2}$ | Phoenix | $\mathbf{4 0 . 6}$ |
| Phoenix | $\mathbf{4 5 . 8}$ | Houston | $\mathbf{4 3 . 0}$ | Sacramento | $\mathbf{3 4 . 7}$ |
| Houston | $\mathbf{3 8 . 1}$ | Miami | 40.1 | San Diego | $\mathbf{3 4 . 2}$ |
| Washington, DC | $\mathbf{3 7 . 0}$ | San Diego | 37.1 | Dallas | $\mathbf{3 2 . 6}$ |

Slowest Growing Populations
1960-1970
1970-1980
1980-1990

| Metropolitan <br> Area | Percent <br> Change | Metropolitan <br> Area | Percent <br> Change | Metropolitan <br> Area | Percent <br> Change |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Pittsburgh | $\mathbf{- 0 . 2 \%}$ | Buffalo | $\mathbf{- 7 . 9 \%}$ | Pittsburgh | $\mathbf{- 7 . 5 \%}$ |
| Buffalo | $\mathbf{3 . 2}$ | Pittsburgh | $\mathbf{- 5 . 7}$ | Buffalo | $\mathbf{- 4 . 3}$ |
| Cincinnati | 9.8 | Cleveland | $\mathbf{- 5 . 5}$ | Cleveland | $\mathbf{- 2 . 6}$ |
| Cleveland | 9.8 | New York City | $\mathbf{- 5 . 4}$ | Detroit | -1.8 |
| New York City | 10.4 | St. Louis | $\mathbf{- 2 . 2}$ | New Orleans | $\mathbf{- 1 . 4}$ |

Table 3-3. Fastest Growing Suburban Counties in Large U.S. Metropolitan Areas, 1960-1980 and 1980-1990

| 1960-1980 |  | 1980-1990 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Metropolitan | Percent <br> Change | Metropolitan | Percent |
| Area |  | Area | Change |
|  |  |  |  |
| Miami | $204.9 \%$ | Orlando | $\mathbf{7 2 . 6 \%}$ |
| Denver | 155.9 | Cincinnati | $\mathbf{6 6 . 2}$ |
| Atlanta | 135.0 | Dallas | 47.9 |
| Los Angeles | 134.7 | Atlanta | 41.1 |
| Portland | 127.4 | Los Angeles | 41.0 |

Figure 3-1 illustrates the relationship in 1990 between land area and population in central counties of the metropolitan areas. Only five areas have $50 \%$ or more of their total land area in central counties (San Diego, Phoenix, San Antonio, Buffalo, and Miami). In contrast, nineteen metropolitan areas have $50 \%$ or more of their total population in central counties. Thus, in most metropolitan areas, central counties still have a disproportionately high share of the total population, but a disproportionately low share of total land area. The data also suggest the higher population densities that exist in central counties compared to suburban counties.

Figure 3-2 shows the effects of the 1983 geographic change on population at the areawide level for the group of thirty-nine metropolitan areas. The two values for 1980 reflect the geographic revisions. As may be confirmed in Tables 3-1 and 3-1A, suburban counties accounted for most of the areawide growth, almost a $14 \%$ increase from 1980-1990, continuing the high rates established in the previous two decades.

Figure 3-2. Effect of 1983 Geographic Revision On Area Population


Viewing the entire thirty year period, many older metropolitan areas lost more than $20 \%$ of their central county population (Philadelphia, Detroit, Washington, D.C., St. Louis, Baltimore, and New Orleans). Central counties with the highest growth rates are concentrated in the West and South. The central counties of five metropolitan areas grew by over $100 \%$ from 1960 to 1990. The rates, however, are somewhat overstated in metropolitan areas such as Phoenix and San Diego which are entirely central county. In the 1980 's, only Orlando, Charlotte, Sacramento, and Tampa registered gains of $25 \%$ or better (excluding $100 \%$ central county areas).

Figure 3-1. Central County Comparisons, 1990 - Percent Areawide Population \& Land


Fourteen metropolitan areas had net decreases in central-county population during the 1960 to 1990 period (Table 3-4). St. Louis had the largest loss in central county population, a decline of $47.1 \%$. Several others lost over twenty percent of central county populations. Generally, the 1970's appeared to mark the height of losses in central county populations (Figure 3-3). Indeed, twenty-one of the metropolitan areas had percent decreases during the 1970's. In the 1980's, however, central county populations grew in eight areas that had previously declined in the 1970's. These were New York City, San Francisco, Boston, Atlanta, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Indianapolis, and Providence. Without the influence of immigration, it is unlikely that Central County population would have increased in the 1980's. From 1980 to 1990 the central counties averaged only a $9.2 \%$ population increase, while the suburban counties averaged $13.8 \%$.

Despite some increases in central counties populations during the 1980's, suburban populations are accounting for increasingly higher shares of overall area populations. During that time, thirty-three central counties had net losses in share of metropolitan area population (Table 3-5, Figure 3-4). The loss in central county share for seven metropolitan areas exceeded ten percent.

Household Formation and Size. From 1960-1990 the number of households in the U.S. increased nearly $75 \%$, from 53 million to 92 million. Meanwhile, household size was declining. In 1960, the average U.S. household had 3.33 persons. The average household had 3.11 persons in 1970, 2.75 persons in 1980, and 2.63 persons in 1990. This represented a decline of over $20 \%$ during the thirty year period. The 1970-1980 period accounted for not only the largest percent increase in total households (26.7\%), but also the largest percent decline in household size (11.58\%). This pattern of more but smaller households seems firmly in place.

For the thirty-nine metropolitan areas, there was wide variation in 1990 in household size, ranging from 3.09 persons per household in Salt Lake City to 2.37 in Tampa. Most of these areas showed declines in households between 1980 and 1990. One exception to this trend should be noted. California's four large metropolitan areas (Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego, and Sacramento) had increasing household size from 1980 to 1990. Los Angeles had the highest growth, increasing from 2.78 to 2.96 between 1980 and 1990, a $6.5 \%$ rise. In California, there are strong, local influences affecting demographic measures, such as new immigrant households and higher housing costs.

Figure 3-5 and Table 3-6 show demographic characteristics for persons per household, vehicles per household and workers per household. In this report, workers per household is calculated by dividing total workers by total households. Because total workers includes workers who live in group quarters and not in households, the number is slightly overstated. The largest discrepancy is in areas with high military and college dormitory group quarters population. While persons per household reflects very little variation among the metropolitan areas, vehicles per household and workers per household show wider variation due to differing costs of vehicle ownership, conditions that affect labor force participation, availability of transportation alternatives and other local conditions.

Urban Populations. The Census Bureau categorizes populations according to urban and rural. Urban populations include those living in officially designated "urbanized areas" (UZA's), plus those living in urban areas outside UZA's. Rural population includes rural farm and rural nonfat-m. From 1960 to 1990 , the urban population of the United States rose from 54.1 million to 61.7 million, an increase of $49.3 \%$. The largest increase was in the 1960 's when urban population rose $19.5 \%$. As a share of the total, urban population represented $69.9 \%$ in $1960,73.6 \%$ in $1970,73.7 \%$ in 1980 , and $75.2 \%$ in 1990.

Table 3-4. Central County Population, 1960-1990

| Area | Central County Population |  |  |  | Percent Change |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 1960-70 | 1970-80 | 1980-90 | 1960-90 |
| New York City | 1,698,281 | 1,539,233 | 1,428,285 | 1,487,536 | -9.37 | -7.21 | 4.15 | -12.41 |
| _os Angeles | 6,038,771 | 7,032,075 | 7,477,503 | 8,863,164 | 16.45 | 6.33 | 18.53 | 46.77 |
| Jhicago | 5,129,725 | 5,492,369 | 5,253,655 | 5,105,067 | 7.07 | -4.35 | -2.83 | -0.48 |
| San Francisco | 740,316 | 715,674 | 678,974 | 723,959 | -3.33 | -5.13 | 6.63 | -2.21 |
| hiladelphia | 2,002,512 | 1,948,609 | 1,688,210 | 1,585,577 | -2.69 | -13.36 | -6.08 | -20.82 |
| Jetroit | 2,666,297 | 2,666,751 | 2,337,891 | 2,111,687 | 0.02 | -12.33 | -9.68 | $-20.80$ |
| 3oston |  | 641,071 | 562,994 | 574,283 |  | -12.18 | 2.01 |  |
| Washington, DC | 763,956 | 756,510 | 638,333 | 606,900 | -0.97 | -15.62 | -4.92 | -20.56 |
| Jallas | 951,527 | 1,327,321 | 1,556,390 | 1,852,810 | 39.49 | 17.26 | 19.05 | 94.72 |
| Houston | 1,243,158 | 1,741,912 | 2,409,547 | 2,818,199 | 40.12 | 38.33 | 16.96 | 126.70 |
| Miami | 935,047 | 1,267,792 | 1,625,781 | 1,937,094 | 35.59 | 28.24 | 19.15 | 107.17 |
| Atlanta | 556,326 | 607,592 | 589,904 | 648,951 | 9.22 | -2.91 | 10.01 | 16.65 |
| Zleveland | 1,647,895 | 1,721,300 | 1,498,400 | 1,412,140 | 4.45 | -12.95 | -5.76 | -14.31 |
| Seattle | 935,014 | 1,156,633 | 1,269,749 | 1,507,319 | 23.70 | 9.78 | 18.71 | 61.21 |
| San Diego | 1,033,011 | 1,357,854 | 1,861,846 | 2,498,016 | 31.45 | 37.12 | 34.17 | 141.82 |
| Minneapolis | 842,854 | 960,080 | 941,411 | 1,032,431 | 13.91 | -1.94 | 9.67 | 22.49 |
| St. Louis | 750,026 | 622,236 | 453,085 | 396,685 | -17.04 | -27.18 | -12.45 | -47.11 |
| Baltimore | 939,024 | 905,759 | 786,775 | 736,014 | -3.54 | -13.14 | -6.45 | -21.62 |
| Pittsburgh | 1,628,587 | 1,605,016 | 1,450,085 | 1,336,449 | -1.45 | -9.65 | -7.84 | -17.94 |
| Phoenix | 663,510 | 967,522 | 1,509,052 | 2,122,101 | 45.82 | 55.97 | 40.62 | 219.83 |
| Tampa | 397,788 | 490,265 | 646,960 | 834,054 | 23.25 | 31.96 | 28.92 | 109.67 |
| Denver | 493,887 | 514,678 | 492,365 | 467,610 | 4.21 | -4.34 | -5.03 | -5.32 |
| Cincinnati | 864,121 | 924,018 | 873,224 | 866,228 | 6.93 | -5.50 | -0.80 | 0.24 |
| Milwaukee | 1,036,341 | 1,054,063 | 964,988 | 959,275 | 1.71 | -8.45 | -0.59 | -7.44 |
| Kansas City | 622,732 | 654,558 | 629,266 | 633,232 | 5.11 | -3.86 | 0.63 | 1.69 |
| Sacramento | 502,778 | 631,498 | 783,381 | 1,041,219 | 25.60 | 24.05 | 32.91 | 107.09 |
| Portland | 522,813 | 556,667 | 562,640 | 583,887 | 6.48 | 1.07 | 3.78 | 11.68 |
| Norfolk |  |  | 266,979 | 261,229 |  |  | -2.15 |  |
| Columbus | 682,923 | 833,249 | 869,132 | 961,437 | 22.01 | 4.31 | 10.62 | 40.78 |
| San Antonio | 687,151 | 830,460 | 988,800 | 1,185,394 | 20.8 | 19.07 | 19.88 | 72.51 |
| Indianapolis | 697,567 | 792,299 | 765,233 | 797,159 | 13.5 | -3.42 | 4.17 | 14.28 |
| New Orleans | 627,525 | 593,471 | 557,515 | 496,938 | -5.43 | -6.06 | -10.87 | -20.81 |
| Buffalo | 1,064,688 | 1,113,491 | 1,015,472 | 968,532 | 4.58 | -8.80 | -4.62 | -9.03 |
| Charlotte |  |  | 404,270 | 511,433 |  |  | 26.51 |  |
| Providence |  | 179,213 | 156,804 | 160,728 |  | -12.50 | 2.50 |  |
| Hartford |  |  | 136,392 | 139,739 |  |  | 2.45 |  |
| Orlando |  |  | 471,016 | 677,49 1 |  |  | 43.84 |  |
| Salt Lake City |  |  | 619,066 | 725,956 |  |  | 17.27 |  |
| Rochester |  |  | 702,238 | 713,968 |  |  | 1.67 |  |
| Total | 39,366,151 | 43580,955 | 44,603,852 | 48,577,064 | 10.20 | 2.82 | 8.91 | 23.40 |

Figure 3-3. Changes in Central County Population 1960-1990
Changes in Central County Population


Table 3-3. Relationship of Central County to Areawide Population, 1980-1990

| Area | 1980 |  |  | 1990 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \hline \text { \% Change } \\ & \hline \text { CC Share } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Areawide | Central County | \% CC | Areawide | Central County | \% CC |  |
| New York City | 17,012,502 | 1,428,285 | 8.40 | 17,125,727 | 1,487,536 | 8.69 | 3.46 |
| Los Angeles | 11,497,568 | 7,477,503 | 65.04 | 14,531,529 | 8,863,164 | 60.99 | -6.22 |
| Chicago | 7,937,326 | 5,253,655 | 66.19 | 8,065,633 | 5,105,067 | 63.29 | -4.37 |
| San Francisco | 5,360,925 | 678,974 | 12.67 | 6,253,311 | 723,959 | 11.58 | -8.59 |
| Philadelphia | 5,680,768 | 1,688,210 | 29.72 | 5,899,345 | 1,585,577 | 26.88 | -9.56 |
| Detroit | 4,752,820 | 2,337,891 | 49.19 | 4,665,236 | 2,111,687 | 45.26 | -7.98 |
| Boston | 3,971,792 | 562,994 | 14.17 | 4,171,747 | 547,283 | 13.77 | -2.88 |
| Washington, DC | 3,250,822 | 638,333 | 19.64 | 3,923,574 | 606,900 | 15.47 | -21.23 |
| Dallas | 2,930,516 | 1,556,390 | 53.11 | 3,885,415 | 1,852,810 | 47.69 | -10.21 |
| Houston | 3,101,293 | 2,409,547 | 77.69 | 3,711,043 | 2,818,199 | 75.94 | -2.26 |
| Miami | 2,643,981 | 1,625,781 | 61.49 | 3,192,582 | 1,937,094 | 60.67 | -1.33 |
| Atlanta | 2,138,231 | 589,904 | 27.59 | 2,833,511 | 648,951 | 22.90 | -16.98 |
| Cleveland | 2,834,062 | 1,498,400 | 52.87 | 2,759,823 | 1,412,140 | 51.17 | -3.22 |
| Seattle | 2,093,112 | 1,269,749 | 60.66 | 2,559,164 | 1,507,319 | 58.90 | -2.91 |
| San Diego | 1,861,846 | 1,861,846 | 100.00 | 2,498,016 | 2,498,016 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| Minneapolis | 2,137,133 | 941,411 | 44.05 | 2,464,124 | 1,032,431 | 41.90 | -4.88 |
| St. Louis | 2,376,998 | 453,085 | 19.06 | 2,444,099 | 396,685 | 16.23 | -14.85 |
| Baltimore | 2,199,531 | 786,775 | 35.77 | 2,382,172 | 736,014 | 30.90 | -13.62 |
| Pittsburgh | 2,423,311 | 1,450,085 | 59.84 | 2,242,798 | 1,336,449 | 59.59 | -0.42 |
| Phoenix | 1,509,052 | 1,509,052 | 100.00 | 2,122,101 | 2,122,101 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| Tampa | 1,613,603 | 646,960 | 40.09 | 2,067,959 | 834,054 | 40.33 | 0.59 |
| Denver | 1,618,461 | 492,365 | 30.42 | 1,848,319 | 467,610 | 25.30 | -16.84 |
| Cincinnati | 1,401,491 | 873,224 | 62.31 | 1,744,124 | 866,228 | 49.67 | -20.29 |
| Milwaukee | 1,570,275 | 964,988 | 61.45 | 1,607,183 | 959,275 | 59.69 | -2.87 |
| Kansas City | 1,433,458 | 629,266 | 43.90 | 1,566,280 | 633,232 | 40.43 | -7.90 |
| Sacramento | 1,099,814,1, | 783,381 | 71.23 | 1,481,102 | 1,041,219 | 70.30 | -1.30 |
| Portland | 490,153 | 562,640 | 37.76 | 1,477,895 | 583,887 | 39.51 | 4.64 |
| Norfolk | 1,160,311 | 266,979 | 23.01 | 1,396,107 | 261,229 | 18.71 | -18.68 |
| Columbus | 1,243,833 | 869,132 | 69.88 | 1,377,419 | 961,437 | 69.80 | -0.11 |
| San Antonio | 1,071,954 | 988,800 | 92.24 | 1,302,099 | 1,185,394 | 91.04 | -1.31 |
| Indianapolis | 1,166,575 | 765,233 | 65.60 | 1,249,822 | 797,159 | 63.78 | -2.77 |
| New Orleans | 1,256,256 | 557,515 | 44.38 | 1,238,816 | 496,938 | 40.11 | -9.61 |
| Buffalo | 1,242,826 | 1,015,472 | 81,71 | 1,189,288 | 968,532 | 81.44 | -0.33 |
| Charlotte | 971,391 | 404,270 | 41.62 | 1,162,093 | 511,433 | 44.01 | 5.75 |
| Providence | 1,083,139 | 156,804 | 14.48 | 1,141,525 | 160,728 | 14.08 | -2.74 |
| Hartford | 1,013,508 | 136,392 | 13.46 | 1,085,895 | 139,735 | 12.87 | -4.31 |
| Orlando | 700,055 | 471,016 | 67.28 | 1,072,748 | 677,491 | 63.15 | -6.14 |
| Salt Lake City | 910,222 | 619,066 | 68.01 | 1,072,227 | 725,956 | 67.71 | -0.43 |
| Rochester | 971,230 | 702,238 | 72.30 | 1,002,410 | 713,968 | 71.23 | -1.45 |
| Total | 110,732,144 | 47,923,611 | 43.28 | 123,814,261 | 52,341,891 | 42.27 | -2.32 |

Figure 3-4. Central County Share of Area Population - Percent Change 1980-1990


Figure 3-5. 1990 Household Ratios
1990 Household Ratios


In the thirty-nine metropolitan areas, urban and rural population for 1990 are displayed in Table 3-6. The Miami metropolitan area had the highest percentage of population ( $98.9 \%$ ) classified as urban, while Charlotte showed the fewest ( $68.7 \%$ ) people living in urban areas. The average for the entire group of large metropolitan areas was $91.6 \%$, compared to $75.2 \%$ for the U.S. as a whole. In sum, the data depict a country with an increasingly urban population, and large metropolitan areas that are now overwhelmingly urban.

Household Income. Table 3-7 shows 1990 data for household income. The top five areas for median household income are Washington, D.C., San Francisco, Hartford, Boston, and New York. Thus, while Sunbelt regions have the highest rates of population growth, the older Northeastern metropolitan areas continue to have the highest household incomes. This may be due to the combination of higher local wages and more workers per household. In Washington, D.C., over $20 \%$ of the households had 1990 incomes of $\$ 75,000$ or more. At the lower end of the group are New Orleans, Tampa, San Antonio and Pittsburgh. In New Orleans, over 30\% of households earned less than $\$ 15,000$. In 1990, the median household income in Washington, D.C. was $\$ 46,856$, while the median household income in New Orleans was $\$ 24,442$.

Trip volume and mode choice decisions reflect household income levels and geographic location of income groups. Workers in certain economically sensitive industries and occupations may display different commuting patterns than those in more stable industries. Lower incomes mean fewer vehicles available per household, and thus fewer drive alone commute trips.

Table 3-6. Demographic Ratios and Urban/Rural Population Percentages, 1990

| Metro- | Persons <br> Per | Vehicles <br> Per <br> Holitan | Workers <br> Per | Percent <br> Urban <br> Household | Percent <br> Rural |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| Area | 2.67 | 1.20 | 1.29 | $95.7 \%$ | Population |

[^13]Table 3-7. Median Household Income and Percent of Households in Income Intervals, Thirty-Nine Metropolitan Areas, 1990

|  |  | Income Intervals in \$ Thousands |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| politan <br> Area | Household Income | < \$15 | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 15 \\ \$ 29.9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 30- \\ \$ 49.9 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 50- \\ \$ 74.9 \end{array}$ | \$75+ |
| NYC | \$37,869 | 20.3\% | 19.4\% | 23.4\% | 18.8\% | 18.1\% |
| LOS | 36,111 | 18.5\% | 21.7\% | 25.2\% | 18.7\% | 15.9\% |
| CHI | 35,916 | 19.1\% | 21.9\% | 27.1\% | 18.9\% | 13.1\% |
| SFC | 41,459 | 15.1\% | 19.3\% | 25.5\% | 21.2\% | 18.9\% |
| PHI | 35,735 | 19.5\% | 21.9\% | 26.8\% | 18.8\% | 13.0\% |
| DET | 34,729 | 22.0\% | 21.2\% | 25.8\% | 18.7\% | 12,3\% |
| BOS | 40,647 | 17.5\% | 18.4\% | 24.9\% | 21.3\% | 17.8\% |
| WAS | 46,856 | 10.4\% | 17.2\% | 25.9\% | 23.7\% | 22.7\% |
| DAL | 32,825 | 19.3\% | 25.6\% | 26.8\% | 16.9\% | 11.3\% |
| HOU | 31,488 | 22.3\% | 25.0\% | 25.2\% | 16.3\% | 11.2\% |
| MIA | 28,503 | 26.0\% | 26.1\% | 24.0\% | 14.1\% | 9.8\% |
| ATL | 36,051 | 17.2\% | 23.1\% | 27.8\% | 19.0\% | 12.9\% |
| CLE | 30,332 | 24.0\% | 25.4\% | 26.8\% | 15.3\% | 8.5\% |
| SEA | 35,047 | 17.4\% | 24.2\% | 29.1\% | 18.4\% | 10.9\% |
| SDG | 35,022 | 17.9\% | 24.3\% | 26.7\% | 18.2\% | 12.9\% |
| MIN | 36,564 | 16.6\% | 22.8\% | 29.5\% | 19.7\% | 11.4\% |
| STL | 31,706 | 21.9\% | 24.7\% | 27.7\% | 16.7\% | 9.0\% |
| BAL | 36,550 | 18.2\% | 21.8\% | 27.3\% | 19.5\% | 13.1\% |
| PIT | 26,501 | 28.2\% | 27.4\% | 24.7\% | 12.6\% | 7.0\% |
| PI-IX | 30,797 | 21.1\% | 27.3\% | 27.0\% | 15.3\% | 9. $2 \%$ |
| TAM | 26,036 | 26.3\% | 30.8\% | 24.9\% | 11.5\% | 6.5\% |
| DEN | 33,126 | 19.5\% | 25.0\% | 27.4\% | 17.4\% | 10.7\% |
| CIN | 30,979 | 23.1\% | 25. $2 \%$ | 27.0\% | 15.9\% | 8.8\% |
| MIL | 32,359 | 21.3\% | 24.5\% | 28.7\% | 17.1\% | 8.4\% |
| KSC | 31,948 | 20.9\% | 25.9\% | 28.0\% | 16.4\% | 8.7\% |
| SAC | 32,734 | 20.2\% | 24.9\% | 27.0\% | 17.7\% | 10.2\% |
| POR | 31,070 | 20.8\% | 27.1\% | 28.5\% | 15.4\% | 8. $2 \%$ |
| NFK | 30,841 | 20.1\% | 28.2\% | 28.8\% | 15.7\% | 7.2\% |
| COL | 30,668 | 22.0\% | 26.7\% | 27.9\% | 15.3\% | 8.1\% |
| SAT | 26,092 | 27.8\% | 28.8\% | 24.5\% | 12,3\% | 6.6\% |
| IND | 31,655 | 20.4\% | 26.5\% | 27.9\% | 16.5\% | 8.7\% |
| NRL | 24,442 | 32.7\% | 26.1\% | 22.7\% | 11.8\% | 6.7\% |
| BUF | 28,084 | 26.8\% | 26.1\% | 26.4\% | 14.0\% | 6.7\% |
| CHA | 31,126 | 21.2\% | 26.6\% | 27.9\% | 15.9\% | 8.4\% |
| PRO | 31,857 | 23.5\% | 23.3\% | 27.4\% | 16.7\% | 9. $2 \%$ |
| HAR | 41,440 | 15.0\% | 19.1\% | 26.7\% | 22.8\% | 16.3\% |
| ORL | 31,230 | 19.2\% | 28.3\% | 28.4\% | 15.6\% | 8.5\% |
| SLC | 30,882 | 19.7\% | 28.4\% | 29.8\% | 15.1\% | 6.9\% |
| ROC | 34,234 | 19.8\% | 23.4\% | 27.9\% | 18.5\% | 10.4\% |

## Chapter 4

## CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK TRIP: WORKER RESIDENCES, PLACES OF WORK, COMMUTER FLOWS, AND TRAVEL TIMES

This chapter describes the characteristics of workers. It includes discussion and tables on the growth of workers, residential and workplace location based on central/suburban county definitions, male/female distributions, and the effects of commuting flows and travel times. New data on time leaving home to go to work are also discussed.

## Characteristics of Workers

The biggest change in commuting behavior over the last thirty years is in the dramatic increase in women's participation in the labor force. Another major change is the development of "reverse" commuting (residents in central cities who work in the suburbs), and commuting between suburbs.

In 1990, the U.S. had 115 million workers or approximately $46.3 \%$ of the population in the workforce. In the thirty-nine metropolitan areas, there was a slightly greater proportion (49.1\%) of workers to total population. In 1960, when there were 64.7 million workers in the U.S., only $36.1 \%$ of the population was working. Much of the increase during the past thirty years can be accounted for by the increase in women's participation in the labor force, rising from 32.3\% of all workers in 1960 to $45.3 \%$ of all workers in 1990.

Because the geographic scale of analysis in this report is limited to counties, we cannot fully explore suburban development, reverse commuting, and suburb-to-suburb commuting. The county level analysis in this report shows major increases in commuting from the central county to suburban counties, and in one suburban county to other suburban counties. Table 4-1 below compares worker characteristics between the U.S. and the thirty-nine metropolitan areas,

Table 4-I. Worker Comparisons, U.S. and Thirty-Nine Metropolitan Areas, 1990

|  | U.S. <br> Totals | Percent | Metropolitan <br> Areas | Percent |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item | $248,709,873$ | $100.0 \%$ | $123,814,261$ | $100.0 \%$ |
| Population | $115,070,274$ | $44.3 \%$ | $59,704,401$ | $46.3 \%$ |
| Total Workers |  |  |  |  |
| Worked In County <br> of Residence | $87,587,677$ | $76.1 \%$ | $43,233,668$ | $72.4 \%$ |
| Worked Outside | $23,488,393$ | $20.4 \%$ | $14,016,809$ | $23.5 \%$ |
| County of Residence $3,994,204$ $3.5 \%$ | $2,377,625$ | $4.0 \%$ |  |  |

Growth in the Number of Workers. Over the 1960-1990 period, total workers grew by nearly $78 \%$. As a share of the total U.S. population, workers increased from $36.1 \%$ in 1960 to $46.3 \%$ in 1990, resulting in a total rise in this ratio of about $24 \%$. Nationwide, the number of workers sixteen and older
increased sharply in the 1980-1990 period, both in absolute figures and as a percentage of the total population. Total workers rose by over $19 \%$, from $42.6 \%$ in 1980 to $46.3 \%$ in 1990, more than twice the growth of the total population.

The growth in workers was driven by three main factors. First, was the sheer demographics of the baby boomers entering the labor force. Second, was the general increase in the number of workers per household. Third, was a significant increase in the number of women in the work force. In 1990, the U.S. work force was over $46 \%$ female.

Among the thirty-nine large metropolitan areas, each successive decade from 1960 to 1990 produced an average growth rate of $22 \%$ in the number of workers. Considerable variation is found across metropolitan areas. These data are presented in Tables 4-2 and 4-2A. In the 1980-1990 period, for example, the change in the number of workers ranged from a high of over $71 \%$ in Orlando to a $0.7 \%$ decline in Pittsburgh. While much of this activity reflects the differing rates of population growth between Sunbelt areas and more northerly areas, some northern areas such as New York City and Philadelphia have rising number of workers despite a fairly static overall total population.

The Rise in Workers to Total Population. In the 1960-1990 period, the number of U.S. workers increased at twice the rate of the total population. There were 64.7 million workers in 1960 ( $36.1 \%$ of the population), and 115 million workers in 1990 ( $46.3 \%$ of the population). The growth rate of workers continued unabated in the 1980's, following trends established in the 1960's and 1970's.

Figure 4- 1 compares the percent of workers to total population for large metropolitan areas during the 1960-1990 period. Each decade has produced a steadily higher proportion of workers to population, led in 1990 by Washington, DC. with over $55 \%$. The area with the lowest proportion of workers to population was New Orleans with about $42 \%$. Metropolitan areas at the lower (right hand) tail of Figure 4-1 may be areas with large manufacturing sectors or with higher than average retirement populations.

Between 1960 and 1980, the metropolitan areas with the highest growth rates of workers as a percent of the population were in Houston, Minneapolis and Denver (Tables 4-3 and 4-3A). Between 1980 and 1990, the leaders in this category were Tampa, Philadelphia and Atlanta. In Houston and Dallas, where energy related unemployment occurred, there was little change in the proportion of workers to population in the last decade.

The Male/Female Distribution of Workers. The total increase in workers is due in large part to the rising proportion of women in the labor force during the last thirty years. In the U.S., women as a percentage of all workers have grown from $33.2 \%$ in 1960 to almost $45.3 \%$ in 1990. Recent data show a compound annual growth rate of almost $3 \%$ for female workers, almost twice the male worker rate.' Parity between the number of male workers and female workers may be developing in the 1990's. Among large metropolitan areas, the highest percentages of female workers in 1990 are in Boston (47.4\%), Washington, D.C. ( $47.5 \%$ ), and Providence ( $47.4 \%$ ). The highest percentages of male workers are in San Diego ( $58.3 \%$ ) Norfolk ( $58.0 \%$ ) and Los Angeles ( $57.1 \%$ ), largely attributable to the effects of near by military bases. The complete list of male and female labor force percentages from 1960-1990 is outlined in Figure 4-2 and Tables 4-4 and 4-4A.

1Hu, P.S, and Young, J. "Summary of Travel Trends, 1990 Nationwide Personal Transportation Survey" (U.S. DOT/FHWA, March 1992).

Figure 4-1. Percent Workers to Total Population, 1960-1990


Table 4-2. Workers by Place of Residence (Areawide, Central, and Suburban Counties) 1960-1980

| Area | 1960 |  |  | 1970 |  |  | 1980 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Areawide | \% cc | \% SC | Areawide | \% cc | \% SC | Areawide | \% cc | \% SC |
| New York City | 5,886,760 | 13.28 | 86.72 | 6,559,153 | 10.46 | 89.54 | 6,737,511 | 10.09 | 89.91 |
| Los Angeles | 2,944,496 | 79.62 | 20.38 | 3,821,341 | 72.17 | 27.83 | 5,189,055 | 65.14 | 34.86 |
| Chicago | 2,674,645 | 77.32 | 22.68 | 3,089,717 | 71.64 | 28.36 | 3,466,377 | 65.80 | 34.20 |
| San Francisco | 1,397,515 | 24.09 | 75.91 | 1,824,464 | 17.47 | 82.53 | 2,482,965 | 13.44 | 86.56 |
| Philadelphia | 1,881,353 | 41.33 | 58.67 | 2,178,519 | 34.06 | 65.94 | 2,327,057 | 26.09 | 73.91 |
| Detroit | 1,424,586 | 65.41 | 34.59 | 1,698,646 | 56.72 | 43.28 | 1,836,510 | 45.89 | 54.11 |
| Boston |  |  |  | 1,424,038 |  |  | 1,614,734 |  |  |
| Washington, DC | 869,632 | 39.65 | 60.35 | 1,256,081 | 26.70 | 73.30 | 1,559,820 | 18.94 | 81.06 |
| Dallas | 677,200 | 56.74 | 43.26 | 985,683 | 57.11 | 42.89 | 1,469,079 | 53.94 | 46.06 |
| Houston | 570,562 | 80.89 | 19.11 | 855,427 | 82.10 | 17.90 | 1,508,211 | 79.55 | 20.45 |
| Miami | 470,475 | 75.75 | 24.25 | 725,677 | 69.50 | 30.50 | 1,153,080 | 63.17 | 36.83 |
| Atlanta | 443,766 | 49.17 | 50.83 | 660,013 | 38.14 | 61.86 | 950,030 | 26.52 | 73.48 |
| Cleveland | 1,009,058 | 62.37 | 37.63 | 1,147,050 | 59.07 | 40.93 | 1,203,817 | 53.14 | 46.86 |
| Seattle | 533,270 | 67.35 | 32.65 | 703,300 | 64.13 | 35.87 | 976,885 | 63.79 | 36.21 |
| San Diego | 405,497 | 100.00 |  | 544,348 | 100.00 |  | 853,666 | 100.00 |  |
| Minneapolis | 604,622 | 55.23 | 44.77 | 796,965 | 51.33 | 48.67 | 1,046,229 | 46.49 | 53.51 |
| St. Louis | 781,822 | 36.68 | 63.32 | 899,598 | 25.00 | 75.00 | 1,004,504 | 16.86 | 83.14 |
| Baltimore | 676,742 | 52.54 | 47.46 | 819,597 | 42.07 | 57.93 | 968,908 | 30.54 | 69.46 |
| Pittsburgh | 813,897 | 69.52 | 30.48 | 853,151 | 67.89 | 32.11 | 912,880 | 65.88 | 34.12 |
| Phoenix | 233,880 | 100.00 |  | 365,896 | 100.00 |  | 658,854 | 100.00 |  |
| Tampa | 266,229 | 53.53 | 46.47 | 367,266 | 50.73 | 49.27 | 608,999 | 46.30 | 53.70 |
| Denver | 357,363 | 55.24 | 44.76 | 497,057 | 42.55 | 57.45 | 808,019 | 30.12 | 69.88 |
| Cincinnati | 522,756 | 60.52 | 39.48 | 595,683 | 58.38 | 41.62 | 692,424 | 53.68 | 46.32 |
| Milwaukee | 542,220 | 74.78 | 25.22 | 627,231 | 68.36 | 31.64 | 720,308 | 60.72 | 39.28 |
| Kansas City | 425,361 | 58.24 | 41.76 | 521,912 | 52.66 | 47.34 | 620,092 | 46.97 | 53.03 |
| Sacramento | 230,925 | 81.38 | 18.62 | 293,180 | 80.02 | 19.98 | 435,089 | 78.42 | 21.58 |
| Portland | 304,381 | 65.53 | 34.47 | 393,331 | 56.23 | 43.77 | 568,916 | 45.91 | 54.09 |
| Columbus | 311,896 | 82.49 | 17.51 | 395,826 | 82.99 | 17.01 | 488,303 | 81.10 | 18.90 |
| San Antonio | 259,785 | 93.48 | 6.52 | 329,203 | 93.40 | 6.60 | 449,090 | 92.24 | 7.76 |
| Indianapolis | 411,416 | 66.69 | 33.31 | 489,625 | 64.81 | 35.19 | 577,759 | 60.23 | 39.77 |
| New Orleans | 309,237 | 71.44 | 28.56 | 363,821 | 56.59 | 43.41 | 484,155 | 44.29 | 55.71 |
| Buffalo | 466,984 | 81.45 | 18.55 | 495,141 | 82.70 | 17.30 | 499,842 | 81.64 | 18.36 |
| Providence |  |  |  | 442,722 | 16.43 | 83.57 | 486,604 | 13.21 | 86.79 |
| Total | 28,708,331 | 53.11 | 46.89 | 37,020,662 | 46.41 | 51.17 | 45,359,772 | 44.19 | 54.19 |

Table 4-2. Workers by Place of Residence
(Areawide, Central, and Suburban Counties) 1960-1980 (Cont.)

| Area | Percent Change 1960-1970 |  |  | Percent Change 1970-1980 |  |  | Percent Change 1960-1980 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Areawide | c c | SC | Areawide | CC | SC | Areawide | CC | SC |
| New York City | 11.42 | -12.23 | 15.04 | 2.72 | -0.96 | 3.15 | 14.45 | -13.07 | 18.67 |
| Los Angeles | 29.78 | 17.63 | 77.25 | 35.79 | 22.57 | 70.08 | 76.23 | 44.17 | 201.47 |
| Chicago | 15.52 | 7.04 | 44.44 | 12.19 | 3.04 | 35.31 | 29.60 | 10.29 | 95.44 |
| San Francisco | 30.55 | -5.30 | 41.93 | 36.09 | 4.71 | 42.74 | 77.67 | -0.84 | 102.58 |
| Philadelphia | 15.80 | -4.60 | 30.16 | 6.82 | -18.18 | 19.73 | 23.69 | -21.94 | 55.84 |
| Detroit | 19.24 | 3.39 | 49.21 | 8.12 | -12.52 | 35.16 | 28.92 | -9.56 | 101.68 |
| Boston |  |  |  | 13.39 |  | 18.85 |  |  |  |
| Washington, DC | 44.44 | -2.75 | 75.44 | 24.18 | -11.91 | 37.33 | 79.37 | -14.33 | 140.92 |
| Dallas | 45.55 | 46.51 | 44.29 | 49.04 | 40.76 | 60.07 | 116.93 | 106.23 | 130.97 |
| Houston | 49.93 | 52.17 | 40.45 | 76.31 | 70.84 | 101.41 | 164.34 | 159.96 | 182.89 |
| Miami | 54.24 | 41.53 | 93.96 | 58.90 | 44.43 | 91.86 | 145.09 | 104.41 | 272.14 |
| Atlanta | 48.73 | 15.35 | 81.02 | 43.94 | 0.11 | 70.96 | 114.08 | 15.48 | 209.48 |
| Cleveland | 13.68 | 7.65 | 23.66 | 4.95 | -5.59 | 20.16 | 19.30 | 1.63 | 48.59 |
| Seattle | 31.88 | 25.58 | 44.90 | 38.90 | 38.16 | 40.22 | 83.19 | 73.50 | 103.17 |
| San Diego | 34.24 | 34.24 |  | 56.82 | 56.82 |  | 110.52 | 110.52 |  |
| Minneapolis | 31.81 | 22.50 | 43.30 | 31.28 | 18.89 | 44.34 | 73.04 | 45.64 | 106.83 |
| St. Louis | 15.06 | -21.57 | 36.29 | 11.66 | -24.67 | 23.77 | 28.48 | -40.92 | 68.69 |
| Baltimore | 21.11 | -3.03 | 47.84 | 18.22 | -14.19 | 41.75 | 43.17 | -16.79 | 109.55 |
| Pittsburgh | 4.82 | 2.31 | 10.43 | 7.00 | 3.83 | 13.70 | 12.16 | 6.29 | 25.55 |
| Phoenix | 56.45 | 56.45 |  | 80.07 | 80.07 |  | 181.71 | 181.71 |  |
| Tampa | 37.95 | 30.74 | 46.26 | 65.82 | 51.35 | 80.72 | 128.75 | 97.87 | 164.31 |
| Denver | 39.09 | 7.14 | 78.52 | 62.56 | 15.08 | 97.73 | 126.11 | 23.29 | 252.98 |
| Cincinnati | 13.95 | 9.93 | 20.12 | 16.24 | 6.87 | 29.38 | 32.46 | 17.48 | 55.41 |
| Milwaukee | 15.68 | 5.75 | 45.12 | 14.84 | 2.01 | 42.56 | 32.84 | 7.87 | 106.88 |
| Kansas City | 22.70 | 10.94 | 39.11 | 18.81 | 5.96 | 33.10 | 45.78 | 17.55 | 85.16 |
| Sacramento | 26.96 | 24.83 | 36.26 | 48.40 | 45.44 | 60.27 | 88.41 | 81.56 | 118.38 |
| Portland | 29.22 | 10.87 | 64.12 | 44.64 | 18.09 | 78.74 | 86.91 | 30.93 | 193.35 |
| Columbus | 26.91 | 27.68 | 23.29 | 23.36 | 20.55 | 37.07 | 56.56 | 53.92 | 68.99 |
| San Antonio | 26.72 | 26.62 | 28.22 | 36.42 | 34.72 | 60.51 | 72.87 | 70.57 | 105.81 |
| Indianapolis | 19.01 | 15.65 | 25.73 | 18.00 | 9.67 | 33.33 | 40.43 | 26.84 | 67.64 |
| New Orleans | 17.65 | -6.80 | 78.81 | 33.08 | 4.13 | 70.81 | 56.56 | -2.94 | 205.42 |
| Buffalo | 6.03 | 7.67 | -1.16 | 0.95 | -0.35 | 7.17 | 7.04 | 7.29 | 5.93 |
| Providence |  |  |  | 9.91 | -11.65 | 14.15 |  |  |  |
| Total | 28.95 | 12.68 | 40.75 | 22.53 | 16.66 | 29.75 | 58.00 | 31.45 | 82.62 |

Figure 4-2. Male/Female Worker Ratios, 1960-1990
Male / Female Worker Ratios


Table 4-2A. Workers by Place of Residence (Areawide, Central, and Suburban Counties) 1980-1990

| Area | 1980 |  |  | 1990 |  |  | Percent Change 1980-1990 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Areawide | \% cc | \% SC | Areawide | \% cc | \% SC | Areawide | c c | SC |
| New York City | 7,248,643 | 9.38 | 90.62 | 8,057,252 | 9.36 | 90.64 | 11.16 | 10.97 | 11.17 |
| Los Angeles | 5,189,055 | 65.14 | 34.86 | 6,809,043 | 60.44 | 39.56 | 31.22 | 21.75 | 48.91 |
| Chicago | 3,496,988 | 65.23 | 34.77 | 3,841,337 | 61.69 | 38.31 | 9.85 | 3.89 | 21.03 |
| San Francisco | 2,564,593 | 13.01 | 86.99 | 3,200,833 | 11.94 | 88.06 | 24.81 | 14.55 | 26.34 |
| Philadelphia | 2,378,301 | 25.52 | 14.48 | 2,794,917 | 22.92 | 77.08 | 17.52 | 5.52 | 21.63 |
| Detroit | 1,887,578 | 44.65 | 55.35 | 2,079,880 | 39.55 | 60.45 | 10.19 | -2.40 | 20.34 |
| Boston |  |  |  | 2,141,717 | 13.19 | 86.81 |  | 12.91 |  |
| Washington, DC | 1,646,632 | 17.94 | 82.06 | 2,214,350 | 13.75 | 86.25 | 34.48 | 3.06 | 41.35 |
| Dallas | 1,450,908 | 54.61 | 45.39 | 1,976,606 | 47.72 | 52.28 | 36.23 | 19.02 | 56.94 |
| Houston | 1,508,211 | 79.55 | 20.45 | 1,759,796 | 77.07 | 22.93 | 16.68 | 13.04 | 30.84 |
| Miami | 1,153,080 | 63.17 | 36.83 | 1,476,085 | 60.16 | 39.84 | 28.01 | 21.91 | 38.49 |
| Atlanta | 995,028 | 25.32 | 74.68 | 1,481,781 | 21.28 | 78.72 | 48.92 | 25.16 | 56.98 |
| Cleveland | 1,206,817 | 53.00 | 47.00 | 1,242,099 | 49.72 | 50.28 | 2.92 | -3.46 | 10.12 |
| Seattle | 976,885 | 63.79 | 36.21 | 1,308,338 | 61.59 | 38.41 | 33.93 | 29.30 | 42.08 |
| San Diego | 853,666 | 100.00 |  | 1,230,446 | 100.00 |  | 44.14 | 44.14 |  |
| Minneapolis | 1,055,726 | 46.07 | 53.93 | 1,307,624 | 42.91 | 57.09 | 23.86 | 15.37 | 31.12 |
| St. Louis | 1,012,460 | 16.73 | 83.27 | 1,144,336 | 13.85 | 86.15 | 13.03 | -6.44 | 16.94 |
| Baltimore | 979,973 | 30.19 | 69.81 | 1,191,813 | 25.82 | 74.18 | 21.62 | 3.98 | 29.24 |
| Pittsburgh | 963,336 | 62.43 | 37.57 | 956,154 | 62.27 | 37.73 | -0.75 | -1.00 | -0.33 |
| Phoenix | 658,854 | 100.00 |  | 996,495 | 100.00 |  | 51.25 | 51.25 |  |
| Tampa | 622,490 | 45.30 | 54.70 | 914,711 | 44.93 | 55.07 | 46.94 | 45.74 | 47.94 |
| Denver | 806,904 | 30.16 | 69.84 | 964,912 | 23.99 | 76.01 | 19.58 | -4.88 | 30.15 |
| Cincinnati | 587,898 | 63.22 | 36.78 | 812,766 | 49.14 | 50.86 | 38.25 | 7.46 | 91.17 |
| Milwaukee | 720,308 | 60.72 | 39.28 | 772,752 | 56.87 | 43.13 | 7.28 | 0.48 | 17.79 |
| Kansas City | 663,211 | 43.91 | 56.09 | 771,309 | 39.52 | 60.48 | 16.30 | 4.68 | 25.40 |
| Sacramento | 471,851 | 72.31 | 27.69 | 685,945 | 70.31 | 29.69 | 45.37 | 41.36 | 55.85 |
| Portland | 670,458 | 38.95 | 61.05 | 724,532 | 39.56 | 60.44 | 8.07 | 9.74 | 7.00 |
| Norfolk | 531,647 | 24.06 | 75.94 | 698,999 | 18.68 | 81.32 | 31.48 | 2.06 | 40.80 |
| Columbus | 550,284 | 71.97 | 28.03 | 677,859 | 71.89 | 28.11 | 23.18 | 23.05 | 23.54 |
| San Antonio | 449,090 | 92.24 | 7.76 | 569,149 | 90.77 | 9.23 | 26.73 | 24.72 | 50.68 |
| Indianapolis | 523,549 | 66.41 | 33.53 | 624,971 | 63.46 | 36.54 | 19.37 | 13.96 | 30.10 |
| New Orleans | 510,747 | 41.98 | 58.02 | 514,726 | 36.32 | 63.68 | 0.78 | -12.82 | 10.62 |
| Buffalo | 499,842 | 81.64 | 18.36 | 531,122 | 81.50 | 18.50 | 6.26 | 6.08 | 7.04 |
| Charlotte | 472,188 | 42.94 | 57.06 | 604,856 | 45.83 | 54.17 | 28.10 | 36.74 | 21.59 |
| Providence |  |  |  | 544,668 | 12.25 | 87.75 |  | 3.19 |  |
| Hartford |  |  |  | 561,969 | 9.84 | 90.16 |  | 0.97 |  |
| Orlando | 324,943 | 69.13 | 30.87 | 557,448 | 63.91 | 36.09 | 71.55 | 58.61 | 100.53 |
| Salt Lake City | 384,078 | 69.40 | 30.60 | 479,338 | 68.69 | 31.31 | 24.80 | 23.51 | 27.72 |
| Rochester | 427,779 | 74.03 | 25.97 | 481,467 | 72.09 | 27.91 | 12.55 | 9.60 | 20.95 |
| Total | 46,444,001 | 44.93 | 55.07 | 56,456,047 | 42.83 | 57.17 | 21.56 | 15.87 | 26.19 |

Table 4-3. Workers As a Percent of Population, 1960-1980

| Area | Workers (\% of population) |  |  | Percent Change |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1960-70 | 1970-80 | 1960-80 |
| New York City | 38.9 | 39.3 | 42.7 | 0.9 | 8.6 | 9.6 |
| Los Angeles | 38.0 | 38.3 | 45.1 | 0.9 | 17.8 | 18.8 |
| Chicago | 38.8 | 40.0 | 44.0 | 3.0 | 10.2 | 13.6 |
| San Francisco | 38.4 | 39.4 | 47.9 | 2.6 | 21.6 | 24.8 |
| Philadelphia | 37.4 | 38.8 | 41.9 | 3.5 | 8.2 | 12.0 |
| Detroit | 34.6 | 36.4 | 39.8 | 5.4 | 9.2 | 15.1 |
| Boston |  | 40.4 | 46.8 |  | 16.0 |  |
| Washington, DC | 41.0 | 43.2 | 51.0 | 5.4 | 18.0 | 24.4 |
| Dallas | 39.0 | 41.5 | 49.4 | 6.4 | 19.1 | 26.7 |
| Houston | 36.3 | 39.4 | 48.6 | 8.6 | 23.3 | 33.9 |
| Miami | 37.1 | 38.4 | 43.6 | 3.1 | 13.5 | 17.6 |
| Atlanta | 38.0 | 41.3 | 46.8 | 8.8 | 13.3 | 23.3 |
| Cleveland | 36.9 | 38.2 | 42.5 | 3.5 | 11.1 | 15.0 |
| Seattle | 37.3 | 38.4 | 46.7 | 2.8 | 21.6 | 25.0 |
| San Diego | 39.3 | 40.1 | 45.9 | 2.1 | 14.4 | 16.8 |
| Minneapolis | 37.8 | 40.6 | 49.5 | 7.2 | 22.1 | 30.8 |
| St. Louis | 36.5 | 37.3 | 42.6 | 2.4 | 14.2 | 16.9 |
| Baltimore | 37.5 | 39.6 | 44.6 | 5.5 | 12.6 | 18.8 |
| Pittsburgh | 33.8 | 35.5 | 40.3 | 5.0 | 13.5 | 19.2 |
| Phoenix | 35.2 | 37.8 | 43.7 | 7.3 | 15.4 | 23.9 |
| Tampa | 32.9 | 33.7 | 38.8 | 2.6 | 15.0 | 18.0 |
| Denver | 38.2 | 40.2 | 49.8 | 5.1 | 24.1 | 30.4 |
| Cincinnati | 35.6 | 37.0 | 41.7 | 3.8 | 12.8 | 17.1 |
| Milwaukee | 38.2 | 39.8 | 45.9 | 4.4 | 15.2 | 20.2 |
| Kansas City | 38.4 | 41.0 | 46.7 | 7.0 | 13.8 | 21.8 |
| Sacramento | 36.9 | 36.6 | 42.9 | -0.8 | 17.2 | 16.2 |
| Portland | 37.0 | 39.0 | 45.8 | 5.2 | 17.5 | 23.6 |
| Columbus | 36.9 | 38.9 | 44.7 | 5.4 | 14.8 | 21.0 |
| San Antonio | 35.3 | 37.1 | 41.9 | 5.0 | 13.0 | 18.7 |
| Indianapolis | 38.4 | 39.2 | 44.2 | 2.0 | 12.8 | 15.1 |
| New Orleans | 34.1 | 34.8 | 40.8 | 2.0 | 17.2 | 19.6 |
| Buffalo | 35.7 | 36.7 | 40.2 | 2.7 | 9.6 | 12.6 |
| Providence |  | 41.2 | 44.4 |  | 7.8 |  |
| Total | 37.6 | 39.0 | 44.5 | 3.6 | 14.1 | 18.2 |

Table 4-3A. Workers As a Percent of Population, 1980-1990

| Area | Workers (\% of population) |  | Percent <br> Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1980 | 1990 | 1980-90 |
| New York City | 42.6 | 47.0 | 10.4 |
| Los Angeles | 45.1 | 46.9 | 3.8 |
| Chicago | 44.1 | 47.6 | 8.1 |
| San Francisco | 47.8 | 51.2 | 7.0 |
| Philadelphia | 41.9 | 47.4 | 13.2 |
| Detroit | 39.7 | 44.6 | 12.3 |
| Boston |  | 51.3 |  |
| Washington, DC | 50.7 | 56.4 | 11.4 |
| Dallas | 49.5 | 50.9 | 2.8 |
| Houston | 48.6 | 47.4 | -2.5 |
| Miami | 43.6 | 46.2 | 6.0 |
| Atlanta | 46.5 | 52.3 | 12.4 |
| Cleveland | 42.6 | 45.0 | 5.7 |
| Seattle | 46.7 | 51.1 | 9.5 |
| San Diego | 45.9 | 49.3 | 7.4 |
| Minneapolis | 49.4 | 53.1 | 7.4 |
| St. Louis | 42.6 | 46.8 | 9.9 |
| Baltimore | 44.6 | 50.0 | 12.3 |
| Pittsburgh | 39.8 | 42.6 | 7.2 |
| Phoenix | 43.7 | 47.0 | 7.6 |
| Tampa | 38.6 | 44.2 | 14.7 |
| Denver | 49.9 | 52.2 | 4.7 |
| Cincinnati | 41.9 | 46.6 | 11.1 |
| Milwaukee | 45.9 | 48.1 | 4.8 |
| Kansas City | 46.3 | 49.2 | 6.4 |
| Sacramento | 42.9 | 46.3 | 7.9 |
| Portland | 45.0 | 49.0 | 9.0 |
| Norfolk | 45.8 | 50.1 | 9.3 |
| Columbus | 44.2 | 49.2 | 11.2 |
| San Antonio | 41.9 | 43.7 | 4.3 |
| Indianapolis | 44.9 | 50.0 | 11.4 |
| New Orleans | 40.7 | 41.5 | 2.2 |
| Buffalo | 40.2 | 44.7 | 11.0 |
| Charlotte | 48.6 | 52.0 | 7.1 |
| Providence |  | 47.7 |  |
| Hartford |  | 51.8 |  |
| Orlando | 46.4 | 52.0 | 12.0 |
| Salt Lake City | 42.2 | 44.7 | 5.9 |
| Rochester | 44.0 | 48.0 | 9.0 |
| Total | 44.37 | 48.08 | 8.36 |

Table 4-4. Workers by Gender, 1960-1980

| Area | Male (\% of workers) |  |  | Female (\% of workers) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 |
| New York City | 65.6 | 61.3 | 56.4 | 34.4 | 38.7 | 43.6 |
| Los Angeles | 66.3 | 61.9 | 57.8 | 33.7 | 38.1 | 42.2 |
| Chicago | 66.9 | 62.0 | 57.2 | 33.2 | 38.0 | 42.8 |
| San Francisco | 65.9 | 61.6 | 56.6 | 34.1 | 38.4 | 43.4 |
| Philadelphia | 66.4 | 62.1 | 57.4 | 33.6 | 38.0 | 42.6 |
| Detroit | 69.5 | 64.4 | 58.1 | 30.5 | 35.6 | 42.0 |
| Boston |  | 59.4 | 55.0 |  | 40.6 | 45.0 |
| Washington, DC | 60.6 | 57.4 | 54.2 | 39.4 | 42.5 | 45.8 |
| Dallas | 63.1 | 61.1 | 57.1 | 36.9 | 38.9 | 42.9 |
| Houston | 68.3 | 64.0 | 59.6 | 31.7 | 36.0 | 40.4 |
| Miami | 64.2 | 59.5 | 55.9 | 35.8 | 40.6 | 44.1 |
| Atlanta | 63.8 | 60.2 | 55.8 | 36.2 | 39.8 | 44.2 |
| Cleveland | 68.4 | 63.5 | 57.9 | 31.6 | 36.5 | 42.1 |
| Seattle | 64.7 | 62.7 | 58.6 | 35.3 | 37.3 | 41.4 |
| San Diego | 67.0 | 61.7 | 61.6 | 33.0 | 38.3 | 38.4 |
| Minneapolis | 64.7 | 60.0 | 55.1 | 35.3 | 40.0 | 44.9 |
| St. Louis | 66.9 | 61.8 | 56.6 | 33.1 | 38.2 | 43.4 |
| Baltimore | 66.4 | 61.5 | 56.9 | 33.6 | 38.5 | 43.1 |
| Pittsburgh | 71.2 | 66.0 | 59.8 | 28.8 | 34.0 | 40.2 |
| Phoenix | 68.7 | 61.6 | 58.2 | 31.3 | 38.4 | 41.8 |
| Tampa | 64.9 | 60.1 | 56.1 | 35.1 | 39.9 | 43.9 |
| Denver | 65.6 | 60.7 | 57.0 | 34.4 | 39.3 | 43.0 |
| Cincinnati | 68.1 | 63.4 | 58.1 | 31.9 | 36.6 | 41.9 |
| Milwaukee | 67.4 | 61.4 | 56.3 | 32.6 | 38.6 | 43.7 |
| Kansas City | 64.9 | 60.3 | 55.9 | 35.1 | 39.7 | 44.1 |
| Sacramento | 67.2 | 61.5 | 56.5 | 32.8 | 38.5 | 43.5 |
| Portland | 45.5 | 61.3 | 57.2 | 34.5 | 38.7 | 42.8 |
| Columbus | 65.7 | 60.5 | 56.2 | 34.3 | 39.5 | 43.8 |
| San Antonio | 66.0 | 60.9 | 59.1 | 34.0 | 39.1 | 40.9 |
| Indianapolis | 66.0 | 61.8 | 56.5 | 34.1 | 38.3 | 43.5 |
| New Orleans | 66.3 | 62.8 | 58.9 | 33.7 | 37.2 | 41.1 |
| Buffalo | 69.0 | 63.1 | 57.6 | 31.0 | 36.9 | 42.4 |
| Providence |  | 59.0 | 55.2 |  | 41.0 | 44.8 |

Table 4-4A. Workers by Gender, 1980-1990

| Area | Male (\% of workers) |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Female } \\ (\% \text { of workers) } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1980 | 1990 | 1980 | 1990 |
| New York City | 56.4 | 53.8 | 43.6 | 46.2 |
| Los Angeles | 57.8 | 57.1 | 42.2 | 42.9 |
| Chicago | 57.2 | 54.5 | 42.8 | 45.5 |
| San Francisco | 56.6 | 55.0 | 43.4 | 45.0 |
| Philadelphia | 57.4 | 53.4 | 42.6 | 46.6 |
| Detroit | 58.1 | 54.4 | 42.0 | 45.6 |
| Boston | 55.0 | 52.6 | 45.0 | 47.4 |
| Washington, DC | 54.2 | 52.5 | 45.8 | 47.5 |
| Dallas | 57.1 | 54.9 | 42.9 | 45.1 |
| Houston | 59.6 | 56.6 | 40.4 | 43.4 |
| Miami | 55.9 | 54.1 | 44.1 | 45.9 |
| Atlanta | 55.8 | 53.3 | 44.2 | 46.7 |
| Cleveland | 57.9 | 53.8 | 42.1 | 46.2 |
| Seattle | 58.6 | 55.2 | 41.4 | 44.8 |
| San Diego | 61.6 | 58.3 | 38.4 | 41.7 |
| Minneapolis | 55.1 | 52.7 | 44.9 | 47.3 |
| St. Louis | 56.6 | 53.2 | 43.4 | 46.8 |
| Baltimore | 56.9 | 53.4 | 43.1 | 46.6 |
| Pittsburgh | 59.8 | 54.1 | 40.2 | 45.9 |
| Phoenix | 58.2 | 55.2 | 41.8 | 44.8 |
| Tampa | 56.1 | 53.2 | 43.9 | 46.8 |
| Denver | 57.0 | 53.7 | 43.0 | 46.3 |
| Cincinnati | 58.1 | 53.6 | 41.9 | 46.4 |
| Milwaukee | 56.3 | 53.1 | 43.7 | 46.9 |
| Kansas City | 55.9 | 52.9 | 44.1 | 47.1 |
| Sacramento | 56.5 | 54.0 | 43.5 | 46.0 |
| Portland | 57.2 | 54.8 | 42.8 | 45.2 |
| Norfolk |  | 58.0 |  | 42.0 |
| Columbus | 56.2 | 53.4 | 43.8 | 46.6 |
| San Antonio | 59.1 | 54.9 | 40.9 | 45.1 |
| Indianapolis | 56.5 | 53.1 | 43.5 | 46.9 |
| New Orleans | 58.9 | 53.6 | 41.1 | 46.4 |
| Buffalo | 57.6 | 53.1 | 42.4 | 46.9 |
| Charlotte |  | 53.5 |  | 46.5 |
| Providence | 55.2 | 52.6 | 44.8 | 47.4 |
| Hartford |  | 52.7 |  | 47.3 |
| Orlando |  | 54.8 |  | 45.2 |
| Salt Lake City |  | 55.4 |  | 44.6 |
| Rochester |  | 53.2 |  | 46.8 |

Workers per Household and Workers per Family. The U.S. has become a country of households and families with multiple workers. For this report, workers per household is calculated using total workers divided by total households. This ratio does not account for the fact that some workers are not in households, particularly in military group quarters. Thus the figures for Norfolk, San Diego and Los Angeles are somewhat inflated using this method of calculation. The definition of workers per family, however is taken directly from Summary Tape File 3. Families, by census definition, have at least two persons and who are related by birth, marriage or adoption.

From 1960-1990, workers per household showed only a slight growth at a national level, climbing only $2.6 \%$. In 1960 , the ratio was 1.22 , and in 1990 it was 1.25 . Although household size was getting smaller, more members of households were working. In the 1980's, workers per household in the US. grew by $4.2 \%$. It is possible that the thirty year trend toward smaller households may be reaching its lower limits.

Table 4-5 lists workers per household for the large metropolitan areas and reflects a large degree of variability between those areas. Households in Washington, D.C. and Norfolk, for example, each had an average of over 1.4 workers, while households in Tampa, Pittsburgh, and New Orleans had fewer than 1.15 workers in 1990. Although Tampa, with 1.05 workers per household defined the low end of the range, it was the fastest growing area in terms of workers per household, rising $11.0 \%$ in the 1980's. In eight metropolitan areas, workers per household declined from 1980 to 1990. The biggest drop was in Houston, where this ratio fell from 1.38 in 1980 to 1.32 in 1990.

Changes in workers per household varies widely relative to total population in the metropolitan areas. Houston's population grew by $19.7 \%$ from 1980 to 1990, but the number of workers per household declined by $4 \%$. A similar pattern took place in San Antonio. In contrast, New York City's population rose by just $0.7 \%$ in the 1980 's, although workers per household grew by $8.6 \%$. Philadelphia and Detroit exhibited changes comparable to those in New York City. During the 1980 to 1990 period, the older, northern metropolitan areas experienced a resurgence of workers. This was due to the changing nature of the workforce; service sector employment, the increase in female workers, and the maturation of the baby boomers.

Figure 4-3 depicts multiple worker families in 1990. For most of the thirty-nine areas, over $40 \%$ of all families have two workers per family, ranging from nearly $55 \%$ in Minneapolis to around $39 \%$ in Pittsburgh. The percentage of families with three or more workers hovers around $15 \%$ nationwide, reaching nearly $20 \%$ in Boston, and falling to a low of $10 \%$ in Tampa.

Figure 4-3. Workers Per Family - Percentage Distribustions (1989 Data)


Table 4-5. Workers per Household*, 1980 and 1990, for Large Metropolitan Areas.

| Metropolitan Area | 1980 | 1990 | Metropolitan Area | 1980 | 1990 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Washington, DC | 1.41 | 1.52 | Columbus | 1.22 | 1.29 |
| Norfolk | 1.38 | 1.42 | New York City | 1.18 | 1.29 |
| Atlanta | 1.30 | 1.40 | Rochester | 1.25 | 1.29 |
| Minneapolis | 1.37 | 1.40 | Milwaukee | 1.29 | 1.28 |
| Los Angeles | 1.26 | 1.39 | Kansas City | 1.25 | 1.28 |
| Orlando | 1.29 | 1.39 | San Antonio | 1.30 | 1.26 |
| San Diego | 1.27 | 1.39 | Portland | 1.19 | 1.26 |
| Salt Lake City | 1.33 | 1.38 | Cincinnati | 1.18 | 1.24 |
| San Francisco | 1.26 | 1.37 | St. Louis | 1.20 | 1.24 |
| Charlotte | 1.38 | 1.37 | Phoenix | 1.21 | 1.23 |
| Dallas | 1.37 | 1.36 | Sacramento | 1.13 | 1.23 |
| Baltimore | 1.28 | 1.35 | Miami | 1.12 | 1.21 |
| Houston | 1.38 | 1.32 | Detroit | 1.15 | 1.21 |
| Chicago | 1.26 | 1.32 | Cleveland | 1.18 | 1.17 |
| Denver | 1.33 | 1.31 | Buffalo | 1.12 | 1.15 |
| Seattle | 1.23 | 1.31 | New Orleans | 1.16 | 1.13 |
| Indianapolis | 1.25 | 1.30 | Pittsburgh | 1.09 | 1.07 |
| Philadelphia | 1.21 | 1.30 | Tampa | 0.95 | 1.05 |

* Total workers divided by total households. Total workers includes workers who live in group quarters.
(Sorted by 1990 number and based on 1983 geography. New England areas excluded )


## Workers by Place of Residence and Place of Work

Two primary concepts are used in the discussion of place of work and place of residence:
Central/Suburban County: For these tables and figures, each worker has a residence in either a central county or a suburban county. Likewise, each worker has a work location in either a central county or a suburban county. The flows between these types of counties is discussed.

Same/Different County: For these tables and figures, it does not matter whether the county of work or residence is considered the central county or the suburban county. The distinguishing characteristic is whether or not it is the same or different. Therefore, living and working in a central county is classified the same as living and working in one suburban county. Similarly, living in a central county and working in a suburban county is classified the same as living in a suburban county and working in a central county.

An important caveat when considering counties is the variation in the number of counties comprising a given metropolitan area. For example, New York, with the largest metropolitan area population has twentythree counties, but Los Angeles with the second largest metropolitan population has only five. Phoenix, with a population of 2.1 million, and San Diego, 2.5 million, constitute only one county each. (See Chapter Three for a detailed discussion of counties.)

During the 1960-1990 period, the proportion of U.S. workers who worked in their county of residence showed little variation. Central county workers tended to live in the central county. Suburban county workers tended to work in the suburban county of residence. In 1960, $81.7 \%$ of workers were employed in their county of residence. For the remaining years, the percentages were $74 \%$ in $1970,72.5 \%$ in 1980, and $76.1 \%$ in 1990. Table 4-6 below indicates that the biggest change was the shift in residences from central counties to suburban counties. In 1960, about $46.8 \%$ of workers in large metropolitan areas lived in suburban counties. By 1990, the percentage of workers living in suburban counties was around $57.2 \%$, having steadily increased in each preceding decade.

Table 4-6. Workers by County of Residence, Large Metropolitan Areas, 1960-1990.

| Residence <br> of Workers | $\mathbf{1 9 6 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 7 0}$ |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| Areawide | $29,033,438$ | $\mathbf{1 9 8 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 9 0}$ |  |
| Central County | $15,444,704$ | $(53,2 \%)$ | $18,310,716,482$ | $46,444,001$ |
| Percent | $(48.9 \%)$ | $21,016,490$ | $(45.3 \%)$ | $24,180,356,047$ |
| Suburban County | $13,588,734$ | $19,105,766$ | $24,760,108$ | $(42.8 \%)$ |
| Percent | $(46.8 \%)$ | $(51.1 \%)$ | $(54.7 \%)$ | $32,275,692$ |

Suburban counties continue to make rapid gains as both a work location and a residence location. Several metropolitan areas (St. Louis, Baltimore, Denver, Detroit, Norfolk) had over 30\% of their central county residents commute to suburban jobs. Increases in suburban county jobs were most evident inhighgrowth, Sunbelt metropolitan areas such as Orlando, Dallas, and San Antonio. During the 1980's, the thirty year trend toward suburban county employment showed some indication of slowing in certain areas. Older, northern, metropolitan areas like New York, Philadelphia, Washington, DC., and Baltimore registered increases in the absolute number of workers employed in central counties during the 1980's, after two decades of decline (Table 4-7).

Workers Living in Central Counties. Tables 4-8 and 4-8A describe the work location of central county residents for 1980 and 1990. Among large metropolitan areas, about $90 \%$ of workers who live in the central county, also work there. Metropolitan areas with high percentages of central county residents who also work in the central county include Rochester, San Antonio, Houston, and Columbus, each with over 95\% in 1990. Because Phoenix and San Diego metropolitan areas include only one county which by definition is the central county, nearly all of the working residents work in the central county.

In contrast, in St. Louis, Denver and Baltimore over 30\% of central county residents commute to the suburban counties. In Washington, D.C., almost $10 \%$ of the central county residents work out of the area entirely, the highest rate among the metropolitan areas. Figure 4-4 graphs these relationships for workers who also lived in their central county in 1990.

Figure 4-4. Workers Residing in Central County - Work Location - 1990

$\rightarrow$ Work Central County $\quad-$ Work Suburb County $\quad-*-$ Work Out of Area

Table 4-7. Central County Workers, 1960-1990

| Area | Central County Workers |  |  |  | Percent Change |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 1960-70 | 1970-80 | 1980-90 | 1960-90 |
| New York City | 781,756 | 686,176 | 679,599 | 754,148 | -12.23 | -0.96 | 10.97 | -3.53 |
| Los Angeles | 2,344,440 | 2,757,759 | 3,380,069 | 4,115,248 | 17.63 | 22.57 | 21.75 | 75.53 |
| Chicago | 2,068,110 | 2,213,608 | 2,280,950 | 2,369,624 | 7.04 | 3.04 | 3.89 | 14.58 |
| San Francisco | 336,596 | 318,741 | 333,762 | 382,309 | -5.30 | 4.71 | 14.55 | 13.58 |
| Philadelphia | 777,655 | 741,907 | 607,053 | 640,577 | -4.60 | -18.18 | 5.52 | -17.63 |
| Detroit | 931,881 | 963,470 | 842,838 | 822,620 | 3.39 | -12.52 | -2.40 | -11.72 |
| Boston |  |  | 250,233 | 282,528 |  |  | 12.91 |  |
| Washington, DC | 344,812 | 335,344 | 295,399 | 304,428 | -2.75 | -11.91 | 3.06 | -11.71 |
| Dallas | 384,228 | 562,942 | 792,396 | 943,146 | 46.51 | 40.76 | 19.02 | 145.47 |
| Houston | 461,520 | 702,278 | 1,199,746 | 1,356,196 | 52.17 | 70.84 | 13.04 | 193.85 |
| Miami | 356,364 | 504,345 | 728,43 1 | 887,996 | 41.53 | 44.43 | 21.91 | 149.18 |
| Atlanta | 218,209 | 251,707 | 251,980 | 315,366 | 15.35 | 0.11 | 25.16 | 44.52 |
| Cleveland | 629,398 | 677,570 | 639,668 | 617,552 | 7.65 | -5.59 | -3.46 | -1.88 |
| Seattle | 359,182 | 451,053 | 623,184 | 805.782 | 25.58 | 38.16 | 29.30 | 124.34 |
| San Diego | 405,497 | 544,348 | 853,666 | 1,230,446 | 34.24 | 56.82 | 44.14 | 203.44 |
| Minneapolis | 333,928 | 409,062 | 486,349 | 561,081 | 22.50 | 18.89 | 15.37 | 68.02 |
| St. Louis | 286,762 | 224,899 | 169,408 | 158,499 | -21.57 | -24.67 | -6.44 | -44.73 |
| Baltimore | 355,576 | 344,801 | 295,890 | 307,679 | -3.03 | -14.19 | 3.98 | -13.47 |
| Pittsburgh | 565,811 | 579,196 | 601,403 | 595,405 | 2.37 | 3.83 | -1.00 | 5.23 |
| Phoenix | 233,880 | 365,896 | 658,854 | 996,495 | 56.45 | 80.07 | 51.25 | 326.07 |
| Tampa | 142,500 | 186,303 | 281,968 | 410.950 | 30.74 | 51.35 | 45.74 | 188.39 |
| Denver | 197,401 | 211,494 | 243,383 | 231,503 | 7.14 | 15.08 | -4.88 | 17.28 |
| Cincinnati | 316,363 | 347,766 | 371,673 | 399,406 | 9.93 | 6.87 | 7.46 | 26.25 |
| Milwaukee | 405,446 | 428,746 | 437,352 | 439,449 | 5.75 | 2.01 | 0.48 | 8.39 |
| Kansas City | 247,75 1 | 274,846 | 291,235 | 304,852 | 10.94 | 5.96 | 4.68 | 23.05 |
| Sacramento | 187,932 | 234,599 | 341,201 | 482,321 | 24.83 | 45.44 | 41.36 | 156.65 |
| Portland | 199,472 | 221,156 | 261.164 | 286,600 | 10.87 | 18.09 | 9.74 | 43.68 |
| Norfolk |  |  | 127,920 | 130,549 |  |  | 2.06 |  |
| Columbus | 257,295 | 328,510 | 396,033 | 487,305 | 27.68 | 20.55 | 23.05 | 89.40 |
| San Antonio | 242,842 | 307,478 | 414,219 | 516,606 | 26.62 | 34.72 | 24.72 | 112.73 |
| Indianapolis | 274,358 | 317,303 | 347,999 | 396,584 | 15.65 | 9.67 | 13.96 | 44.55 |
| New Orleans | 220,919 | 205,903 | 214,415 | 186,926 | -6.80 | 4.13 | -12.82 | -15.39 |
| Buffalo | 380,339 | 409.500 | 408,061 | 432,883 | 7.67 | -0.35 | 6.08 | 13.82 |
| Charlotte |  |  | 202,735 | 277.227 |  |  | 36.74 |  |
| Providence |  | 72,738 | 64,266 | 66,699 |  | -11.65 | 3.79 |  |
| Hartford |  |  | 54,756 | 55,289 |  |  | 0.97 |  |
| Orlando |  |  | 224,619 | 356,271 |  |  | 58.61 |  |
| Salt Lake City |  |  | 266,558 | 329,238 |  |  | 23.51 |  |
| Rochester |  |  | 316,680 | 347,088 |  |  | 9.60 |  |
| Total | 15,248,223 | 17,108,706 | 19,729,348 | 22,739,982 | 12.20 | 15.32 | 15.26 | 49.13 |

Table 4-8. Place of Work, Workers Living in Central Counties, 1980

| Area | Work in Central County |  | Work in Suburban County |  | Work Out of Area |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| New York City | 505,693 | 84.23 | 82,871 | 13.80 | 11,811 | 1.97 |
| Los Angeles | 2,924,845 | 95.91 | 27,474 | 0.90 | 97,369 | 3.19 |
| Chicago | 1,933,512 | 94.38 | 104,391 | 5.10 | 10,817 | 0.53 |
| San Francisco | 252,407 | 85.57 | 40,529 | 13.74 | 2,045 | 0.69 |
| Philadelphia | 473,938 | 85.65 | 73,75 1 | 13.33 | 5,631 | 1.02 |
| Detroit | 641,125 | 83.34 | 121,359 | 15.78 | 6,790 | 0.88 |
| Washington, DC | 205,743 | 80.87 | 44,974 | 17.68 | 3,693 | 1.45 |
| Dallas | 682,496 | 95.11 | 27,474 | 3.83 | 7,601 | 1.06 |
| Houston | 1,019,368 | 96.98 | 19,977 | 1.90 | 11.742 | 1.12 |
| Miami | 611,109 | 96.26 | 15,733 | 2.48 | 8,018 | 1.26 |
| Atlanta | 176,276 | 78.02 | 46,29 1 | 20.49 | 3,374 | 1.49 |
| Cleveland | 561,749 | 95.05 | 24,570 | 4.16 | 4,677 | 0.79 |
| Seattle | 547,374 | 94.70 | 22,682 | 3.92 | 7,981 | 1.38 |
| San Diego | 744,771 | 94.21 |  |  | 45,733 | 5.79 |
| Minneapolis | 400,397 | 87.80 | 51,429 | 11.28 | 4,207 | 0.92 |
| St. Louis | 113,431 | 75.57 | 35,859 | 23.89 | 817 | 0.54 |
| Baltimore | 196,995 | 75.95 | 55,129 | 21.26 | 7,234 | 2.79 |
| Pittsburgh | 532,784 | 94.45 | 19,167 | 3.40 | 12,135 | 2.15 |
| Phoenix | 585,761 | 98.59 |  |  | 8,387 | 1.41 |
| Tampa | 235,129 | 92.36 | 9,105 | 3.58 | 10,346 | 4.06 |
| Denver | 165,485 | 74.92 | 53,166 | 24.07 | 2,222 | 1.01 |
| Cincinnati | 323,275 | 93.48 | 18,188 | 5.26 | 4,378 | 1.27 |
| Milwaukee | 371,533 | 91.89 | 28,844 | 7.13 | 3,939 | 0.97 |
| Kansas City | 221,365 | 83.47 | 40,259 | 15.18 | 3,584 | 1.35 |
| Sacramento | 283,100 | 92.28 | 13,860 | 4.52 | 9,821 | 3.20 |
| Portland | 206,326 | 87.61 | 25,689 | 10.91 | 3,493 | 1.48 |
| Columbus | 348,448 | 96.33 | 5,724 | 1.58 | 7,564 | 2.09 |
| San Antonio | 373,156 | 97.91 | 1,601 | 0.42 | 6,367 | 1.67 |
| Indianapolis | 307,666 | 95.13 | 12,117 | 3.75 | 3,638 | 1.12 |
| New Orleans | 156,213 | 82.73 | 26,320 | 13.94 | 6,300 | 3.34 |
| Buffalo | 365,715 | 95.31 | 11,763 | 3.07 | 6,219 | 1.62 |
| Total | 16467,185 | 92.23 | 1,060,296 | 5.94 | 327,933 | 1.84 |

Table 4-8A. Place of Work, Workers Living in Central Counties, 1990

| Area | Work in Central County |  | Work in Suburban County |  | Work Out of Area |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| New York City | 635,761 | 84.30 | 107,817 | 14.30 | 10,570 | 1.40 |
| Los Angeles | 3,872,310 | 94.10 | 206,638 | 5.02 | 36,300 | 0.88 |
| Chicago | 2,147,598 | 90.63 | 204,259 | 8.62 | 17,767 | 0.75 |
| San Francisco | 307,400 | 80.41 | 71,702 | 18.75 | 3,207 | 0.84 |
| Philadelphia | 513,167 | 80.11 | 118,025 | 18.42 | 9,385 | 1.47 |
| Detroit | 633,415 | 77.00 | 182,086 | 22.13 | 7,119 | 0.87 |
| Boston | 226,723 | 69.95 | 92,254 | 28.46 | 5,132 | 1.58 |
| Washington, DC | 236,734 | 77.76 | 44,995 | 14.78 | 22,699 | 7.46 |
| Dallas | 855,094 | 90.66 | 71,105 | 7.54 | 16,947 | 1.80 |
| Houston | 1,294,782 | 95.47 | 42,132 | 3.11 | 19,282 | 1.42 |
| Miami | 844,722 | 95.13 | 31,561 | 3.55 | 11.713 | 1.32 |
| Atlanta | 221,309 | 70.18 | 88,685 | 28.12 | 5,372 | 1.70 |
| Cleveland | 573,657 | 92.89 | 35,678 | 5.78 | 8,217 | 1.33 |
| Seattle | 750,970 | 93.20 | 42,780 | 5.31 | 12,032 | 1.49 |
| San Diego | 1,187,997 | 96.55 |  |  | 42,449 | 3.45 |
| Minneapolis | 478,582 | 85.30 | 75,997 | 13.54 | 6,502 | 1.16 |
| St. Louis | 104.181 | 65.73 | 53,065 | 33.48 | 1,253 | 0.79 |
| Baltimore | 203,387 | 66.10 | 92,320 | 30.01 | 11,972 | 3.89 |
| Pittsburgh | 555,766 | 93.34 | 23,204 | 3.90 | 16,435 | 2.76 |
| Phoenix | 977,648 | 98.11 |  |  | 18,847 | 1.89 |
| Tampa | 373,741 | 90.95 | 20,980 | 5.11 | 16,229 | 3.95 |
| Denver | 156,628 | 67.66 | 71,838 | 31.03 | 3,037 | 1.31 |
| Cincinnati | 356,399 | 89.23 | 35,336 | 8.85 | 7,671 | 1.92 |
| Milwaukee | 378,890 | 86.22 | 54,012 | 12.29 | 6,547 | 1.49 |
| Kansas City | 242,909 | 79.68 | 57,688 | 18.92 | 4,255 | 1.40 |
| Sacramento | 424,777 | 88.07 | 36,800 | 7.63 | 20,744 | 4.30 |
| Portland | 231,766 | 80.87 | 50,270 | 17.54 | 4,564 | 1.59 |
| Norfolk | 100,821 | 77.23 | 26,260 | 20.12 | 3,468 | 2.66 |
| Columbus | 464,102 | 95.24 | 14,617 | 3.00 | 8,586 | 1.76 |
| San Antonio | 502,381 | 97.25 | 2,990 | 0.58 | 11,235 | 2.17 |
| Indianapolis | 363,631 | 91.69 | 24,902 | 6.28 | 8,051 | 2.03 |
| New Orleans | 151,738 | 81.18 | 30,524 | 16.33 | 4,664 | 2.50 |
| Buffalo | 409,439 | 94.58 | 12,976 | 3.00 | 10,468 | 2.42 |
| Charlotte | 258,943 | 93.40 | 11,456 | 4.13 | 6,828 | 2.46 |
| Providence | 214,207 | 77.50 | 24,660 | 8.92 | 37,538 | 13.58 |
| Hartford | 391,507 | 90.45 | 14,298 | 3.30 | 27,03 1 | 6.25 |
| Orlando | 317.493 | 89.12 | 27,822 | 7.81 | 10,956 | 3.08 |
| Salt Lake City | 306,533 | 93.10 | 11,823 | 3.59 | 10,882 | 3.31 |
| Rochester | 335,539 | 96.67 | 7,204 | 2.08 | 4,345 | 1.25 |
| Total | 22,602,647 | 89.64 | 2,120,759 | 8.41 | 490,299 | 1.94 |

** Boston, Providence, and Hartford county flows are based on the (NECMA) New England County Metropolitan Area.

Workers Living in Suburban Counties. The picture is more complicated for workers who reside in suburban counties (Tables 4-9 and 4-9A, Figure 4-5). The Indianapolis and Houston metropolitan areas showed increases of over $40 \%$ of such workers in 1990, compared to similar rates in 1980 of $33.5 \%$ and $37.1 \%$ respectively. Altogether, eleven large metropolitan areas had higher rates of commuting to the central counties in 1990 than in 1980. Some of the factors related to these figures are the relative size (square miles) of the central county to the suburban counties and the spatial configuration of the suburban counties relative to other suburban counties in the metropolitan area.

Compared to the central counties there is a smaller concentration of suburban county residents who work in the same suburban county. The greatest concentrations in this category are located in Tampa and Miami each having over $80 \%$ in 1980 and 1990. Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Buffalo also had large numbers of workers who lived and worked in the same suburban county. In the Atlanta and Washington, DC. metropolitan areas, less than $50 \%$ of suburban county residents worked in the same suburban county.

Of those suburban county residents who work in a different suburban county, the highest numbers are in New York, Norfolk and Atlanta, each with over $23 \%$ in 1990. In contrast, in both 1980 and 1990 Seattle had less than $1 \%$ of its suburban workers commuting to other suburban counties within the metropolitan area. Comparing 1980 and 1990 data for this category of workers, there has been relatively strong growth among many of the metropolitan areas. The same applies for those suburban residence workers who work outside the metropolitan area. In 1990, the Baltimore and Washington, D.C. areas each had over $13 \%$ of suburban county workers in the "out of area" category. Thus, the new OMB definition for 1992 combines them in one metropolitan area.

Jobs to Workers in Central Counties. Figure 4-6 illustrates the number of jobs in central counties of metropolitan areas compared to the number of workers who live in the central county. In 1990, thirty-four of the thirty-nine areas had more jobs than workers in their central counties. This measure gives a snapshot of the possible daytime instability of vehicles versus population in these areas. It also suggests the degree of congestion that could exist due to the influx of workers commuting to central counties. In four metropolitan areas, central county jobs outnumber workers by more than 1.7:1, New York being the highest at 2.65:1. Washington, D.C., St. Louis, and Atlanta also ranked high by this measure.

Except those metropolitan areas that are entirely designated as central counties, the lowest ratios of jobs to workers were in Providence (0.97:1), San Antonio (1:1), and Sacramento (1:1). Those metropolitan areas at the lower part of the graph may suggest a greater decentralization of jobs. There may be an inverse relationship between the geographic size of central counties and their ratio of jobs to workers. Metropolitan areas with less than $10 \%$ of their total land area in central counties have the highest ratios of jobs to workers. Smaller land areas often imply higher concentrations of jobs and workers. Central county land areas were discussed in Chapter 3.

## Commuter Flows and Travel Times

Intracounty and Intercounty Commuting Trends. The last thirty years have seen a change in both residential and job locations across the metropolitan region. In the period from 1960 to 1980, there were substantial and significant increases in the number of workers who lived in one county and worked in another county (about $100 \%$ for the total of metropolitan areas). In the same period, there were more modest increases (35\%) in the number of workers who lived and worked in the same county.

Figure 4-5. Workers Residing in Suburban Counties - Work Location - 1990


Figure 4-6. Central County Jobs to Workers, 1990


Table 4-9. Place of Work, Workers Living in Suburban Counties, 1980

| Area | Workin Central County |  | Work in Same Suburban County |  | Work in Other Suburban County |  | Work Out of Area |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| New York City | 1,192,898 | 21.86 | 2,999,651 | 54.97 | 1,154,901 | 21.17 | 108,955 | 2.00 |
| Los Angeles | 276,669 | 16.99 | 1,261,956 | 77.49 | 71,702 | 4.40 | 18,227 | 1.12 |
| Chicago | 274,462 | 25.28 | 710,274 | 65.42 | 78,124 | 7.20 | 22,878 | 2.11 |
| San Francisco | 198,938 | 10.38 | 1,449,169 | 75.58 | 247,733 | 12.92 | 21,545 | 1.12 |
| Philadelphia | 215,863 | 13.62 | 1,031,327 | 65.06 | 263,874 | 16.65 | 74,213 | 4.68 |
| Detroit | 185,821 | 19.85 | 626,402 | 66.90 | 105,023 | 11.22 | 19,056 | 2.04 |
| Washington, DC | 352,817 | 30.27 | 496,310 | 42.58 | 267,925 | 22.98 | 48,620 | 4.17 |
| Dallas | 144,754 | 23.41 | 431,468 | 69.78 | 29,567 | 4.78 | 12,498 | 2.02 |
| Houston | 91,123 | 33.46 | 168,246 | 61.78 | 7,153 | 2.63 | 5,807 | 2.13 |
| Miami | 49,275 | 13.07 | 309,985 | 82.20 |  |  | 17,866 | 4.74 |
| Atlanta | 222,284 | 34.38 | 293,251 | 45.35 | 114,871 | 17.77 | 16,194 | 2.50 |
| Cleveland | 108,253 | 20.61 | 369,086 | 70.28 | 32,087 | 6.11 | 15,762 | 3.00 |
| Seattle | 74,641 | 22.92 | 240,388 | 73.82 | 621 | 0.19 | 9,994 | 3.07 |
| San Diego |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minneapolis | 127,650 | 24.32 | 290,447 | 55.33 | 96,609 | 18.40 | 10,271 | 1.96 |
| St. Louis | 192,461 | 24.96 | 475,648 | 61.70 | 88,502 | 11.48 | 14,317 | 1.86 |
| Baltimore | 180,964 | 29.29 | 303,294 | 49.09 | 65,321 | 10.57 | 68,225 | 11.04 |
| Pittsburgh | 69,793 | 23.84 | 198,944 | 67.97 | 5,730 | 1.96 | 18,244 | 6.23 |
| Phoenix |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tampa | 19,516 | 6.58 | 263,246 | 88.76 | 6,718 | 2.27 | 7,098 | 2.39 |
| Denver | 188,606 | 36.17 | 250,550 | 48.05 | 71,499 | 13.71 | 10,831 | 2.08 |
| Cincinnati | 108,255 | 36.13 | 147,808 | 49.34 | 28,878 | 9.64 | 14,659 | 4.89 |
| Milwaukee | 76,809 | 29.26 | 167,422 | 63.79 | 9,584 | 3.65 | 8,658 | 3.30 |
| Kansas City | 88,210 | 29.33 | 157,726 | 52.45 | 47,667 | 15.85 | 7,109 | 2.36 |
| Sacramento | 22,087 | 25.61 | 57,473 | 66.64 | 717 | 0.83 | 5,968 | 6.92 |
| Portland | 99,626 | 35.61 | 159,202 | 56.90 | 12,621 | 4.51 | 8,335 | 2.98 |
| Columbus | 27,592 | 32.03 | 52,055 | 60.43 | 1,482 | 1.72 | 5,006 | 5.81 |
| San Antonio | 9,312 | 28.93 | 18,895 | 58.71 | 1,486 | 4.62 | 2,493 | 7.75 |
| Indianapolis | 79,135 | 37.13 | 116,088 | 54.47 | 8,173 | 3.84 | 9,717 | 4.56 |
| New Orleans | 78,060 | 32.75 | 136,908 | 57.44 | 6,075 | 2.55 | 17,298 | 7.26 |
| Buffalo | 15,454 | 17.81 | 69,884 | 80.54 |  |  | 1,430 | 1.65 |
| Total | 4,771,328 | 22.24 | 13,253,103 | 61.79 | 2,824,643 | 13.17 | 601,274 | 2.80 |

Table 4-9A. Place of Work, Workers Living in Suburban Counties, 1990

| Area | Work in Central County |  | Work in Same Suburban County |  | Work in Other Suburban County |  | Work Out of Area |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| New York City | 1,365,191 | 18.69 | 3,988,507 | 54.61 | 1,791,553 | 24.53 | 157,853 | 2.16 |
| Los Angeles | 429,013 | 15.93 | 2,040,222 | 75.74 | 181,485 | 6.74 | 43,075 | 1.60 |
| Chicago | 387,5 11 | 26.33 | 873,424 | 59.35 | 176,537 | 12.00 | 34,241 | 2.33 |
| San Francisco | 248,517 | 8.82 | 2,052,514 | 72.82 | 477,222 | 16.93 | 40,27 1 | 1.43 |
| Philadelphia | 234,111 | 10.87 | 1,350,985 | 62.71 | 447,094 | 20.75 | 122,150 | 5.67 |
| Detroit | 209,255 | 16.64 | 8 19,579 | 65.19 | 185,552 | 14.76 | 42,874 | 3.41 |
| Boston | 266,276 | 16.58 | 1,021,793 | 63.63 | 237,584 | 14.79 | 80,201 | 4.99 |
| Washington, DC | 446,455 | 23.38 | 912,392 | 47.77 | 267,722 | 14.02 | 283,353 | 14.84 |
| Dallas | 279,039 | 27.00 | 663,887 | 64.24 | 69,256 | 6.70 | 21,278 | 2.06 |
| Houston | 162,270 | 40.21 | 220,094 | 54.53 | 10,350 | 2.56 | 10,886 | 2.70 |
| Miami | 77,285 | 13.14 | 471,595 | 80.19 |  |  | 39,209 | 6.67 |
| Atlanta | 323,566 | 27.74 | 534,609 | 45.83 | 276,403 | 23.70 | 31,837 | 2.73 |
| Cleveland | 144,477 | 23.13 | 405,163 | 64.87 | 49,534 | 7.93 | 25,373 | 4.06 |
| Seattle | 138,379 | 27.54 | 345,428 | 68.73 | 2,894 | 0.58 | 15,855 | 3.15 |
| San Diego |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minneapolis | 207,045 | 27.73 | 367,161 | 49.18 | 156,352 | 20.94 | 15,985 | 2.14 |
| St. Louis | 203,701 | 20.66 | 593,596 | 60.21 | 167,976 | 17.04 | 20,564 | 2.09 |
| Baltimore | 179,085 | 20.26 | 452,126 | 51.14 | 135,012 | 15.27 | 117,911 | 13.34 |
| Pittsburgh | 87,279 | 24.19 | 230,05 1 | 63.77 | 17,409 | 4.83 | 26,010 | 7.21 |
| Phoenix |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tampa | 49,923 | 9.91 | 413,211 | 82.03 | 27,438 | 5.45 | 13,189 | 2.62 |
| Denver | 209,722 | 28.60 | 37 1,624 | 50.67 | 135,601 | 18.49 | 16,462 | 2.24 |
| Cincinnati | 144,442 | 34.94 | 190,523 | 46.09 | 52,487 | 12.70 | 25,908 | 6.27 |
| Milwaukee | 92,738 | 27.82 | 205,271 | 61.59 | 19,411 | 5.82 | 15,883 | 4.77 |
| Kansas City | 116,732 | 25.03 | 254,347 | 54.53 | 83,376 | 17.87 | 12,002 | 2.57 |
| Sacramento | 58,235 | 28.60 | 122,931 | 60.37 | 18,589 | 9.13 | 3,869 | 1.90 |
| Portland | 133,489 | 30.48 | 253,203 | 57.82 | 36,139 | 8.25 | 15,101 | 3.45 |
| Norfolk | 104,279 | 18.34 | 299,730 | 52.73 | 135,903 | 23.91 | 28,538 | 5.02 |
| Columbus | 71,586 | 37.57 | 102,667 | 53.88 | 6,113 | 3.21 | 10,188 | 5.35 |
| San Antonio | 14,777 | 28.12 | 28,938 | 55.07 | 4,073 | 7.75 | 4,755 | 9.05 |
| Indianapolis | 107,226 | 46.95 | 99,684 | 43.65 | 9,779 | 4.28 | 11,698 | 5.12 |
| New Orleans | 92,600 | 28.25 | 189,364 | 57.77 | 28,430 | 8.67 | 17,406 | 5.31 |
| Buffalo | 24,279 | 24.71 | 71,347 | 72.63 |  |  | 2,613 | 2.66 |
| Charlotte | 72,408 | 22.10 | 213,698 | 65.23 | 21,771 | 6.65 | 19,752 | 6.03 |
| Providence | 45,372 | 28.42 | 81,281 | 50.91 | 11,999 | 1.52 | 21,014 | 13.16 |
| Hartford | 54,117 | 36.72 | 70,870 | 48.08 | 1,067 | 0.72 | 21,339 | 14.48 |
| Orlando | 90,104 | 44.79 | 100,792 | 50.10 | 1,911 | 0.95 | 8,370 | 4.16 |
| Salt Lake City | 27,761 | 18.50 | 93,869 | 62.54 | 23,574 | 15.71 | 4,896 | 3.26 |
| Rochester | 43,043 | 32.03 | 75,567 | 56.23 | 6,092 | 4.53 | 9,677 | 7.20 |
| Total | 6,941,288 | 20.30 | 20,582,043 | 60.20 | 5,273,688 | 15.43 | 1,391,586 | 4.07 |

Boston, Providence, and Hartford county flows are based on the (NECMA) New England County M etropolitan Area.

The trend reversed itself in the 1980 's, partly due to the growth of jobs in the suburban counties. Many areas, formerly "bedroom communities," have developed as regional employment centers. Between 1980 and 1990, the number of workers who lived and worked in the same county increased by over $30 \%$ for the total of metropolitan areas. The number of workers who lived in one county and worked in another county only increased by $7 \%$ overall. For example, in the Los Angeles metropolitan area, there was a $78 \%$ increase in intercounty commuting between 1970 and 1980, and a $10 \%$ decrease in intercounty commuting between 1980 and 1990. These figures and trends are displayed in Tables 4-10 through 4-1 1A and Figures 4-7 and 4-8.

Commuting Flows. Table 4-12 shows the regional share of five types of county to county commuter flows for 1980, 1990, and the change in the proportion of shares between 1980 and $1990 .{ }^{2}$ The five types of flows are:

Central County to Central County<br>Central County to Suburban County<br>Suburban County to Central County<br>Suburban County to Same Suburban County<br>Suburban County to Other Suburban County (in the same metropolitan area)

It does not, however, reveal the total number for each type of commute, and out of area commutes are omitted from the table. For the actual numbers, please refer to Tables 4-8, 4-8A, 4-9 and 4-9A, keeping in mind that different geographies are reported for 1980 and 1990.

Figure 4-9 shows the percentage distribution of these five types of commute flows for 1990. It is evident from Figure 4-9 that Central County to Central County (CC-CC) and Suburban County to Same Suburban County (SC-Same) trips make up the majority of workers' origin to destination trips in the thirtynine metropolitan areas in 1990. Thus, while the category Suburban County to Other Suburban County (SCOther SC) trips had the largest increase in share in the 1980's, they make up less than $10 \%$ of all trips in metropolitan areas. How county lines are drawn makes the greatest difference in how the distribution among the five categories appears in these tables. If areas such as Phoenix and San Diego had their existing land areas divided into central and suburban counties, we might find significant Suburban County to Suburban County (SC-SC) flows there also.

In 1980, twelve of the thirty-one metropolitan areas had more than $60 \%$ of the flows in the CC-CC category. By 1990, only nine of the same thirty-one areas met this proportion of flows. This includes San Diego and Phoenix.

Fourteen of the thirty-one metropolitan areas in this table showed declines of 5\% or more in the relative share in CC-CC commuting flows. In fact, all of the thirty-one metropolitan areas except Indianapolis ( $1.28 \%$ ) and Buffalo (. $02 \%$ ) showed decreases in the proportion of CC-CC flows. Concurrently, SC-Same SC commute flows showed increases, particularly in Washington, DC., Baltimore, Denver, Kansas City, Portland, and New Orleans. Washington, D.C. had by far the greatest increase (11.5\%) in SC-Same SC commute flow, indicating rapid employment development in the suburban counties in the 1980's.

[^14]Figure 4-7. Workers Living and Working in Same County - Percent Change, 1960-1990
Workers Living and Working in Same County

Metropolitan Area
$\square \_$1960-1970 $\quad-\square-1970-1980 \quad-*-1980-1990$

Figure 4-8. Workers Living and Working in Different Counties - Percent Change, 1960-1990


Figure 4-9. Commuter Flows - Percent Distribution, 1990


Table 4-10. Workers Living \& Working in the Same County, 1960-1980

| Area | Workers Living and Working in Same County |  |  | Percent Change |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1960-70 | 1970-80 | 1960-80 |
| New York City | 3,354,274 | 3,365,626 | 3,505,344 | 0.34 | 4.15 | 4.50 |
| Los Angeles | 2,683,092 | 3,260,336 | 4,186,801 | 21.51 | 28.42 | 56.04 |
| Chicago | 2,319,465 | 2,504,875 | 2,643,789 | 7.99 | 5.55 | 13.98 |
| San Francisco | 1,079,722 | 1,308,154 | 1,701,576 | 21.16 | 30.07 | 57.59 |
| Philadelphia | 1,407,890 | 1,407.439 | 1,505,265 | -0.03 | 6.95 | 6.92 |
| Detroit | 1,131,028 | 1,204,619 | 1,267,527 | 6.51 | 5.22 | 12.07 |
| Boston |  | 894,291 | 985.130 |  | 10.16 |  |
| Washington, DC | 477,932 | 592,848 | 704,521 | 24.04 | 18.84 | 47.41 |
| Dallas | 597,281 | 818,727 | 1,113,964 | 37.08 | 36.06 | 86.51 |
| Houston | 521,016 | 741,710 | 1,187,614 | 42.36 | 60.12 | 127.94 |
| Miami | 415,469 | 610,392 | 921,094 | 46.92 | 50.90 | 121.70 |
| Atlanta | 295,994 | 363,685 | 469,527 | 22.87 | 29.10 | 58.63 |
| Cleveland | 885,769 | 915,279 | 930.835 | 3.33 | 1.70 | 5.09 |
| Seattle | 482,789 | 592,281 | 787,762 | 22.68 | 33.00 | 63.17 |
| San Diego | 387,480 | 501,392 | 744,771 | 29.40 | 48.54 | 92.21 |
| Minneapolis | 486,303 | 564,490 | 690,844 | 16.08 | 22.38 | 42.06 |
| St. Louis | 514,076 | 527,036 | 589.079 | 2.52 | 11.77 | 14.59 |
| Baltimore | 461,916 | 471,870 | 500.289 | 2.15 | 6.02 | 8.31 |
| Pittsburgh | 709,503 | 706,455 | 731,728 | -0.43 | 3.58 | 3.13 |
| Phoenix | 215,648 | 333,358 | 585,761 | 54.58 | 75.72 | 171.63 |
| Tampa | 236,103 | 305,917 | 498,375 | 29.57 | 62.91 | 111.08 |
| Denver | 239.665 | 292,762 | 416,035 | 22.15 | 42.11 | 73.59 |
| Cincinnati | 401,016 | 425,386 | 471,083 | 6.08 | 10.74 | 17.47 |
| Milwaukee | 473,186 | 497,016 | 538,955 | 5.04 | 8.44 | 13.90 |
| Kansas City | 298,267 | 325,355 | 379,091 | 9.08 | 16.52 | 27.10 |
| Sacramento | 205,727 | 240,530 | 340,573 | 16.92 | 41.59 | 65.55 |
| Portland | 243.721 | 271,424 | 365,528 | 11.37 | 34.67 | 49.98 |
| Columbus | 281,233 | 336,099 | 400,503 | 19.51 | 19.16 | 42.41 |
| San Antonio | 243.044 | 300,279 | 392,051 | 23.55 | 30.56 | 61.31 |
| Indianapolis | 341,642 | 381,439 | 423,754 | 11.65 | 11.09 | 24.03 |
| New Orleans | 240,384 | 234,948 | 293,121 | -2.26 | 24.76 | 21.94 |
| Buffalo | 427,224 | 436,682 | 435,599 | 2.21 | -0.25 | 1.96 |
| Providence |  | 306,967 | 327,543 |  | 6.70 |  |
| Total | 22,057,859 | 24,838,409 | 29,722,759 | 12.61 | 19.66 | 34.75 |

Table 4-10A Workers Living \& Working in the Same County, 1980-1990

| Area | Workers Living and Working in Same County |  | Percent Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1980 | 1990 | 198030 |
| New York City | 3,800,709 | 4,624,268 | 21.67 |
| Los Angeles | 4,186,801 | 5,912,532 | 41.22 |
| Chicago | 2,658,007 | 3,021,022 | 13.66 |
| San Francisco | 1,759,569 | 2,359,914 | 34.12 |
| Philadelphia | 1,543,644 | 1,864,152 | 20.76 |
| Detroit | 1,293,803 | 1,452,994 | 12.30 |
| Boston |  | 1,361,952 |  |
| Washington, DC | 745,561 | 1,114,010 | 49.42 |
| Dallas | 1,103,772 | 1,518,981 | 37.62 |
| Houston | 1,187,614 | 1,514,876 | 27.56 |
| Miami | 921,094 | 1,316,317 | 42.91 |
| Atlanta | 499,723 | 755,918 | 51.27 |
| Cleveland | 930,835 | 978,820 | 5.16 |
| Seattle | 787,762 | 1,096,398 | 39.18 |
| San Diego | 744,771 | 1,187,997 | 59.51 |
| Minneapolis | 696,043 | 845,743 | 21.51 |
| St. Louis | 592,911 | 697,777 | 17.69 |
| Baltimore | 504,758 | 655,513 | 29.87 |
| Pittsburgh | 762,680 | 785,817 | 3.03 |
| Phoenix | 585,761 | 977,648 | 66.90 |
| Tampa | 506,923 | 786,952 | 55.24 |
| Denver | 415,733 | 528,252 | 27.07 |
| Cincinnati | 404,519 | 546,922 | 35.20 |
| Milwaukee | 538,955 | 584,161 | 8.39 |
| Kansas City | 408,616 | 497,256 | 21.69 |
| Sacramento | 361,168 | 547,708 | 51.65 |
| Portland | 429,190 | 484,969 | 13.00 |
| Norfolk | 263,527 | 392,981 | 49.12 |
| Columbus | 443,300 | 566,769 | 27.85 |
| San Antonio | 392,051 | 531,319 | 35.52 |
| Indianapolis | 380,860 | 463,315 | 21.65 |
| New Orleans | 306,923 | 341,102 | 11.14 |
| Buffalo | 435,599 | 480,786 | 10.37 |
| Charlotte | 344,988 | 472,641 | 37.00 |
| Providence |  | 289,752 |  |
| Hartford |  | 446,341 |  |
| Orlando | 216,870 | 418,285 | 92.87 |
| Salt Lake City | 308,065 | 400,402 | 29.97 |
| Rochester | 357,071 | 411,106 | 15.13 |
| Total | 31,820,176 | 41,135,623 | 29.2 s |

Table 4-11. Workers Living \& Working in Different Counties, 1960-1980

| Area | Workers Living and Working in Different Counties |  |  | Percent Change |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1960-70 | 1970-80 | 1960-80 |
| New York City | 2,532,486 | 3,193,527 | 3,232,167 | 26.10 | 1.21 | 27.63 |
| Los Angeles | 261,404 | 561,005 | 1,002,254 | 114.61 | 78.65 | 283.41 |
| Chicago | 355,180 | 584,842 | 822,588 | 64.66 | 40.65 | 131.60 |
| San Francisco | 317,793 | 516,310 | 781,389 | 62.47 | 51.34 | 145.88 |
| Philadelphia | 473,463 | 771,080 | 821,792 | 62.86 | 6.58 | 73.57 |
| Detroit | 293,558 | 494,027 | 568,983 | 68.29 | 15.17 | 93.82 |
| Boston |  | 529,747 | 629,604 |  | 18.85 |  |
| Washington, DC | 391,700 | 663,233 | 855,299 | 69.32 | 28.96 | 118.36 |
| Dallas | 79,919 | 166,956 | 355,115 | 108.91 | 112.70 | 344.34 |
| Houston | 49,546 | 113,717 | 320,597 | 129.52 | 181.93 | 547.07 |
| Miami | 55,006 | 115,285 | 231,986 | 109.59 | 101.23 | 321.75 |
| Atlanta | 147,772 | 296,328 | 480,503 | 100.53 | 62.15 | 225.17 |
| Cleveland | 123,289 | 231,771 | 272,982 | 87.99 | 17.78 | 121.42 |
| Seattle | 50,481 | 111,019 | 189,123 | 119.92 | 70.35 | 274.64 |
| San Diego | 18,017 | 42,956 | 108,895 | 138.42 | 153.50 | 504.40 |
| Minneapolis | 118,319 | 232,475 | 355,385 | 96.48 | 52.87 | 200.36 |
| St. Louis | 267,746 | 372,562 | 415,425 | 39.15 | 11.50 | 55.16 |
| Baltimore | 214,826 | 347,727 | 468,619 | 61.86 | 34.77 | 118.14 |
| Pittsburgh | 104,394 | 146,696 | 181,152 | 40.52 | 23.49 | 73.53 |
| Phoenix | 18,232 | 32,538 | 73,093 | 78.47 | 124.64 | 300.91 |
| Tampa | 30,126 | 61,349 | 110,624 | 103.64 | 80.32 | 267.20 |
| Denver | 117,698 | 204,295 | 391,984 | 73.58 | 91.87 | 233.04 |
| Cincinnati | 121,740 | 170,297 | 221,341 | 39.89 | 29.97 | 81.81 |
| Milwaukee | 69,034 | 130,215 | 181,353 | 88.62 | 39.27 | 162.70 |
| Kansas City | 127,094 | 196,557 | 241,001 | 54.65 | 22.61 | 89.62 |
| Sacramento | 25,198 | 52,650 | 94,516 | 108.95 | 79.52 | 275.09 |
| Portland | 60,660 | 121,907 | 203,388 | 100.97 | 66.84 | 235.29 |
| Columbus | 30,663 | 59,727 | 87,800 | 94.79 | 47.00 | 186.34 |
| San Antonio | 16,741 | 28,924 | 57,039 | 72.77 | 97.20 | 240.71 |
| Indianapolis | 69,774 | 108,186 | 154,005 | 55.05 | 42.35 | 120.72 |
| New Orleans | 68,853 | 128,873 | 191,034 | 87.17 | 48.23 | 177.45 |
| Buffalo | 39,760 | 58,459 | 64,243 | 47.03 | 9.89 | 61.58 |
| Providence |  | 135,755 | 159,061 |  | 17.17 |  |
| Total | 6,650,472 | 10,980,995 | 14,324,340 | 65.12 | 30.45 | 115.39 |

Table 4-11A. Workers Living \& Working in Different Counties, 1980-1990

| Area | Workers Living and Working in Different Counties |  | Percent <br> Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1980 | 1990 | 1980-90 |
| New York City | 3,412,805 | 3,432,984 | 0.59 |
| Los Angeles | 1,002,254 | 896,511 | -10.55 |
| Chicago | 836,960 | 820,315 | -1.99 |
| San Francisco | 797,636 | 840,919 | 5.43 |
| Philadelphia | 827,759 | 930,765 | 12.44 |
| Detroit | 590,049 | 626,886 | 6.24 |
| Boston |  | 779,765 |  |
| Washington, DC | 882,250 | 1,100,340 | 24.72 |
| Dallas | 348,755 | 457,625 | 31.22 |
| Houston | 320,597 | 244,920 | -23.61 |
| Miami | 231,986 | 159,768 | -31.13 |
| Atlanta | 492,467 | 725,863 | 47.39 |
| Cleveland | 282,982 | 263,279 | -6.96 |
| Seattle | 189,123 | 211,940 | 12.06 |
| San Diego | 108,895 | 42,449 | -61.02 |
| Minneapolis | 359,005 | 461,881 | 28.66 |
| St. Louis | 418,810 | 446,559 | 6.63 |
| Baltimore | 474,155 | 536,300 | 13.11 |
| Pittsburgh | 197,188 | 170,337 | -13.62 |
| Phoenix | 73,093 | 18,847 | -74.22 |
| Tampa | 113,551 | 127,759 | 12.51 |
| Denver | 391,283 | 436,660 | 11.60 |
| Cincinnati | 190,158 | 265,844 | 39.80 |
| Milwaukee | 181,353 | 188,591 | 3.99 |
| Kansas City | 252,298 | 274,053 | 8.62 |
| Sacramento | 106,702 | 138,237 | 29.55 |
| Portland | 232,967 | 239,563 | 2.83 |
| Norfolk | 216,348 | 306,018 | 41.45 |
| Columbus | 103,567 | 111,090 | 7.26 |
| San Antonio | 57,039 | 37,830 | -33.68 |
| Indianapolis | 146,269 | 161,656 | 10.52 |
| New Orleans | 199,901 | 173,624 | -13.15 |
| Buffalo | 64,243 | 50,336 | -21.65 |
| Charlotte | 80,134 | 132,215 | 64.99 |
| Providence |  | 254,916 |  |
| Hartford |  | 115,628 |  |
| Orlando | 60,660 | 139,163 | 129.41 |
| Salt Lake City | 51,629 | 78,936 | 52.89 |
| Rochester | 46,185 | 70,361 | 52.35 |
| Total | 14,341,056 | 15,320,424 | 6.83 |

Table 4-12. Journey-to-Work Flows, Share of Commuters, 1980 and 1990

| Area | Hlow from Place of Residence To Place of Work (as a \% of all trips) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Central - Central County |  |  | Central - Suburban County |  |  |
|  | 1980 | 1990 | * Dif | 1980 | 1990 | * Dif |
| New York City | 8.52 | 8.06 | -0.46 | 1.40 | 1.37 | -0.03 |
| Los Angeles | 64.10 | 57.54 | -6.56 | 0.60 | 3.07 | 2.47 |
| Chicago | 62.36 | 56.67 | -5.68 | 3.37 | 5.39 | 2.02 |
| San Francisco | 11.53 | 9.74 | -1.80 | 1.85 | 2.27 | 0.42 |
| Philadelphia | 23.02 | 19.27 | -3.75 | 3.58 | 4.43 | 0.85 |
| Detroit | 38.17 | 31.20 | -6.96 | 7.22 | 8.97 | 1.75 |
| Washington, DC | 15.04 | 12.41 | -2.64 | 3.29 | 2.36 | -0.93 |
| Dallas | 51.87 | 44.11 | -7.76 | 2.09 | 3.67 | 1.58 |
| Houston | 78.06 | 74.86 | -3.20 | 1.53 | 2.44 | 0.91 |
| Miami | 61.97 | 59.27 | -2.70 | 1.60 | 2.21 | 0.62 |
| Atlanta | 20.67 | 15.32 | -5.35 | 5.43 | 6.14 | 0.71 |
| Cleveland | 51.27 | 47.47 | -3.80 | 2.24 | 2.95 | 0.71 |
| Seattle | 61.80 | 58.65 | -3.15 | 2.56 | 3.34 | 0.78 |
| San Diego | 100.00 | 100.00 |  |  |  |  |
| Minneapolis | 41.43 | 37.24 | -4.19 | 5.32 | 5.91 | 0.59 |
| St. Louis | 12.52 | 9.28 | -3.24 | 3.96 | 4.73 | 0.77 |
| Baltimore | 24.57 | 19.15 | -5.42 | 6.88 | 8.69 | 1.82 |
| Pittsburgh | 64.47 | 60.83 | -3.64 | 2.32 | 2.54 | 0.22 |
| Phoenix | 100.00 | 100.00 |  |  |  |  |
| Tampa | 44.06 | 42.22 | -1.84 | 1.71 | 2.37 | 0.66 |
| Denver | 22.69 | 16.57 | -6.12 | - 7.29 | 7.60 | 0.31 |
| Cincinnati | 51.61 | 45.74 | -5.87 | 2.90 | 4.53 | 1.63 |
| Milwaukee | 56.79 | 50.50 | -6.30 | 4.41 | 7.20 | 2.79 |
| Kansas City | 39.87 | 32.17 | -7.70 | 7.25 | 7.64 | 0.39 |
| Sacramento | 75.05 | 64.23 | -10.82 | 3.67 | 5.56 | 1.89 |
| Portland | 40.98 | 32.88 | -8.10 | 5.10 | 7.13 | 2.03 |
| Columbus | 80.05 | 70.42 | -9.63 | 1.31 | 2.22 | 0.90 |
| San Antonio | 92.26 | 90.82 | -1.44 | 0.40 | 0.54 | 0.14 |
| Indianapolis | 58.81 | 60.08 | 1.28 | 2.32 | 4.11 | 1.80 |
| New Orleans | 38.71 | 30.80 | -7.91 | 6.52 | 6.20 | -0.33 |
| Buffalo | 79.02 | 79.04 | 0.02 | 2.54 | 2.50 | -0.04 |
| Total | 42.91 | 39.29 | -3.62 | 2.76 | 3.66 | 0.90 |

*Dif - The difference is reported here rather than percentage change because the 1980 \& 1990 data are based on different geographies, as detailed in Chapter 1.

Table 4-12. Journey-to-Work Flows, Share of Commuters, 1980 and 1990 (Cont.)

| Area | Flow from Place of Residence To Place of Work (as a \% of all trips) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Suburban - Central County |  |  | Suburban - Same County |  |  | To Other Suburban County |  |  |
|  | 1980 | 1990 | *Dif | 1980 | 1990 | * Dif | 1980 | 1990 | *Dif |
| New York City | 20.10 | 17.31 | -2.79 | 50.53 | 50.56 | 0.03 | 19.46 | 22.71 | 3.25 |
| Los Angeles | 6.06 | 6.37 | 0.31 | 27.66 | 30.32 | 2.66 | 1.57 | 2.70 | 1.13 |
| Chicago | 8.85 | 10.23 | 1.37 | 22.91 | 23.05 | 0.14 | 2.52 | 4.66 | 2.14 |
| San Francisco | 9.09 | 7.87 | -1.22 | 66.21 | 65.01 | $-1.20$ | 11.32 | 15.11 | 3.80 |
| Philadelphia | 10.49 | 8.79 | -1.70 | 50.09 | 50.72 | 0.63 | 12.82 | 16.79 | 3.97 |
| Detroit | 11.06 | 10.31 | -0.75 | 37.29 | 40.38 | 3.08 | 6.25 | 9.14 | 2.89 |
| Washington, DC | 25.80 | 23.40 | -2.40 | 36.29 | 47.81 | 11.53 | 19.59 | 14.03 | -5.56 |
| Dallas | 11.00 | 14.40 | 3.39 | 32.79 | 34.25 | 1.46 | 2.25 | 3.57 | 1.33 |
| Houston | 6.98 | 9.38 | 2.40 | 12.88 | 12.72 | -0.16 | 0.55 | 0.60 | 0.05 |
| Miami | 5.00 | 5.42 | 0.43 | 31.44 | 33.09 | 1.66 |  |  |  |
| Atlanta | 26.06 | 22.40 | -3.66 | 34.38 | 37.01 | 2.63 | 13.47 | 19.13 | 5.67 |
| Cleveland | 9.88 | 11.95 | 2.08 | 33.68 | 33.53 | -0.16 | 2.93 | 4.10 | 1.17 |
| Seattle | 8.43 | 10.81 | 2.38 | 27.14 | 26.98 | -0.16 | 0.07 | 0.23 | 0.16 |
| San Diego |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minneapolis | 13.21 | 16.11 | 2.90 | 30.05 | 28.57 | -1.48 | 10.00 | 12.17 | 2.17 |
| St. Louis | 21.25 | 18.15 | -3.10 | 52.51 | 52.88 | 0.38 | 9.77 | 14.96 | 5.19 |
| Baltimore | 22.57 | 16.86 | -5.71 | 37.83 | 42.58 | 4.74 | 8.15 | 12.71 | 4.57 |
| Pittsburgh | 8.45 | 9.55 | 1.11 | 24.07 | 25.18 | 1.10 | 0.69 | 1.91 | 1.21 |
| Phoenix |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tampa | 3.66 | 5.64 | 1.98 | 49.32 | 46.68 | -2.65 | 1.26 | 3.10 | 1.84 |
| Denver | 25.86 | 22.18 | -3.68 | 34.35 | 39.31 | 4.95 | 9.80 | 14.34 | 4.54 |
| Cincinnati | 17.28 | 18.54 | 1.26 | 23.60 | 24.45 | 0.86 | 4.61 | 6.74 | 2.13 |
| Milwaukee | 11.74 | 12.36 | 0.62 | 25.59 | 27.36 | 1.77 | 1.47 | 2.59 | 1.12 |
| Kansas City | 15.89 | 15.46 | -0.43 | 28.41 | 33.69 | 5.28 | 8.59 | 11.04 | 2.46 |
| Sacramento | 5.85 | 8.81 | 2.95 | 15.24 | 18.59 | 3.35 | 0.19 | 2.81 | 2.62 |
| Portland | 19.79 | 18.94 | -0.85 | 31.62 | 35.92 | 4.30 | 2.51 | 5.13 | 2.62 |
| Columbus | 6.34 | 10.86 | 4.52 | 11.96 | 15.58 | 3.62 | 0.34 | 0.93 | 0.59 |
| San Antonio | 2.30 | 2.67 | 0.37 | 4.67 | 5.23 | 0.56 | 0.37 | 0.74 | 0.37 |
| Indianapolis | 15.13 | 17.72 | 2.59 | 22.19 | 16.47 | -5.72 | 1.56 | 1.62 | 0.05 |
| New Orleans | 19.34 | 18.80 | -0.55 | 33.92 | 38.44 | 4.51 | 1.51 | 5.77 | 4.27 |
| Buffalo | 3.34 | 4.69 | 1.35 | 15.10 | 13.77 | -1.33 |  |  |  |
| Total | 12.43 | 11.98 | -0.45 | 34.53 | 35.78 | 1.25 | 7.36 | 9.29 | 1.93 |
|  | * Dif - The difference is reported here rather than percent change because the 1980 \& 1990 data are based on different geographies, as detailed in Chapter 1. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Generally speaking, the proportionate share of CC-SC commute flows increased between 1980 and 1990, but not by much. The areas with the largest increases were Milwaukee (2.79\%) and Los Angeles $(2.47 \%)$. Theses similarities belie large differences, particularly when examining these flows in conjunction with changes in total population. Milwaukee had only a $2.3 \%$ increase in population between 1980 and 1990, while Los Angeles had a $26 \%$ increase in population. Thus, the difference in the number of CC-SC commute flows in Milwaukee was 26,000, but in Los Angeles it was 179,000.

The proportionate share of Suburban County to Central County (SC-CC) commute flows varied widely between 1980 and 1990. In some areas, this type of commute flow declined by more than $3 \%$, but in others the reverse was true. Areas where SC-CC commute flows declined as a share were Baltimore $(-5.71 \%)$, Denver ( $-3.68 \%$ ), Atlanta ( $-3.66 \%$ ), St. Louis ( $-3.10 \%$ ), and New York City ( $-2.79 \%$ ). Areas where SC-CC commute flows increased as a share include Columbus (4.52\%), Dallas (3.39\%), Sacramento (2.95\%), and Minneapolis (2.90\%).

Travel Time. From 1980-1990, nationwide travel time to work increased by just $3.2 \%$, increasing from 21.7 minutes to 22.4 minutes. ${ }^{3}$ The modest increases from 1980-1990 may reflect more driving alone (a faster mode than most others) or dispersion of employment locations.

Table 4-13 highlights the mean travel times and percent changes, over the 1980-1990 period, for the thirty-nine metropolitan areas, for all modes and all workers (except work at home). These same data are shown graphically in Figure 4-10. The metropolitan areas showing the highest increases include San Diego, Orlando, Los Angeles, and Sacramento; all were over 10\%. Decreases in mean travel time were registered in New York, Salt Lake City and Pittsburgh. In New York, average travel time went from 33.7 minutes in 1980 to 31.1 minutes in 1990, a drop of nearly $8 \%$. This could signify several trends, such as job decentralization, the increases in privately owned vehicle travel (a faster mode), or localized factors such as the completion of major construction projects.

Table 4-14 examines various distributions of travel time intervals for the metropolitan areas. The most common trip time interval is between fifteen and twenty-nine minutes. This share ranges from a high of $45 \%$ of all workers in Salt Lake City to just under $30 \%$ in New York. The next most common interval is for work trips less than fifteen minutes. In Providence, over $35 \%$ of all workers had these comparatively quick commute times. The longest commute times, more than one hour, are most concentrated in New York, Washington, DC, and Chicago. Over 10\% of the labor force in those areas experiences this lengthy commute time.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work. These new data collected in the 1990 Census add more information on commuting characteristics in metropolitan areas. For both the U.S. as a whole and the thirtynine metropolitan areas, the highest percentages are in the 7:00-8:29 A.M. period. The national total has a much higher proportion who leave home between 5:00-6:59 A.M. The data show more regularity of departure times within the major metropolitan areas. Table 4-15 compares and summarizes this information for the U.S. and its large metropolitan areas. Table 4-16 lists percentages of time leaving home to go to work for each of the thirty-nine areas.

[^15]Figure 4-10. Mean Travel Time to Work, 1980 and 1990


Table 4-13. Journey-to-Work Flows, Mean Travel Times and Percent Changes, 1980 and 1990

| Area | 1980 |  |  | 1990 |  |  | \% Change Travel Time |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Workers in Area | Work at Home | Mean Time | Workers in Area | Work at Home | Mean Time |  |
| New York City | 7,248,643 | 102,084 | 33.1 | 8,057,252 | 186,512 | 31.1 | -7.70 |
| Los Angeles | 5,189,055 | 78,972 | 23.6 | 6,809,043 | 186,102 | 26.4 | 11.87 |
| Chicago | 3,496,988 | 41,347 | 26.3 | 3,841,337 | 80,832 | 28.1 | 6.73 |
| San Francisco | 2,564,593 | 47,767 | 23.9 | 3,200,833 | 111,565 | 25.6 | 6.91 |
| Philadelphia | 2,378,301 | 36,551 | 24.0 | 2,794,917 | 63,090 | 24.1 | 0.47 |
| Detroit | 1,887,578 | 19,339 | 22.5 | 2,079,880 | 36,656 | 23.4 | 3.84 |
| Boston |  |  | 23.4 | 2,141,717 | 53,692 | 24.2 | 3.62 |
| Washington, DC | 1,646,632 | 26,268 | 27.2 | 2,214,350 | 62,878 | 29.5 | 8.53 |
| Dallas | 1,450,908 | 19,975 | 22.4 | 1,976,606 | 45,116 | 24.1 | 7.37 |
| Houston | 1,508,211 | 16,658 | 25.9 | 1,759,796 | 36,340 | 26.1 | 0.71 |
| Miami | 1,153,080 | 13,754 | 22.6 | 1,476,085 | 29,149 | 24.1 | 6.47 |
| Atlanta | 995,028 | 11,366 | 24.9 | 1,481,781 | 33,221 | 26.0 | 4.57 |
| Cleveland | 1,206,817 | 15,047 | 21.6 | 1,242,099 | 24,401 | 22.0 | 1.67 |
| Seattle | 976,885 | 20,241 | 22.8 | 1,308,338 | 43,979 | 24.3 | 6.73 |
| San Diego | 853,666 | 17,397 | 19.5 | 1,230,446 | 61,285 | 22.2 | 13.69 |
| Minneapolis | 1,055,726 | 24,427 | 20.1 | 1,307,624 | 44,425 | 21.1 | 4.93 |
| St. Louis | 1,012,460 | 16,346 | 22.6 | 1,144,336 | 27,152 | 23.1 | 2.25 |
| Baltimore | 979,973 | 13,571 | 25.3 | 1,191,813 | 27,216 | 26.0 | 2.65 |
| Pittsburgh | 963,336 | 11,201 | 22.8 | 956,154 | 19,808 | 22.6 | -1.05 |
| Phoenix | 658,854 | 10,545 | 21.6 | 996,495 | 29,309 | 23.0 | 6.49 |
| Tampa | 622,490 | 9,473 | 20.2 | 914,711 | 20,769 | 21.8 | 7.84 |
| Denver | 806,904 | 16,640 | 22.0 | 964,912 | 34,767 | 22.4 | 1.93 |
| Cincinnati | 587,898 | 9,362 | 21.8 | 812,766 | 17,042 | 22.1 | 1.43 |
| Milwaukee | 720,308 | 11,409 | 18.8 | 112,752 | 17,331 | 20.0 | 0.15 |
| Kansas City | 963,211 | 10,362 | 20.7 | 771,309 | 21,337 | 21.4 | 3.56 |
| Sacramento | 471,851 | 8,732 | 19.5 | 685,945 | 21,338 | 21.8 | 11.80 |
| Portland | 670,458 | 12,498 | 21.4 | 124,532 | 27,306 | 21.7 | 1.50 |
| Norfolk | 531,647 |  | 21.0 | 698,999 | 37,301 | 21.6 | 2.98 |
| Columbus | 550,284 | 7,518 | 20.1 | 677,859 | 15,629 | 21.2 | 5.67 |
| San Antonio | 449,090 | 6,386 | 20.2 | 569,149 | 13,115 | 21.9 | 8.34 |
| Indianapolis | 523,549 | 9,380 | 20.8 | 624,971 | 14,989 | 21.9 | 5.40 |
| New Orleans | 510,747 | 5,107 | 24.5 | 514,726 | 8,877 | 24.4 | -0.57 |
| Buffalo | 499,842 | 7,480 | 19.3 | 531,122 | 9,808 | 19.4 | 0.67 |
| Charlotte | 472,188 |  | 19.9 | 604,856 | 11,390 | 21.6 | 8.60 |
| Providence | 486,604 |  | 18.3 | 544,668 | 7,352 | 19.6 | 6.95 |
| Hartford |  |  | 20.1 | 561,969 | 10,967 | 20.6 | 2.51 |
| Orlando | 324,943 |  | 20.3 | 557,448 | 10,883 | 22.9 | 12.72 |
| Salt Lake City | 384,078 |  | 20.2 | 479,338 | 14,846 | 19.8 | -1.92 |
| Rochester | 421,779 |  | 19.3 | 481,467 | 11,709 | 19.7 | 2.21 |
| Total | 44,303,366 | 657,203 |  | 53,633,939 | 1,371,404 | 25. |  |

Table 4-14. Travel Time Intervals to Work, Percent Distribution (in minutes), 1990

| Area | 15 Minutes or Less | $\begin{gathered} \hline \hline 15-29 \\ \text { Minutes } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \hline 30-39 \\ \text { Minutes } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \hline 40-59 \\ & \text { Minutes } \end{aligned}$ | 60 Minutes or More | Work at <br> Home |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York City | 21.23 | 28.15 | 16.66 | 15.13 | 16.51 | 2.31 |
| Los Angeles | 23.81 | 34.36 | 17.86 | 12.01 | 9.22 | 2.73 |
| Chicago | 22.73 | 30.94 | 18.22 | 15.33 | 10.67 | 2.10 |
| San Francisco | 24.56 | 34.83 | 16.82 | 12.39 | 7.91 | 3.49 |
| Philadelphia | 27.20 | 35.38 | 16.62 | 12.21 | 6.33 | 2.26 |
| Detroit | 25.74 | 39.48 | 17.85 | 10.73 | 4.42 | 1.76 |
| Boston | 27.70 | 33.40 | 17.38 | 12.62 | 6.40 | 2.51 |
| Washington, DC | 17.45 | 30.93 | 20.08 | 18.06 | 10.65 | 2.84 |
| Dallas | 23.71 | 38.43 | 19.39 | 11.31 | 4.88 | 2.28 |
| Houston | 22.14 | 34.96 | 20.18 | 13.44 | 7.21 | 2.07 |
| Miami | 22.13 | 38.49 | 21.61 | 11.16 | 4.63 | 1.97 |
| Atlanta | 20.40 | 35.49 | 20.81 | 14.97 | 6.10 | 2.24 |
| Cleveland | 27.75 | 41.00 | 16.90 | 9.02 | 3.36 | 1.96 |
| Seattle | 23.95 | 37.81 | 17.58 | 11.86 | 5.45 | 3.36 |
| San Diego | 26.43 | 40.08 | 16.65 | 7.91 | 3.95 | 4.98 |
| Minneapolis | 28.21 | 42.63 | 15.33 | 7.76 | 2.68 | 3.40 |
| St. Louis | 25.37 | 39.06 | 18.64 | 10.63 | 3.93 | 2.37 |
| Baltimore | 21.36 | 36.87 | 18.89 | 13.43 | 7.17 | 2.29 |
| Pittsburgh | 29.24 | 37.29 | 15.76 | 10.91 | 4.74 | 2.07 |
| Phoenix | 26.09 | 38.65 | 18.14 | 10.09 | 4.08 | 2.94 |
| Tampa | 29.03 | 39.16 | 16.61 | 8.94 | 3.99 | 2.27 |
| Denver | 25.83 | 40.83 | 17.32 | 8.95 | 3.47 | 3.60 |
| Cincinnati | 26.49 | 42.19 | 17.28 | 8.71 | 3.24 | 2.10 |
| Milwaukee | 32.27 | 43.14 | 13.61 | 6.00 | 274 | 2.24 |
| Kansas City | 27.87 | 41.63 | 17.04 | 7.70 | 3.00 | 2.77 |
| Sacramento | 29.05 | 40.47 | 15.40 | 7.79 | 4.19 | 3.11 |
| Portland | 28.27 | 40.91 | 15.37 | 7.98 | 3.70 | 3.77 |
| Norfolk | 26.03 | 40.92 | 16.39 | 8.07 | 3.25 | 5.34 |
| Columbus | 27.91 | 43.90 | 15.60 | 7.09 | 3.19 | 2.31 |
| San Antonio | 25.43 | 44.29 | 17.82 | 6.49 | 3.67 | 2.30 |
| Indianapolis | 26.80 | 42.79 | 17.11 | 7.44 | 3.46 | 2.40 |
| New Orleans | 24.05 | 39.15 | 18.73 | 9.80 | 6.54 | 1.72 |
| Buffalo | 33.47 | 42.57 | 14.28 | 5.51 | 2.33 | 1.85 |
| Charlotte | 27.90 | 40.96 | 17.21 | 8.80 | 3.25 | 1.88 |
| Providence | 36.24 | 39.87 | 11.90 | 6.42 | 3.82 | 1.75 |
| Hartford | 30.55 | 40.87 | 15.86 | 8.26 | 2.51 | 1.95 |
| Orlando | 24.41 | 39.84 | 19.96 | 10.36 | 3.48 | 1.95 |
| Salt Lake City | 31.27 | 44.91 | 12.75 | 4.94 | 3.03 | 3.1. |
| Rochester | 32.14 | 42.74 | 12.94 | 6.44 | 2.70 | 2.43 |

Table 4-15. Departure Time Intervals for Work Trips, U.S. and Large Metropolitan Areas, Percentage Distributions, 1990

| Time <br> Interval | U.S. <br> Totals | Thirty-nine <br> Metropolitan Areas |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 5:00 A.M. - 6:59 A.M. | $26.0 \%$ |  |
| 7:00 A.M. - 8:29 A.M. | $41.9 \%$ | $25.5 \%$ |
| 8:30 A.M. - 9:59 A.M. | $10.3 \%$ | $42.4 \%$ |
| All Other Departures | $18.9 \%$ | $11.3 \%$ |
| Worked at Home | $3.0 \%$ | $17.9 \%$ |

Table 4-16. Time Leaving Home to Go to Work, 1990

| Area | 5:00 AM - 6:59 AM |  | 7:00 AM - 8:29 AM |  | 8:30 AM - 9:59 AM |  | All Other Departures |  | Work At Home |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| New York City | 1,570,501 | 19.49 | 3,737,872 | 46.39 | 1,274,483 | 15.82 | 1,287,884 | 15.98 | 186,512 | 2.31 |
| Los Angeles | 1,988,648 | 29.21 | 2,617,755 | 38.45 | 760,033 | 11.16 | 1,256,505 | 18.45 | 186,102 | 2.73 |
| Chicago | 1,103,783 | 28.73 | 1,530,200 | 39.84 | 382,474 | 9.96 | 744,048 | 19.37 | 80,832 | 2.10 |
| San Francisco | 768,998 | 24.02 | 1,355,709 | 42.35 | 405,089 | 12.66 | 559,472 | 17.48 | 111,565 | 3.49 |
| Philadelphia | 627,737 | 22.46 | 1,276,894 | 45.69 | 346,080 | 12.38 | 481,116 | 17.21 | 63,090 | 2.26 |
| Detroit | 520,191 | 25.01 | 820,637 | 39.46 | 241,185 | 11.60 | 461,211 | 22.17 | 36,656 | 1.76 |
| Boston | 471,202 | 22.00 | 975,233 | 45.54 | 280,935 | 13.12 | 360,655 | 16.84 | 53,692 | 2.51 |
| Washington, DC | 600,459 | 27.12 | 955,168 | 43.14 | 294,843 | 13.32 | 301,002 | 13.59 | 62,878 | 2.84 |
| Dallas | 487,123 | 24.64 | 916,220 | 46.35 | 192,731 | 9.75 | 335,416 | 16.97 | 45,116 | 2.28 |
| Houston | 530,435 | 30.14 | 749,876 | 42.61 | 159,121 | 9.04 | 284,024 | 16.14 | 36,340 | 2.07 |
| Miami | 318,027 | 21.55 | 669,317 | 45.34 | 211,396 | 14.32 | 248,196 | 16.81 | 29,149 | 1.97 |
| Atlanta | 356,320 | 24.05 | 681,426 | 45.99 | 170,578 | 11.51 | 240,236 | 16.21 | 33,221 | 2.24 |
| Cleveland | 294,832 | 23.74 | 524,429 | 42.22 | 141,275 | 11.37 | 257,162 | 20.70 | 24,401 | 1.96 |
| Seattle | 400,819 | 30.64 | 479,388 | 36.64 | 132,567 | 10.13 | 251,585 | 19.23 | 43,979 | 3.36 |
| San Diego | 385,153 | 31.30 | 452,757 | 36.80 | 123,089 | 10.00 | 208,162 | 16.92 | 61,285 | 4.98 |
| Minneapolis | 336,796 | 25.76 | 553,706 | 42.34 | 121,642 | 9.30 | 251,055 | 19.20 | 44,425 | 3.40 |
| St. Louis | 323,881 | 28.30 | 467,488 | 40.85 | 104,661 | 9.15 | 221,154 | 19.33 | 27,152 | 2.37 |
| Baltimore | 327,625 | 27.49 | 510,023 | 42.79 | 127,465 | 10.70 | 199,424 | 16.73 | 27,276 | 2.29 |
| Pittsburgh | 234,780 | 24.55 | 394,827 | 41.29 | 111,819 | 11.69 | 194,920 | 20.39 | 19,808 | 2.07 |
| Phoenix | 304,458 | 30.55 | 371,992 | 37.33 | 84,506 | 8.48 | 206,230 | 20.70 | 29,309 | 2.94 |
| Tampa | 219,476 | 23.99 | 406,547 | 44.45 | 103,593 | 11.33 | 164,326 | 17.96 | 20,769 | 2.27 |
| Denver | 267,898 | 27.76 | 405,822 | 42.06 | 90,147 | 9.34 | 166,278 | 17.23 | 34,767 | 3.60 |
| Cincinnati | 199,692 | 24.57 | 343,486 | 42.26 | 84,981 | 10.46 | 167,565 | 20.62 | 17,042 | 2.10 |
| Milwaukee | 222,872 | 28.84 | 298,959 | 38.69 | 63,952 | 8.28 | 169,638 | 21.95 | 17,331 | 2.24 |
| Kansas City | 196,467 | 25.41 | 348,983 | 45.25 | 66,594 | 8.63 | 137,928 | 17.88 | 21,337 | 2.11 |
| Sacramento | 185,147 | 26.99 | 285,503 | 41.62 | 68,697 | 10.01 | 125,260 | 18.26 | 21,338 | 3.11 |
| Portland | 186,937 | 25.80 | 303,093 | 41.83 | 68,749 | 9.49 | 138,447 | 19.11 | 21,306 | 3.11 |
| Norfolk | 223,416 | 31.96 | 249,685 | 35.72 | 68,011 | 9.73 | 120,586 | 17.25 | 37,301 | 5.34 |
| Columbus | 165,390 | 24.40 | 292,139 | 43.10 | 67,857 | 10.01 | 136,844 | 20.19 | 15,629 | 2.31 |
| San Antonio | 150,467 | 26.44 | 248,679 | 43.69 | 51,785 | 9.10 | 105,103 | 18.41 | 13,115 | 2.30 |
| Indianapolis | 165,657 | 26.51 | 274,029 | 43.85 | 53,295 | 8.53 | 117,001 | 18.72 | 14,989 | 2.40 |
| New Orleans | 143,400 | 27.86 | 214,906 | 41.75 | 56,443 | 10.97 | 91,100 | 17.70 | 8,871 | 1.12 |
| Buffalo | 110,965 | 20.89 | 224,608 | 42.29 | 68,428 | 12.88 | 117,313 | 22.09 | 9,808 | 1.85 |
| Charlotte | 162,308 | 26.83 | 265,673 | 43.92 | 52,810 | 8.13 | 112,675 | 18.63 | 11,390 | 1.88 |
| Providence | 136,524 | 25.07 | 237,001 | 43.51 | 59,601 | 10.94 | 101,999 | 18.73 | 9,537 | 1.75 |
| Hartford | 147,381 | 26.23 | 254,009 | 45.20 | 58,474 | 10.41 | 91,138 | 16.22 | 10,967 | 1.95 |
| Orlando | 143,497 | 25.74 | 242,671 | 43.53 | 51,126 | 10.25 | 103,271 | 18.53 | 10,883 | 1.95 |
| Salt Lake City | 119,112 | 24.85 | 191,340 | 41.17 | 49,296 | 10.28 | 98,744 | 20.60 | 14,846 | 3.10 |
| Rochester | 122,416 | 25.43 | 203,430 | 42.25 | 52,856 | 10.98 | 91,056 | 18.91 | 11,709 | 2.43 |
| Total | 15,220,790 | 25.49 | 25,337,480 | 42.44 | 6,908,673 | 11.57 | 10,705,729 | 17.93 | 1,531,729 | 2.57 |

## Chapter 5

## MEANS OF JOURNEY TO WORK

This chapter reviews mode choice for the commute trip over the thirty year period from 1960 to 1990. During this time, the interstate highway system was virtually completed, maximum speed limits for motor vehicles were lowered and then later raised on many highways, automobiles became smaller and more fuel efficient, and several new subway systems were built. Drive alone trips continued to be the number one form of commuting. Losses in market share took place in public transit, carpooling and even walking, although there was some growth in the number of people who work at home.

During the 1980's, mode choice continued to shift. The most striking changes were the increases in driving alone and decreases in carpooling. Factors influencing these statistics were increasing employment opportunities in the suburbs, and increases in multiple worker households, including women with young children.

## The Use of Privately Owned Vehicles for Commuting'

The privately owned vehicle in general, and driving alone in specific, is unquestionably the mode of choice for most American workers. In 1960, about 43 million workers commuted by private vehicle. By 1990 this figure had risen to over 101 million; a gain of over $135 \%$ during the thirty year period.

Private automobile travel continued to increase in the 1980's; a decade which saw falling gasoline prices in real terms, and greater consumer certainty about gasoline supplies. These factors coupled with increasingly more fuel efficient cars, continued decentralization of jobs and residences, and alterations in traditional work schedules all contributed to the relative attractiveness of driving alone.

Commuting Shares Accounted for by Private/y Owned Vehicles. In almost every instance in the thirty years from 1960-1990, private vehicles acquired increasingly higher shares of all metropolitan area work trips (Tables 5-1 and 5-1A). As a share of all commuting trips, private vehicles increased nationally from $69.5 \%$ in 1960 to $88 \%$ in 1990. Within large metropolitan areas, private vehicle commutes accounted for $61 \%$ of all trips in 1960 and $83.4 \%$ in 1990.

In fourteen of the thirty-nine metropolitan areas, over $90 \%$ of workers used a private vehicle for commuting in 1990. The leaders included Charlotte, Detroit, Dallas, Kansas City and Indianapolis. New York City had the lowest share ( $62.5 \%$ ), but even this was slightly higher than the comparable figure for 1980.

[^16]Table 5-1. Workers Use of Privately Owned Vehicles, 1960-1980

| Area | Workers in Area |  |  | Workers Travel by POV |  |  | Percent Travel by POV |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 |
| New York City | 5,886,760 | 6,559,153 | 6,737,5 11 | 2,192,250 | 3,314,378 | 3,977,392 | 37.24 | 50.53 | 59.03 |
| Los Angeles | 2,944,496 | 3,821,341 | 5,189,055 | 2,274,396 | 3,330,757 | 4,524,246 | 77.24 | 87.16 | 87.19 |
| Chicago | 2,674,645 | 3,089,717 | 3,466,377 | 1,414,679 | 2,095,454 | 2,630,165 | 52.89 | 67.82 | 75.88 |
| San Francisco | 1,397,515 | 1,824,464 | 2,482,965 | 927.927 | 1,420,706 | 1,963,376 | 66.40 | 77.87 | 79.07 |
| Philadelphia | 1,881,353 | 2,178,519 | 2,327,057 | 1,073,301 | 1,515,289 | 1,816,549 | 57.05 | 69.56 | 78.06 |
| Detroit | 1,424,586 | 1,698,646 | 1,836.510 | 1,055,911 | 1,438,246 | 1,673,686 | 74.12 | 84.67 | 91.13 |
| Boston |  | 1,424,038 | 1,614,734 |  | 1,010,172 | 1,232,447 |  | 70.94 | 76.33 |
| Washington, DC | 869,632 | 1,256,081 | 1,559,820 | 521,720 | 926,921 | 1,189,284 | 59.99 | 73.79 | 76.24 |
| Dallas | 677,200 | 985,683 | 1,469,079 | 516,746 | 866,241 | 1,345,065 | 76.31 | 87.88 | 91.56 |
| Houston | 570,562 | 855,427 | 1,508,211 | 424,975 | 741,565 | 1,381,989 | 74.48 | 86.69 | 91.63 |
| Miami | 470,475 | 725,677 | 1,153,080 | 336,441 | 612,610 | 1,021,006 | 71.51 | 84.42 | 88.55 |
| Atlanta | 443,766 | 660,013 | 950,030 | 308,584 | 562,253 | 836,837 | 69.54 | 85.19 | 88.09 |
| Cleveland | 1,009,058 | 1,147,050 | 1,203,817 | 699,909 | 933,960 | 1,040,813 | 69.36 | 81.42 | 86.46 |
| Seattle | 533,270 | 703,300 | 976,885 | 384,824 | 580,193 | 813,178 | 72.16 | 82.50 | 83.24 |
| Sau Diego | 405,497 | 544,348 | 853,666 | 265,008 | 412,447 | 693,573 | 65.35 | 75.77 | 81.25 |
| Minneapolis | 604,622 | 796,965 | 1,046,229 | 413,032 | 637,985 | 868,533 | 68.31 | 80.05 | 83.02 |
| St. Louis | 781,822 | 899,598 | 1,004,504 | 527,382 | 749,506 | 890,557 | 67.46 | 83.32 | 88.66 |
| Baltimore | 676,742 | 819,597 | 968,908 | 424,792 | 623,557 | 793,773 | 62.77 | 76.08 | 81.92 |
| Pittsburgh | 813,897 | 853,151 | 912,880 | 496,000 | 624,872 | 730.610 | 60.94 | 73.24 | 80.03 |
| Phoenix | 233,880 | 365,896 | 658,854 | 179,000 | 325,190 | 587,125 | 76.53 | 88.87 | 89.11 |
| Tampa | 266,229 | 367,266 | 608,999 | 194,049 | 321,670 | 547,706 | 72.89 | 87.59 | 89.94 |
| Denver | 357,363 | 497,057 | 808,019 | 262,803 | 423,329 | 691,568 | 73.54 | 85.17 | 85.59 |
| Cincinnati | 522,756 | 595,683 | 692,424 | 359,103 | 496,615 | 610,795 | 68.69 | 83.37 | 88.21 |
| Milwaukee | 542,220 | 627,23 1 | 720,308 | 341,371 | 487,148 | 608,846 | 62.96 | 77.67 | 84.53 |
| Kansas City | 425,361 | 521,912 | 620,092 | 309,344 | 453,477 | 560,769 | 72.73 | 86.89 | 90.43 |
| Sacramento | 230,925 | 293,180 | 435,089 | 183,479 | 255,919 | 377,025 | 79.45 | 87.29 | 86.65 |
| Portland | 304,381 | 393,331 | 568,916 | 221,830 | 327,975 | 473,797 | 72.88 | 83.38 | 83.28 |
| Columbus | 311,896 | 395,826 | 488,303 | 219,780 | 325,435 | 432.116 | 70.47 | 82.22 | 88.49 |
| San Antonio | 259,785 | 329,203 | 449,090 | 172,588 | 263,792 | 390,810 | 66.43 | 80.13 | 87.02 |
| Indianapolis | 411,416 | 489,625 | 577,759 | 299.915 | 417,315 | 526,632 | 72.90 | 85.23 | 91.15 |
| New Orleans | 309,237 | 363,821 | 484,155 | 163,116 | 253,788 | 398,903 | 52.75 | 69.76 | 82.39 |
| Buffalo | 466,984 | 495,141 | 499,842 | 313,001 | 392,070 | 426,487 | 67.03 | 79.18 | 85.32 |
| Providence |  | 442,722 | 486,604 |  | 367,950 | 424,286 |  | 83.11 | 87.19 |
| Total | 28,708,331 | 35,153,902 | 43,258,434 | 17,477,256 | 26,130,663 | 34,823,211 | 60.88 | 74.33 | 80.50 |

Table 5-1A. Workers Use of Privately Owned Vehicles, 1980-1990

| Area | Workers in Areas |  | Workers Travel by POV |  | Percent Travel by POV |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1980 | 1990 | 1980 | 1990 | 1980 | 1990 |
| New York City | 7248,643 | 8,057,252 | 4,434,163 | 5,038,702 | 61.17 | 62.54 |
| Los Angeles | 5,189,055 | 6,809,043 | 4,524,246 | 5,978,283 | 87.19 | 87.80 |
| Chicago | 3,496,988 | 3,841,337 | 2,657,720 | 3,049,431 | 76.00 | 79.38 |
| San Francisco | 2,564,593 | 3,200,833 | 2,031,909 | 2,602,203 | 79.23 | 81.30 |
| Philadelphia | 2,378,301 | 2,794,917 | 1,863,340 | 2,271,550 | 78.35 | 81.27 |
| Detroit | 1,887,578 | 2,079,880 | 1,721,228 | 1,928,862 | 91.19 | 92.74 |
| Boston |  | 2,141,717 |  | 1,721,420 |  | 80.38 |
| Washington, DC | 1,646,632 | 2,214,350 | 1,265,348 | 1,743,115 | 76.84 | 78.72 |
| Dallas | 1,450,908 | 1,976,606 | 1,328,510 | 1,828,641 | 91.56 | 92.51 |
| Houston | 1,508,211 | 1,759,796 | 1,381,989 | 1,594,796 | 91.63 | 90.62 |
| Miami | 1,153,080 | 1,476,085 | 1,021,006 | 1,325,040 | 88.55 | 89.77 |
| Atlanta | 995,028 | 1,481,781 | 879,049 | 1,344,050 | 88.34 | 90.71 |
| Cleveland | 1,206,817 | 1,242,099 | 1,040,813 | 1,115,769 | 86.24 | 89.83 |
| Seattle | 976,885 | 1,308,338 | 813,178 | 1,116,958 | 83.24 | 85.37 |
| San Diego | 853,666 | 1,230,446 | 693,573 | 1,041,651 | 81.25 | 84.66 |
| Minneapolis | 1,055,726 | 1,307,624 | 876,693 | 1,140,292 | 83.04 | 87.20 |
| St. Louis | 1,012,460 | 1,144,336 | 897,318 | 1,050,392 | 88.63 | 91.79 |
| Baltimore | 979,973 | 1,191,813 | 803,635 | 1,014,461 | 82.01 | 85.12 |
| Pittsburgh | 963,336 | 956,154 | 776,189 | 805,276 | 80.57 | 84.22 |
| Phoenix | 658,854 | 996,495 | 587,125 | 890,988 | 89.11 | 89.41 |
| Tampa | 622,490 | 914,711 | 559,912 | 842,308 | 89.95 | 92.08 |
| Denver | 806,904 | 964,912 | 690.575 | 843,448 | 85.58 | 87.41 |
| Cincimrati | 587,898 | 812,766 | 515,154 | 736,585 | 87.63 | 90.63 |
| Milwaukee | 720,308 | 772,752 | 608,846 | 680,827 | 84.53 | 88.10 |
| Kansas City | 663,211 | 771,309 | 598,266 | 712,685 | 90.21 | 92.40 |
| Sacramento | 471,851 | 685,945 | 409,807 | 609,800 | 86.85 | 88.90 |
| Portland | 670,458 | 724,532 | 564,505 | 623,518 | 84.20 | 86.06 |
| Norfolk | 531,647 | 698,999 | 442,983 | 607,168 | 83.32 | 86.86 |
| Columbus | 550,284 | 677,859 | 488,823 | 616,342 | 88.83 | 90.92 |
| San Antonio | 449,090 | 569,149 | 390,810 | 508,377 | 87.02 | 89.32 |
| Indianapolis | 523,549 | 624,971 | 477,837 | 578,705 | 91.27 | 92.60 |
| New Orleans | 510,747 | 514,726 | 423,644 | 443,696 | 82.95 | 86.20 |
| Buffalo | 499,842 | 531,122 | 426,487 | 468,941 | 85.32 | 88.29 |
| Charlotte | 472,188 | 604,856 | 434,162 | 564,043 | 91.95 | 93.25 |
| providence |  | 544,668 |  | 495,377 |  | 90.95 |
| Hartford |  | 561,969 |  | 509,307 |  | 90.63 |
| Orlando | 324,943 | 557,448 | 289,397 | 509,215 | 89.06 | 91.35 |
| Salt Lake City | 384,078 | 479,338 | 338,732 | 432,770 | 88.19 | 90.28 |
| Rochester | 427,779 | 481,467 | 367,538 | 430,132 | 85.92 | 89.34 |
| Total | 46,444,001 | 56,456,047 | 37,624,510 | 47,089,020 | 81.01 | 83.41 |

Tables 5-2 and 5-2A illustrate changes by central county and suburban county. Viewing the 19601990 period as a whole, it is apparent that suburban county growth of private vehicle travel far exceeded that in the central county and mirrors the growth in residential population in the suburban counties. Moreover, alternatives to driving a private vehicle, such as walking or taking transit, are generally less available.

Privately Owned Vehicles - Drivers, Passengers and Occupancy Rates. The declines in private vehicle occupancy experienced during the 1970's continued unabated in the 1980's (Tables 5-3 and 5-3A). In 1970, occupancy rates ranged from 1.11 in Los Angeles to 1.24 in Baltimore. Most of the thirty-nine metropolitan areas consistently exhibited occupancy levels of less than 1.1 in 1990. The range in 1990 varied from 1.06 in Detroit and Cleveland to 1.13 in Washington, D.C. compared to ranges of 1.07 (Salt Lake City) to 1.38 (Norfolk) in 1980.

Vehicle occupancy rates tended to be higher in central counties and lower in suburban counties (Table 5-4). There were many opportunities in central counties to take advantage of work location densities through the use of vehicle pools or other shared arrangements. In 1990, New York had a central county occupancy rate of 1.25 compared to 1.10 in its suburban counties, but typically the central/suburban spread was much less. In a few cases, suburban county occupancy rates were actually higher than their central county counterparts (Charlotte, Rochester, Seattle, Minneapolis, Salt Lake City). This may be suggestive of a decentralized, but still concentrated, network of employment locations; i.e., large corporate headquarters or manufacturing plants situated in the suburban and exurban rings of metropolitan areas.

Similarly, Privately Owned Vehicle (POV) use is increasing in both central and suburban counties, but is increasing more substantially in suburban counties. Table 5-5 shows that in general POV drivers in suburban counties are increasing more quickly than POV passengers. Consequently POV occupancy is declining.

## Individual Modal Trends

Tables 5-6, 5-6A and 5-7 present various counts of journey to work by mode in the 1980 and 1990 periods. The Census questionnaire asks each worker for one method of transportation used to make the journey to work. If an individual uses more than one method, he or she is asked to answer with the method used for the longest distance. For example, a person who drives alone for two miles to a park and ride lot and then takes a bus for 8 miles would answer "bus". These data will be discussed below:

Driving Alone. A major result of the 1990 journey-to-work data, compared to 1980, was the increase in commuters who drive alone. In 1980, $64.4 \%$ of all commuters, 62.2 million, drove to work alone. By 1990 , that figure increased to $73.2 \%$ or 84.2 million workers. Much of the gain in numbers of people driving alone from 1980 to 1990 came at the expense of cat-pooling, and to a lesser degree from transit. Of the thirty-nine metropolitan areas, in both 1980 and 1990, Detroit had the highest proportion of workers driving alone to work.

Table 5-2. Workers Travel by Privately Owned Vehicles, Percent Change Between 1960-1980

| Area | Central County |  | Suburban County |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1960-70 | 1970-80 | 1960-70 | 1970-80 |
| New York City | 34.29 | 4.71 | 51.60 | 20.33 |
| Los Angeles | 31.92 | 21.77 | 100.89 | 70.44 |
| Chicago | 38.35 | 14.85 | 71.85 | 46.39 |
| San Francisco | 18.06 | -0.24 | 58.93 | 42.94 |
| Philadelphia | 22.95 | -7.09 | 48.39 | 28.72 |
| Detroit | 19.35 | -3.72 | 63.56 | 40.15 |
| Boston |  | 4.69 |  | 24.20 |
| Washington, DC | 21.54 | -14.87 | 97.35 | 37.63 |
| Dallas | 67.75 | 45.50 | 67.48 | 68.02 |
| Houston | 76.26 | 79.31 | 66.77 | 119.04 |
| Miami | 70.14 | 52.05 | 113.67 | 97.43 |
| Atlanta | 48.62 | 1.77 | 106.15 | 73.03 |
| Cleveland | 28.90 | 0.67 | 39.50 | 24.73 |
| Seattle | 44.21 | 35.19 | 64.04 | 48.98 |
| San Diego | 55.64 | 68.16 |  |  |
| Minneapolis | 40.30 | 21.71 | 71.91 | 50.65 |
| St. Louis | 3.79 | -19.37 | 57.71 | 28.72 |
| Baltimore | 15.57 | -10.44 | 70.82 | 46.95 |
| Pittsburgh | 24.29 | 12.19 | 29.15 | 25.46 |
| Phoenix | 81.67 | 80.55 |  |  |
| Tampa | 54.24 | 54.94 | 79.80 | 86.28 |
| Denver | 28.18 | 13.57 | 94.37 | 96.58 |
| Cincinnati | 35.75 | 11.76 | 41.86 | 38.06 |
| Milwaukee | 31.81 | 11.17 | 68.87 | 50.88 |
| Kansas City | 37.19 | 9.48 | 57.83 | 38.39 |
| Sacramento | 38.63 | 43.58 | 43.31 | 63.68 |
| Portland | 26.41 | 14.41 | 84.22 | 79.45 |
| Columbus | 48.28 | 29.29 | 47.10 | 49.48 |
| San Antonio | 53.23 | 45.76 | 47.75 | 80.87 |
| Indianapolis | 34.62 | 17.51 | 47.95 | 41.59 |
| New Orleans | 24.88 | 23.87 | 100.33 | 87.44 |
| Buffalo | 27.30 | 1.94 | 16.99 | 12.47 |
| Providence |  | -13.24 |  | 20.00 |

Table 52A. Workers Travel by Privately Owned Vehicles, Percent Change Between 1980-1990

| Area | Central County | Suburban County |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York City | 19.34 | 13.54 |
| Los Angeles | 21.94 | 50.19 |
| Chicago | 9.03 | 23.24 |
| San Francisco | 23.14 | 28.47 |
| Philadelphia | 6.57 | 25.42 |
| Detroit | -0.54 | 21.81 |
| Boston | 20.88 |  |
| Washington, DC | 2.85 | 42.08 |
| Dallas | 19.40 | 58.95 |
| Houston | 11.10 | 31.90 |
| Miami | 23.20 | 40.55 |
| Atlanta | 30.79 | 59.24 |
| Cleveland | 2.55 | 11.83 |
| Seattle | 33.24 | 43.93 |
| San Diego | 50.48 |  |
| Minneapolis | 21.04 | 37.28 |
| St. Louis | 1.43 | 19.61 |
| Baltimore | 9.51 | 31.42 |
| Pittsburgh | 5.38 | 1.49 |
| Phoenix | 51.76 |  |
| Tampa | 47.90 | 52.57 |
| Denver | -1.83 | 31.40 |
| Cincinnati | 10.42 | 95.71 |
| Milwaukee | 5.56 | 20.41 |
| Kansas City | 8.12 | 27.28 |
| Sacramento | 44.30 | 61.10 |
| Portland | -8.37 | 25.61 |
| Norfolk | 4.63 | 45.01 |
| Columbus | 26.03 | 26.23 |
| San Antonio | 28.48 | 47.56 |
| Indianapolis | 15.97 | 30.92 |
| New Orleans | -7.80 | 11.60 |
| Buffalo | 10.04 | 9.60 |
| Charlotte | 38.01 | 24.01 |
| Providence | 14.19 |  |
| Hartford | 6.79 |  |
| Orlando | 62.54 | 104.49 |
| Salt Lake City | 26.10 | 31.45 |
| Rochester | 14.10 | 25.11 |

Table 5-3. Privately Owned Vehicle Occupancy, 1970-1980

| Area | POV Drivers |  | POV Passengers |  | POV Occupancy |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1970 | 1980 | 1970 | 1980 | 1970 | 1980 |
| New York City | 2,833,579 | 3,425,970 | 480,799 | 551,422 | 1.17 | 1.16 |
| Los Angeles | 2,996,353 | 4,032,576 | 334,404 | 491,670 | 1.11 | 1.12 |
| Chicago | 1,752,845 | 2,303,899 | 342,609 | 326,266 | 1.20 | 1.14 |
| San Francisco | 1,261,920 | 1,736,046 | 158,786 | 227,330 | 1.13 | 1.13 |
| Philadelphia | 1,283,728 | 1,579,944 | 231,561 | 236,605 | 1.18 | 1.15 |
| Detroit | 1,255,511 | 1,503,632 | 182,735 | 170,054 | 1.15 | 1.11 |
| Boston | 840,109 | 1,067,602 | 170,063 | 164,845 | 1.20 | 1.15 |
| Washington, DC | 760,403 | 980,109 | 166,518 | 209,175 | 1.22 | 1.21 |
| Dallas | 741,906 | 1,175,438 | 124,335 | 169,627 | 1.17 | 1.14 |
| Houston | 633,824 | 1,188,768 | 107,741 | 193,221 | 1.17 | 1.16 |
| Miami | 524,684 | 899,771 | 87,926 | 121,235 | 1.17 | 1.13 |
| Atlanta | 475,377 | 732,353 | 86,876 | 104,484 | 1.18 | 1.14 |
| Cleveland | 808,385 | 935,708 | 125,575 | 105,105 | 1.16 | 1.11 |
| Seattle | 507,705 | 713,052 | 72,488 | 100,126 | 1.14 | 1.14 |
| San Diego | 365,288 | 611,093 | 47,159 | 82,480 | 1.13 | 1.13 |
| Minneapolis | 534,457 | 751,920 | 103,528 | 116,613 | 1.19 | 1.16 |
| St. Louis | 624,806 | 768,506 | 124,700 | 122,051 | 1.20 | 1.16 |
| Baltimore | 502,397 | 669,916 | 121,160 | 123,857 | 1.24 | 1.18 |
| Pittsburgh | 531,187 | 631,482 | 93,685 | 99,128 | 1.18 | 1.16 |
| Phoenix | 287,568 | 517,967 | 37,622 | 69,158 | 1.13 | 1.13 |
| Tampa | 280,106 | 486,426 | 41,564 | 61,280 | 1.15 | 1.13 |
| Denver | 371,670 | 601,512 | 51,689 | 90,056 | 1.14 | 1.15 |
| Cincinnati | 418,731 | 540,265 | 77,884 | 70,530 | 1.19 | 1.13 |
| Milwaukee | 414,790 | 533,929 | 72,358 | 74,917 | 1.17 | 1.14 |
| Kansas City | 379,391 | 486,574 | 74,086 | 74,195 | 1.20 | 1.15 |
| Sacramento | 226,896 | 334,772 | 29,023 | 42,253 | 1.13 | 1.13 |
| Portland | 287,478 | 418,396 | 40,497 | 55,401 | 1.14 | 1.13 |
| Columbus | 278,321 | 383,806 | 47,114 | 48,310 | 1.17 | 1.13 |
| San Antonio | 222,246 | 340,517 | 41,546 | 50,293 | 1.19 | 1.15 |
| Indianapolis | 345,944 | 459,864 | 71,371 | 66,768 | 1.21 | 1.15 |
| New Orleans | 211,949 | 342,486 | 41,839 | 56,417 | 1.20 | 1.16 |
| Buffalo | 331,873 | 375,346 | 60,197 | 51,141 | 1.18 | 1.14 |
| Providence | 301,362 | 364,822 | 66,588 | 59,464 | 1.22 | 1.16 |
| Total | 23,592,789 | 31,894,467 | 3,916,026 | 4,585,477 | 1.17 | 1.14 |

Table 5-3A. Privately Owned Vehicle Occupancy, 1980-1990

| Area | POV Drivers |  | POV Passengers |  | POV Occupancy |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1980 | 1990 | 1980 | 1990 | 1980 | 1990 |
| New York City | 3,777,200 | 4,577,141 | 656,983 | 461,561 | 1.17 | 1.10 |
| Los Angeles | 4,032,576 | 5,396,643 | 491,670 | 581,640 | 1.12 | 1.11 |
| Chicago | 2,324,561 | 2,798,921 | 333,159 | 250,510 | 1.14 | 1.09 |
| San Francisco | 1,789,602 | 2,372,801 | 242,307 | 229,402 | 1.14 | 1.10 |
| Philadelphia | 1,616,637 | 2,087,549 | 246.703 | 184,001 | 1.15 | 1.09 |
| Detroit | 1,542,361 | 1,817,245 | 178,867 | 111,617 | 1.12 | 1.06 |
| Boston |  | 1,602,738 |  | 118,682 |  | 1.07 |
| Washington, DC | 1,030,479 | 1,543,801 | 234,869 | 199,314 | 1.23 | 1.13 |
| Dallas | 1,163,718 | 1,680,335 | 164,792 | 148,306 | 1.14 | 1.09 |
| Houston | 1,188,768 | 1,453,911 | 193,221 | 140,885 | 1.16 | 1.10 |
| Miami | 899,771 | 1,209,623 | 121,235 | 115,417 | 1.13 | 1.10 |
| Atlanta | 762,241 | 1,242,028 | 116,808 | 102,022 | 1.15 | 1.08 |
| Cleveland | 935,708 | 1,048,353 | 105,105 | 67,416 | 1.11 | 1.06 |
| Seattle | 713,052 | 1,032,699 | 100,126 | 84,259 | 1.14 | 1.08 |
| San Diego | 611,093 | 950,262 | 82,480 | 91,389 | 1.13 | 1.10 |
| Minneapolis | 757,602 | 1,061,730 | 119,091 | 78,562 | 1.16 | 1.07 |
| St. Louis | 773,540 | 975,258 | 123,778 | 75,134 | 1.16 | 1.08 |
| Baltimore | 676,843 | 921,156 | 126,792 | 93,305 | 1.19 | 1.10 |
| Pittsburgh | 664,770 | 739,649 | 111,419 | 65,627 | 1.17 | 1.09 |
| Phoenix | 517,967 | 814,074 | 69,158 | 76,914 | 1.13 | 1.09 |
| Tampa | 495,836 | 777,386 | 64,076 | 64,922 | 1.13 | 1.08 |
| Denver | 600,897 | 779,545 | 89.678 | 63,903 | 1.15 | 1.08 |
| Cincinnati | 461,487 | 687,070 | 53,666 | 49,515 | 1.12 | 1.07 |
| Milwaukee | 533,929 | 636,119 | 74,917 | 44,708 | 1.14 | 1.07 |
| Kansas City | 508,130 | 660,713 | 84,487 | 51,972 | 1.17 | 1.08 |
| Sacramento | 360,205 | 559,3 10 | 49,602 | 50,490 | 1.14 | 1.09 |
| Portland | 489.593 | 575,942 | 74,912 | 47,576 | 1.15 | 1.08 |
| Norfolk | 320,494 | 553,267 | 122,489 | 53,901 | 1.38 | 1.10 |
| Columbus | 429.371 | 575.641 | 59,452 | 40,701 | 1.14 | 1.07 |
| San Antonio | 340,517 | 462,800 | 50,293 | 45,577 | 1.15 | 1.10 |
| Indianapolis | 431,367 | 535,929 | 56,470 | 42,776 | 1.13 | 1.08 |
| New Orleans | 360,352 | 400,395 | 63,292 | 43,301 | 1.18 | 1.11 |
| Buffalo | 375,346 | 437,442 | 51,141 | 31,499 | 1.14 | 1.07 |
| Charlotte | 324,304 | 516,599 | 109,858 | 47,444 | 1.34 | 1.09 |
| Providence |  | 458,997 |  | 36,380 |  | 1.08 |
| Hartford |  | 474,640 |  | 34,667 |  | 1.07 |
| Orlando | 225,316 | 469,609 | 64.081 | 39.606 | 1.28 | 1.08 |
| Salt Lake City | 253,608 | 396,396 | 18,578 | 36,374 | 1.07 | 1.09 |
| Rochester | 277,432 | 400,707 | 90,106 | 29,425 | 1.32 | 1.07 |
| Total | 32,566,673 | 43,148,049 | 4,995,661 | 3,940,971 | 1.15 | 1.09 |

Table 5-4. Privately Owned Vehicle Occupancy, Central and Suburban Counties, 1990

| Area | Central County |  |  | Suburban County |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | POV Drivers | POV Passengers | Occupancy | POV Drivers | POV Passengers | Occupancy |
| New York City | 70,039 | 17,473 | 1.25 | 4,507,102 | 444,088 | 1.10 |
| Los Angeles | 3,171,178 | 353,007 | 1.11 | 2,225,465 | 228,633 | 1.10 |
| Chicago | 1,567,967 | 166,018 | 1.11 | 1,230,954 | 84,492 | 1.07 |
| San Francisco | 166,740 | 24,372 | 1.15 | 2,206,060 | 205.031 | 1.09 |
| Philadelphia | 324,107 | 46,383 | 1.14 | 1,763,441 | 137,619 | 1.08 |
| Detroit | 694,714 | 51,683 | 1.07 | 1,122,531 | 59,934 | 1.05 |
| Boston | 126,486 | 16,560 | 1.13 | 1,476,251 | 102,123 | 1.07 |
| Washington, DC | 123,023 | 20,292 | 1.16 | 1,420,778 | 179,022 | 1.13 |
| Dallas | 780,649 | 73,836 | 1.09 | 899,686 | 74,470 | 1.08 |
| Houston | 1,110,101 | 107,674 | 1.10 | 343,809 | 33,212 | 1.10 |
| Miami | 705,705 | 75,292 | 1.11 | 503,917 | 40,126 | 1.08 |
| Atlanta | 237,021 | 19,072 | 1.08 | 1,005,007 | 82,950 | 1.08 |
| Cleveland | 497,810 | 34,825 | 1.07 | 550,543 | 32,59 1 | 1.06 |
| Seattle | 617,353 | 48,943 | 1.08 | 415,347 | 35,315 | 1.09 |
| San Diego | 950,262 | 91,389 | 1.10 |  |  |  |
| Minneapolis | 442,434 | 28,968 | 1.07 | 619,297 | 49,593 | 1.08 |
| St. Louis | 115,691 | 12,040 | 1.10 | 859,568 | 63,093 | 1.07 |
| Baltimore | 179,256 | 28,963 | 1.16 | 741,900 | 64,342 | 1.09 |
| Pittsburgh | 433,441 | 41,370 | 1.10 | 306,208 | 24,257 | 1.08 |
| Phoenix | 8 14,074 | 76,914 | 1.09 |  |  |  |
| Tampa | 348,344 | 30,004 | 1.09 | 429,042 | 34,918 | 1.08 |
| Denver | 172,802 | 16,222 | 1.09 | 606,743 | 47,681 | 1.08 |
| Cincinnati | 328,256 | 23,386 | 1.07 | 358,814 | 26,129 | 1.07 |
| Milwaukee | 343,790 | 27,807 | 1.08 | 292,328 | 16,902 | 1.06 |
| Kansas City | 253,100 | 22,273 | 1.09 | 407,613 | 29,699 | 1.07 |
| Sacramento | 396,782 | 36,108 | 1.09 | 162,528 | 14,382 | 1.09 |
| Portland | 210,981 | 19,714 | 1.09 | 364,961 | 27,862 | 1.08 |
| Norfolk | 81,399 | 9,821 | 1.12 | 471,868 | 44,080 | 1.09 |
| Columbus | 410,239 | 28,59 1 | 1.07 | 165,401 | 12,111 | 1.07 |
| San Antonio | 418,586 | 41,270 | 1.10 | 44,214 | 4,307 | 1.10 |
| Indianapolis | 335,556 | 28,093 | 1.08 | 200,373 | 14,683 | 1.07 |
| New Orleans | 122,444 | 15,836 | 1.13 | 277,95 1 | 27,465 | 1.10 |
| Buffalo | 353,229 | 26,058 | 1.07 | 84,213 | 5,441 | 1.06 |
| Charlote | 234,129 | 18,616 | 1.08 | 282,470 | 28,828 | 1.10 |
| Providence | 46,398 | 5,818 | 1.13 | 405,668 | 22,212 | 1.05 |
| Hartford | 34,060 | 4,822 | 1.14 | 440,579 | 29,846 | 1.07 |
| Orlando | 294,279 | 25,682 | 1.09 | 175,330 | 13,924 | 1.08 |
| Salt Lake City | 270,692 | 23,996 | 1.09 | 125,704 | 12,378 | 1.10 |
| Rochester | 287,970 | 19,677 | 1.07 | 112,738 | 9,747 | 1.09 |
| Total | 18,071,090 | 1,758,865 | 1.10 | 27,606,402 | 2,363,486 | 1.09 |

Table 5-5. Privately Owned Vehicle Drivers and Passengers, Percent Change Between 1980-1990

|  | Central County |  | Suburban County |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Area | POV Drivers | POV Passengers | POV Drivers | POV Passengers |
| New York City | -2.14 | 29.15 | 21.36 | 14.21 |
| Los Angeles | 21.06 | 27.92 | 67.41 | 100.64 |
| Chicago | 19.75 | -9.88 | 54.13 | 5.60 |
| San Francisco | -0.12 | -0.90 | 41.99 | 50.96 |
| Philadelphia | -6.01 | -12.24 | 32.31 | 7.77 |
| Detroit | -0.02 | -26.67 | 42.50 | 21.73 |
| Boston | 6.74 | -4.65 | 29.58 | -2.84 |
| Washington, DC | -9.43 | -32.29 | 36.46 | 43.47 |
| Dallas | 48.78 | 25.41 | 71.13 | 50.09 |
| Houston | 81.07 | 68.87 | 117.85 | 125.76 |
| Miami | 57.30 | 23.31 | 100.21 | 77.16 |
| Atlanta | 7.19 | -26.94 | 77.97 | 45.53 |
| Cleveland | 4.60 | -24.40 | 29.47 | -6.12 |
| Seattle | 36.48 | 26.57 | 47.39 | 61.17 |
| San Diego | 67.29 | 74.90 |  |  |
| Minneapolis | 27.83 | -11.05 | 53.77 | 35.12 |
| St. Louis | -11.70 | -45.86 | 31.22 | 14.72 |
| Baltimore | -1.72 | -36.24 | 49.67 | 33.09 |
| Pittsburgh | 14.18 | 1.01 | 27.32 | 14.67 |
| Phoenix | 80.12 | 83.82 |  |  |
| Tampa | 58.66 | 30.67 | 89.18 | 66.01 |
| Denver | 15.14 | 4.06 | 91.85 | 135.05 |
| Cincinnati | 17.70 | -20.39 | 44.27 | 5.04 |
| Milwaukee | 14.89 | -9.00 | 54.02 | 30.73 |
| Kansas City | 15.14 | -16.07 | 41.29 | 21.26 |
| Sacramento | 44.38 | 37.51 | 61.05 | 88.05 |
| Portland | 15.99 | 4.30 | 78.96 | 83.46 |
| Columbus | 34.98 | -3.64 | 51.63 | 35.41 |
| San Antouio | 50.51 | 19.92 | 91.73 | 33.89 |
| Indianapolis | 23.61 | -13.07 | 49.69 | 4.45 |
| New Orleans | 29.18 | -0.89 | 90.24 | 72.80 |
| Buffalo | 12.11 | -14.80 | 17.42 | -16.17 |
| Providence | -6.99 | -37.44 | 25.46 | -5.41 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Table 5-6. Journey to Work by Mode, 1980

| Area | Workers in Area | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% POV } \\ & \text { Drivers } \end{aligned}$ | \% POV <br> Passenger | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { Bus } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% Subway } \\ & \text { /Rail } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { Walk } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { Taxi } \end{gathered}$ | \% Motorcycle | \% Bicycle | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { Other } \end{gathered}$ | \% Work @ Home |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York City | 6,737,511 | 50.85 | 8.18 | 8.67 | 20.94 | 7.86 | 0.67 | 0.11 | 0.31 | 0.89 | 1.52 |
| Los Angeles | 5,189,055 | 77.71 | 9.48 | 5.01 | 0.02 | 3.51 | 0.05 | 1.08 | 0.85 | 0.76 | 1.52 |
| Chicago | 3,466,377 | 66.46 | 9.41 | 8.84 | 7.59 | 5.65 | 0.21 | 0.07 | 0.22 | 0.35 | 1.19 |
| San Francisco | 2,482,965 | 69.92 | 9.16 | 9.20 | 2.14 | 4.39 | 0.08 | 0.92 | 1.25 | 1.03 | 1.92 |
| Philadelphia | 2,327,057 | 67.89 | 10.17 | 7.04 | 5.61 | 6.50 | 0.07 | 0.18 | 0.37 | 0.60 | 1.57 |
| Detroit | 1,836,510 | 81.87 | 9.26 | 3.50 | 0.03 | 3.34 | 0.13 | 0.07 | 0.20 | 0.54 | 1.05 |
| Boston | 1,614,734 | 66.12 | 10.21 | 7.27 | 5.62 | * | * | * | * | 10.78 | * |
| Washington, DC | 1,559,820 | 62.83 | 13.41 | 10.62 | 4.45 | 4.93 | 0.38 | 0.33 | 0.34 | 1.02 | 1.68 |
| Dallas | 1,469,079 | 80.01 | 11.55 | 3.34 | 0.01 | 2.16 | 0.06 | 0.54 | 0.17 | 0.80 | 1.36 |
| Houston | 1,508,211 | 78.82 | 12.81 | 2.84 | 0.01 | 2.72 | 0.11 | 0.44 | 0.28 | 0.87 | 1.10 |
| Miami | 1,153,080 | 78.03 | 10.51 | 4.72 | 0.03 | 3.15 | 0.15 | 0.60 | 0.78 | 0.82 | 1.19 |
| Atlanta | 950,030 | 77.09 | 11.00 | 6.71 | 0.68 | 1.90 | 0.16 | 0.31 | 0.09 | 0.86 | 1.20 |
| Cleveland | 1,203,817 | 77.73 | 8.73 | 7.28 | 0.47 | 3.70 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.13 | 0.58 | 1.25 |
| Seattle | 976,885 | 72.99 | 10.25 | 8.11 | 0.01 | 4.72 | 0.06 | 0.77 | 0.60 | 0.41 | 2.07 |
| San Diego | 853,666 | 71.58 | 9.66 | 3.20 | 0.03 | 9.87 | 0.07 | 1.47 | 1.10 | 0.97 | 2.04 |
| Minneapolis | 1,046,229 | 71.87 | 11.15 | 8.55 | 0.01 | 4.96 | 0.10 | 0.19 | 0.40 | 0.45 | 2.33 |
| St. Louis | 1,004,504 | 76.51 | 12.15 | 5.57 | 0.01 | 3.20 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.16 | 0.49 | 1.63 |
| Baltimore | 968,908 | 69.14 | 12.78 | 9.70 | 0.25 | 5.23 | 0.29 | 0.31 | 0.19 | 0.71 | 1.40 |
| Pittsburgh | 912,880 | 69.17 | 10.86 | 11.31 | 0.10 | 6.60 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.47 | 1.23 |
| Phoenix | 658,854 | 78.62 | 10.50 | 1.95 | 0.01 | 3.30 | 0.04 | 1.62 | 1.65 | 0.72 | 1.60 |
| Tampa | 608,999 | 79.87 | 10.06 | 1.67 | 0.02 | 3.33 | 0.08 | 1.10 | 0.93 | 1.38 | 1.56 |
| Denver | 808,019 | 74.44 | 11.15 | 6.04 | 0.01 | 4.60 | 0.10 | 0.35 | 0.68 | 0.57 | 2.06 |
| Cincinnati | 692,424 | 78.03 | 10.19 | 5.59 | 0.01 | 3.98 | 0.14 | 0.12 | 0.11 | 0.48 | 1.35 |
| Milwaukee | 720,308 | 74.13 | 10.40 | 6.98 | 0.03 | 5.74 | 0.08 | 0.25 | 0.33 | 0.48 | 1.58 |
| Kansas City | 620,092 | 78.47 | 11.97 | 3.94 | 0.01 | 2.59 | 0.11 | 0.19 | 0.11 | 0.94 | 1.67 |
| Sacramento | 435,089 | 76.94 | 9.71 | 3.49 | 0.01 | 3.44 | 0.02 | 1.08 | 2.65 | 0.66 | 2.01 |
| Portland | 568,916 | 73.54 | 9.74 | 8.34 | 0.01 | 4.15 | 0.06 | 0.70 | 0.60 | 0.67 | 2.20 |
| Columbus | 488,303 | 78.60 | 9.89 | 4.51 | 0.01 | 4.30 | 0.11 | 0.14 | 0.36 | 0.53 | 1.54 |
| San Antonio | 449,090 | 75.82 | 11.20 | 4.51 | 0.00 | 5.39 | 0.06 | 0.61 | 0.33 | 0.65 | 1.42 |
| Indianapolis | 577,759 | 79.59 | 11.56 | 2.83 | 0.00 | 3.12 | 0.15 | 0.14 | 0.01 | 0.98 | 1.62 |
| New Orleans | 484,155 | 70.74 | 11.65 | 10.55 | 0.01 | 3.92 | 0.34 | 0.48 | 0.48 | 0.76 | 1.05 |
| Buffalo | 499,842 | 75.09 | 10.23 | 6.30 | 0.01 | 5.93 | 0.26 | 0.10 | 0.30 | 0.28 | 1.50 |
| Providence | 486,604 | 74.97 | 12.22 | 3.70 | 0.17 | * | * | * | * | 8.94 | * |
| Total | 45,359,772 | 70.31 | 10.11 | 6.71 | 4.49 | 4.67 | 0.20 | 0.42 | 0.47 | 1.17 | 1.45 |

* Boston and Providence data not available for mode split, other captures walk, taxi, motorcycle, bicycle, other and work at home.

Table 56A. Journey to Work by Mode, 1990

| Area | Workers in Area | \% POV Driver | \% POV Passenger <br> Passenger | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { Bus } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% Subway } \\ & \text { /Rail } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { Walk } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \% \\ \text { Taxi } \end{gathered}$ | \% Motor- cycle | \% Bicycle | $\%$ Other | \% Work <br> @ Home |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York City | 8,037,960 | 56.94 | 5.74 | 8.03 | 18.82 | 6.54 | 0.78 | 0.06 | 0.24 | 0.54 | 2.32 |
| Los Angeles | 6,808,483 | 79.26 | 8.54 | 4.49 | 0.03 | 2.94 | 0.04 | 0.51 | 0.71 | 0.75 | 2.73 |
| Chicago | 3,841,166 | 72.87 | 6.52 | 6.81 | 6.57 | 4.01 | 0.27 | 0.05 | 0.21 | 0.57 | 2.10 |
| San Francisco | 3,196,799 | 74.22 | 7.18 | 6.27 | 2.82 | 3.64 | 0.08 | 0.54 | 1.09 | 0.66 | 3.49 |
| Philadelphia | 29794,655 | 74.70 | 6.58 | 5.97 | 4.13 | 5.26 | 0.08 | 0.10 | 0.33 | 0.60 | 2.26 |
| Detroit | 2,079,795 | 87.38 | 5.37 | 2.30 | 0.01 | 2.41 | 0.11 | 0.05 | 0.18 | 0.43 | 1.76 |
| Boston | 2,139,896 | 74.90 | 5.55 | 4.87 | 5.48 | 5.47 | 0.22 | 0.07 | 0.43 | 0.51 | 2.51 |
| Washington, DC | 2,214,311 | 69.72 | 9.00 | 6.66 | 6.68 | 3.85 | 0.31 | 0.12 | 0.30 | 0.52 | 2.84 |
| Dallas | 1,976,562 | 85.01 | 7.50 | 2.25 | 0.01 | 1.86 | 0.09 | 0.19 | 0.13 | 0.66 | 2.28 |
| Houston | 1,759,752 | 82.62 | 8.01 | 3.65 | 0.02 | 2.26 | 0.11 | 0.20 | 0.29 | 0.78 | 2.07 |
| Miami | 1,476,040 | 81.95 | 7.82 | 3.64 | 0.57 | 2.25 | 0.13 | 0.21 | 0.55 | 0.89 | 1.97 |
| Atlanta | 1,481,736 | 83.82 | 6.89 | 3.54 | 1.05 | 1.45 | 0.12 | 0.11 | 0.09 | 0.69 | 2.24 |
| Cleveland | 1242,042 | 84.41 | 5.43 | 4.21 | 0.28 | 2.98 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.13 | 0.48 | 1.96 |
| Seattle | 1,307,226 | 79.00 | 6.45 | 6.16 | 0.02 | 3.53 | 0.06 | 0.32 | 0.52 | 0.59 | 3.36 |
| San Diego | 1,230,333 | 77.24 | 7.43 | 3.16 | 0.04 | 4.53 | 0.07 | 0.68 | 0.88 | 1.00 | 4.98 |
| Minneapolis | 1,307,595 | 81.20 | 6.01 | 5.19 | 0.01 | 3.22 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.42 | 0.39 | 3.40 |
| St. Louis | 1,144,305 | 85.23 | 6.57 | 2.82 | 0.01 | 2.15 | 0.14 | 0.07 | 0.12 | 0.53 | 2.37 |
| Baltimore | 1,191,775 | 77.29 | 7.83 | 6.26 | 1.13 | 4.05 | 0.26 | 0.13 | 0.15 | 0.61 | 2.29 |
| Pittsburgh | 956,134 | 77.36 | 6.86 | 7.67 | 0.20 | 5.08 | 0.08 | 0.06 | 0.12 | 0.51 | 2.07 |
| Phoenix | 996,460 | 81.70 | 7.72 | 2.00 | 0.01 | 2.65 | 0.11 | 0.73 | 1.40 | 0.74 | 2.94 |
| Tampa | 914,654 | 84.99 | 7.10 | 1.31 | 0.02 | 2.27 | 0.13 | 0.39 | 0.73 | 0.80 | 2.27 |
| Denver | 964,881 | 80.79 | 6.62 | 4.16 | 0.02 | 3.28 | 0.06 | 0.20 | 0.72 | 0.54 | 3.60 |
| Cincinnati | 812,738 | 84.54 | 6.09 | 3.55 | 0.01 | 2.99 | 0.10 | 0.07 | 0.10 | 0.46 | 2.10 |
| Milwaukee | 772,727 | 82.32 | 5.79 | 4.79 | 0.03 | 3.95 | 0.06 | 0.12 | 0.28 | 0.43 | 2.24 |
| Kansas City | 771,301 | 85.66 | 6.74 | 2.02 | 0.01 | 1.89 | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.61 | 2.77 |
| Sacramento | 685,905 | 81.54 | 7.36 | 2.12 | 0.24 | 2.68 | 0.04 | 0.46 | 1.81 | 0.64 | 3.11 |
| Portland | 724,495 | 79.50 | 6.57 | 5.22 | 0.14 | 3.27 | 0.05 | 0.33 | 0.61 | 0.55 | 3.77 |
| Norfolk | 698,900 | 79.16 | 7.71 | 2.03 | 0.03 | 3.67 | 0.12 | 0.27 | 0.52 | 1.15 | 5.34 |
| Columbus | 677,859 | 84.92 | 6.00 | 2.64 | 0.01 | 3.25 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.24 | 0.45 | 2.31 |
| San Antonio | 569,125 | 81.32 | 8.01 | 3.61 | 0.01 | 3.58 | 0.05 | 0.23 | 0.16 | 0.75 | 2.30 |
| Indianapolis | 624,950 | 85.76 | 6.84 | 1.95 | 0.01 | 2.17 | 0.11 | 0.07 | 0.14 | 0.53 | 2.40 |
| New Orleans | 514,235 | 77.86 | 8.42 | 6.86 | 0.01 | 3.10 | 0.29 | 0.17 | 0.50 | 1.06 | 1.73 |
| Buffalo | 531,114 | 82.36 | 5.93 | 4.06 | 0.39 | 4.38 | 0.25 | 0.05 | 0.21 | 0.52 | 1.85 |
| Charlotte | 604,814 | 85.41 | 7.84 | 1.69 | 0.01 | 2.07 | 0.14 | 0.10 | 0.13 | 0.72 | 1.88 |
| Providence | 520,103 | 86.92 | 5.39 | 1.90 | 0.28 | 3.37 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.16 | 0.48 | 1.41 |
| Hartford | 561,950 | 84.46 | 6.17 | 3.56 | 0.05 | 3.04 | 0.05 | 0.08 | 0.16 | 0.49 | 1.95 |
| Orlando | 557,430 | 84.25 | 7.11 | 1.42 | 0.02 | 3.46 | 0.10 | 0.43 | 0.62 | 0.65 | 1.95 |
| Salt Lake City | 479,315 | 82.70 | 7.59 | 2.94 | 0.01 | 2.32 | 0.02 | 0.30 | 0.51 | 0.51 | 3.10 |
| Rochester | 481,463 | 83.23 | 6.11 | 3.11 | 0.01 | 4.34 | 0.07 | 0.05 | 0.22 | 0.43 | 2.43 |
| Total | 59,650,984 | 76.57 | 6.91 | 4.89 | 3.84 | 3.75 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 0.43 | 0.62 | 2.56 |

Table 5-7. Journey-to-Work Mode Share, 1990

| Area | Drive Alone |  | Vehicle Pool |  | Transit |  | Other |  | Work at Home |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| New York City | 4,212,768 | 52.29 | 830,398 | 10.31 | 2,239,776 | 27.80 | 587,798 | 7.30 | 186,512 | 2.31 |
| Los Angeles | 4,960,888 | 72.86 | 1,052,249 | 15.45 | 310,563 | 4.56 | 299.241 | 4.39 | 186,102 | 2.73 |
| Chicago | 2,592,012 | 67.48 | 459,372 | 11.96 | 524,756 | 13.66 | 184,365 | 4.80 | 80,832 | 2.10 |
| San Francisco | 2,203,208 | 68.83 | 416,375 | 13.01 | 297.363 | 9.29 | 172,322 | 5.38 | 111,565 | 3.49 |
| Philadelphia | 1,934,795 | 69.23 | 339,504 | 12.15 | 284,579 | 10.18 | 172,949 | 6.19 | 63,090 | 2.26 |
| Detroit | 1,720,149 | 82.70 | 209,717 | 10.08 | 50,568 | 2.43 | 62,790 | 3.02 | 36,656 | 1.76 |
| Boston | 1,502,708 | 70.16 | 220,185 | 10.28 | 227,948 | 10.64 | 137,184 | 6.41 | 53,692 | 2.51 |
| Washington, DC | 1,396,480 | 63.07 | 349,273 | 15.77 | 302,35 1 | 13.65 | 103,368 | 4.67 | 62,878 | 2.84 |
| Dallas | 1,559,416 | 78.89 | 273,037 | 13.81 | 46,504 | 2.35 | 52,533 | 2.66 | 45,116 | 2.28 |
| Houston | 1,341,876 | 76.25 | 256,399 | 14.57 | 66,540 | 3.78 | 58,641 | 3.33 | 36,340 | 2.07 |
| Miami | 1,114,511 | 75.50 | 213,658 | 14.47 | 64,240 | 4.35 | 54,527 | 3.69 | 29,149 | 1.97 |
| Atlanta | 1,156,901 | 78.08 | 188,844 | 12.74 | 69,822 | 4.71 | 32,993 | 2.23 | 33,221 | 2.24 |
| Cleveland | 988,796 | 79.61 | 127,692 | 10.28 | 56,675 | 4.56 | 44,535 | 3.59 | 24,401 | 1.96 |
| Seattle | 965,417 | 73.79 | 155,709 | 11.90 | 82,619 | 6.31 | 60.614 | 4.63 | 43,979 | 3.36 |
| San Diego | 880,634 | 71.57 | 169,326 | 13.76 | 40,378 | 3.28 | 78,823 | 6.41 | 61,285 | 4.98 |
| Minneanolis: | 994,590 | 76.06 | 146,892 | 11.23 | 69,125 | 5.29 | 52,592 | 4.02 | 44,425 | 3.40 |
| St. Louis | 913,303 | 79.81 | 137,883 | 12.05 | 33,994 | 2.97 | 32,004 | 2.80 | 27,152 | 2.37 |
| Baltimore | 846,322 | 71.01 | 169,695 | 14.24 | 91,176 | 7.65 | 57,344 | 4.81 | 27,276 | 2.29 |
| Pittsburgh | 683,409 | 71.47 | 122,414 | 12.80 | 75,995 | 7.95 | 54,537 | 5.70 | 19,808 | 2.07 |
| Phoenix | 755,116 | 75.78 | 143,170 | 14.37 | 21,184 | 2.13 | 47,716 | 4.79 | 29.309 | 2.94 |
| Tampa | 724,420 | 79.20 | 121,420 | 13.27 | 13,367 | 1.46 | 34,735 | 3.80 | 20,769 | 2.27 |
| Denver | 725,366 | 75.17 | 120,028 | 12.44 | 40,961 | 4.25 | 43,790 | 4.54 | 34,767 | 3.60 |
| Cincinnati | 644,269 | 79.27 | 92,858 | 11.42 | 29,758 | 3.66 | 28,839 | 3.55 | 17,042 | 2.10 |
| Milwaukee | 597,224 | 77.29 | 84,502 | 10.94 | 37,737 | 4.88 | 35.958 | 4.65 | 17,331 | 2.24 |
| Kansas City | 616,880 | 79.98 | 96,537 | 12.52 | 16,504 | 2.14 | 20.051 | 2.60 | 21,337 | 2.77 |
| Sacramento | 519,109 | 75.68 | 93,834 | 13.68 | 16,462 | 2.40 | 35,202 | 5.13 | 21,338 | 3.11 |
| Portland | 536,907 | 74.10 | 88,975 | 12.28 | 39,259 | 5.42 | 32,085 | 4.43 | 27,306 | 3.77 |
| Norfolk | 510,273 | 73.00 | 98,754 | 14.13 | 15,319 | 2.19 | 37,352 | 5.34 | 37,301 | 5.34 |
| Columbus | 539,583 | 79.60 | 77,347 | 11.41 | 18,587 | 2.74 | 26,713 | 3.94 | 15,629 | 2.31 |
| San Antonio | 425,653 | 74.79 | 84,011 | 14.76 | 20,870 | 3.67 | 25,500 | 4.48 | 13,115 | 2.30 |
| Indianapolis | 498,776 | 79.81 | 80,393 | 12.86 | 12,999 | 2.08 | 17,814 | 2.85 | 14,989 | 2.40 |
| New Orleans | 365,840 | 71.07 | 78,718 | 15.29 | 37,337 | 7.25 | 23,954 | 4.65 | 8,877 | 1.72 |
| Buffalo | 409,7 19 | 77.14 | 59,495 | 11.20 | 24,943 | 4.70 | 27,157 | 5.11 | 9,808 | 1.85 |
| Charlotte | 476,962 | 78.86 | 87,667 | 14.49 | 11,186 | 1.85 | 17,651 | 2.92 | 11,390 | 1.88 |
| Providence | 428,505 | 78.62 | 67,169 | 12.33 | 14,116 | 2.59 | 25,341 | 4.65 | 9,537 | 1.75 |
| Hartford | 446,346 | 79.43 | 63,419 | 11.29 | 20,567 | 3.66 | 20,670 | 3.68 | 10,967 | 1.95 |
| Orlando | 437,591 | 78.50 | 74,000 | 13.27 | 8,617 | 1.55 | 26,357 | 4.73 | 10,883 | 1.95 |
| Salt Lake City | 367,159 | 76.60 | 67,072 | 13.99 | 14,266 | 2.98 | 15,995 | 3.34 | 14,846 | 3.10 |
| Rochester | 374,490 | 77.78 | 55,877 | 11.61 | 15,372 | 3.19 | 24,019 | 4.99 | 11,709 | 2.43 |
| Total | 42,368,362 | 70.96 | 7,573,868 | 12.69 | 5,364,383 | 8.98 | 2,866,059 | 4.80 | 1,531,729 | 2.57 |

Figure 5-1 illustrates the percentage of all 1990 work trips consisting of drive alone and carpools. The share of those who drive alone ranges from almost $83 \%$ in Detroit to just over $52 \%$ in New York. In thirty-three of the thirty-nine metropolitan areas $70 \%-80 \%$ of workers drive alone. The areas with the smallest proportion of drive alone commuters have large investments in heavy rail (e.g., New York City, Chicago, Washington, D.C., San Francisco, Philadelphia, Boston).

Carpooling. Nationally, carpools accounted for just over 13\% of all journeys to work in 1990 or 15373,388 workers. The share of carpools remains relatively stable across metropolitan areas, ranging from $10 \%$ to $15 \%$. Among the thirty-nine metropolitan areas, Washington, D.C., New Orleans, and Los Angeles had the highest shares of carpool trips (over 15\%) while Detroit, Boston, Cleveland and New York had the lowest shares (close to $10 \%$ ).

The 1990 data (Table 5-8) exposes the term "vehicle pools" (multiple persons traveling together in the same vehicle) as a misnomer. The preponderance of all vehicle pools consist of only two persons. Only in Washington, DC does a four or more person vehicle pool have a notable proportion of work trips $(3 \%)$. This is reflected in Washington, D.C.'s status as number one among all metropolitan areas in terms of vehicle occupancy, with an average ridership of 1.13.

As is evident in Figure 5-2, Washington, D.C. is also the leader among metropolitan areas in terms of carpooling, with $20 \%$ of private vehicle trips used for that purpose. It is possible that well structured public policy and/or incentive programs designed to stimulate Carpool usage made an impact on carpooling decisions. The lowest incidence of carpooling relative to private vehicles was found in Providence, Detroit, and Cleveland, each with under $12 \%$ of the workforce using carpools.

Public Transit (Bus and Rail). In the U.S., the number of workers using transit for their journey to work has declined almost $25 \%$ in the thirty years from 1960-1990. As a share of all modes, transit commuters have declined from $12.6 \%$ in 1960 , to $6.22 \%$ in 1980 , to $5.12 \%$ in 1990. In 1990, nationwide, $5.3 \%$ of workers used transit (including taxi), while in large metropolitan areas the figure was $9 \%$.

In 1990, among the metropolitan areas, New York ranked first in share of transit commuters, with $27.8 \%$, followed by Chicago ( $13.7 \%$ ) and Washington, D.C. (13.7\%). Tampa, Orlando, and Charlotte trailed all other areas in transit usage, each registering less than $2 \%$ shares.

Between 1960 and 1970, most metropolitan areas experienced declines in the number of workers using the bus to go to work (Table 5-9). The exceptions, that is metropolitan areas with increases, were New York, Washington, D.C., and Miami.

However, between 1970 and 1980, many metropolitan areas experienced an increase in the number of bus commuters. The rise of transit in the 1970's occurred primarily in the rapidly growing metropolitan areas of the West and South. Federal funding for new transit systems was plentiful during the 1970's and the oil crises years of 1973 and 1979 provided the necessary catalyst for mode shifts to occur. Phoenix, San Diego, Portland, Sacramento, and Denver all showed increases of over $100 \%$ in the number of bus commuters between 1970 and 1980, more than surpassing the decline between 1960 and 1970. In New York, in the same time period, however, bus commuters declined by $24 \%$.

Figure 5-1. Drive Alone vs. Vehicle Pool Trips - Percent of All Work Trips, 1990


Table 5-8. Journey to Work by Vehicle Pools, 1990

| Area | Areawide |  |  |  | Central County |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 4 or More | 3 People | 2 People | Total | 4 or More | 3 People | 2 People | Total |
| New York City | 92,478 | 109,298 | 628,622 | 830,398 | 8,174 | 3,830 | 16,411 | 28,415 |
| Los Angeles | 102,801 | 151,928 | 797,520 | 1,052,249 | 60,676 | 93,629 | 485,265 | 639,570 |
| Chicago | 38,341 | 59,263 | 361,768 | 459,372 | 28,956 | 41,885 | 230,695 | 301,536 |
| San Francisco | 35,560 | 63,383 | 3 17,432 | 416,375 | 4,327 | 6,717 | 32,881 | 43,925 |
| Philadelphia | 24,673 | 42,318 | 272,513 | 339,504 | 7,167 | 12,740 | 64,515 | 84,422 |
| Detroit | 11,092 | 21,152 | 177,473 | 209,717 | 5,585 | 10,776 | 80,197 | 96,558 |
| Boston | 15,902 | 22,576 | 181,707 | 220,185 | 3,522 | 3,867 | 22,257 | 29,646 |
| Washington, DC | 53,216 | 53,954 | 242,103 | 349,273 | 12,065 | 23,352 | 108,479 | 143,896 |
| Dallas | 20,380 | 35,590 | 217,067 | 273,037 | 10,080 | 18,511 | 107,185 | 135,776 |
| Houston | 24,122 | 33,619 | 198,658 | 256,399 | 18,656 | 25,444 | 151,834 | 195,934 |
| Miami | 15,010 | 25,665 | 172,983 | 213,658 | 11,199 | 17,174 | 109,955 | 138,328 |
| Atlanta | 12,697 | 23,947 | 152,200 | 188,844 | 2,289 | 4,082 | 29,076 | 35,447 |
| Cleveland | 5,588 | 11,785 | 110,319 | 127,692 | 2,649 | 6,222 | 57,239 | 66,110 |
| Seattle | 11,184 | 18,156 | 126,369 | 155,709 | 5,443 | 10,088 | 75,728 | 91,259 |
| San Diego | 11,018 | 21,538 | 136,770 | 169,326 | 11,018 | 21,538 | 136,770 | 169,326 |
| Minneapolis | 8,862 | 14,537 | 123,493 | 146,892 | 2,333 | 4,935 | 47,621 | 54,889 |
| St. Louis | 11,902 | 15,335 | 110,646 | 137,883 | 1,457 | 2,489 | 18,443 | 22,389 |
| Baltimore | 16,019 | 22,454 | 131,222 | 169,695 | 5,946 | 8,112 | 37,634 | 51,692 |
| Pittsburgh | 6,903 | 14,367 | 101,144 | 122,414 | 3,763 | 8,977 | 64,823 | 77,563 |
| Phoenix | 8,366 | 17,173 | 117,631 | 143.170 | 8,366 | 17,173 | 117,631 | 143,170 |
| Tampa | 7,290 | 12,946 | 101,184 | 121,420 | 4,068 | 6,225 | 45,312 | 55,605 |
| Denver | 6,066 | 12,613 | 101,349 | 120,028 | 1,677 | 3,564 | 25,036 | 30,277 |
| Cincinnati | 4,815 | 10,301 | 77,742 | 92,858 | 2,283 | 5,069 | 36,429 | 43,781 |
| Milwaukee | 3,781 | 8,479 | 72,242 | 84,502 | 2,357 | 5,285 | 44,897 | 52,539 |
| Kansas City | 6,227 | 11,266 | 79,044 | 96,537 | 2,788 | 4,999 | 33,450 | 41,237 |
| Sacramento | 6,015 | 10,893 | 76,926 | 93,834 | 4,069 | 7,679 | 55,614 | 67,362 |
| Portland | 5,058 | 9,928 | 73,989 | 88,975 | 1,861 | 4,321 | 30,751 | 36,933 |
| Norfolk | 8,163 | 12,010 | 78,581 | 98,754 | 1,344 | 2,233 | 14,518 | 18,095 |
| Columbus | 2,884 | 7,490 | 66,973 | 77.347 | 1,755 | 5,200 | 47,537 | 54,492 |
| San Antonio | 6,307 | 10,302 | 67,402 | 84,011 | 5,784 | 9,258 | 61,009 | 76,05 1 |
| Indianapolis | 3,854 | 9,039 | 67,506 | 80,393 | 2.412 | 5,819 | 44,691 | 52,922 |
| New Orleans | 7,388 | 10,570 | 60,760 | 78.718 | 2,515 | 4,197 | 22,110 | 28,822 |
| Buffalo | 2,598 | 6,008 | 50,889 | 59,495 | 2,146 | 5,087 | 41,941 | 49,174 |
| Charlotte | 5,723 | 12,063 | 69,88 1 | 87,667 | 2,031 | 4,233 | 28,421 | 34,685 |
| Providence | 3,607 | 5,985 | 42,296 | 51,888 | 766 | 1,405 | 8,556 | 10,727 |
| Hartford | 5,712 | 6,574 | 51,133 | 63,419 | 923 | 1,440 | 6,221 | 8,584 |
| Orlando | 4,476 | 7,907 | 61,617 | 74.000 | 3,061 | 5,216 | 39,584 | 47,861 |
| Salt Lake City | 5,289 | 7,756 | 54,027 | 67,072 | 2,807 | 4,872 | 37,056 | 44,735 |
| Rochester | 2,179 | 5,197 | 48,501 | 55,877 | 1,205 | 3,266 | 33,093 | 37,564 |
| Total | 623,546 | 955,365 | 5,979,676 | 7,558,587 | 259,523 | 430,909 | 2,650,865 | 3,341,29 |

Table 5-8. Journey to Work by Vehicle Pools, 1990 (Cont.)

| Area | Suburban County |  |  |  | Percent Vehicle Pool Areawide |  |  | \% Drive Alone Areawide | $\%$ Drive Alone <br> Central County |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 4 or More | 3 People | 2 People | Total | 4 or More | 3 People | 2 People |  |  |
| New York City | 84,304 | 105,468 | 612,211 | 801,983 | 1.84 | 2.17 | 12.48 | 83.52 | 67.53 |
| Los Angeles | 42,125 | 58,299 | 312,255 | 412,679 | 1.72 | 2.54 | 13.34 | 82.40 | 81.85 |
| Chicago | 9,385 | 17,378 | 131,073 | 157,836 | 1.26 | 1.94 | 11.86 | 84.94 | 82.61 |
| San Francisco | 31,233 | 56,666 | 284,551 | 372,450 | 1.37 | 2.44 | 12.20 | 84.00 | 77.02 |
| Philadelphia | 17,506 | 29,578 | 207,998 | 255,082 | 1.09 | 1.86 | 12.00 | 85.05 | 77.21 |
| Detroit | 5,507 | 10,376 | 97,276 | 113,159 | 0.58 | 1.10 | 9.20 | 89.13 | 87.06 |
| Boston | 12,380 | 18,709 | 159,450 | 190,539 | 0.92 | 1.31 | 10.56 | 87.21 | 79.28 |
| Washington, DC | 41,151 | 30,602 | 133,624 | 205,377 | 3.05 | 3.10 | 13.89 | 79.96 | 74.40 |
| Dallas | 10,300 | 17,079 | 109,882 | 137,261 | 1.11 | 1.95 | 11.87 | 85.07 | 84.11 |
| Houston | 5,466 | 8,175 | 46,824 | 60,465 | 1.51 | 2.11 | 12.46 | 83.92 | 83.91 |
| Miami | 3,811 | 8,491 | 63,028 | 75,330 | 1.13 | 1.94 | 13.05 | 83.88 | 82.29 |
| Atlanta | 10,408 | 19,865 | 123,124 | 153,397 | 0.94 | 1.78 | 11.32 | 85.95 | 86.16 |
| Cleveland | 2,939 | 5,563 | 53,080 | 61,582 | 0.50 | 1.06 | 9.89 | 88.56 | 87.59 |
| Seattle | 5,741 | 8,068 | 50,641 | 64,450 | 1.00 | 1.63 | 11.31 | 86.06 | 86.30 |
| San Diego |  |  |  |  | 1.06 | 2.07 | 13.13 | 83.74 | 83.74 |
| Minneapolis | 6,529 | 9,602 | 75,872 | 92,003 | 0.78 | 1.27 | 10.83 | 87.12 | 88.36 |
| St. Louis | 10,445 | 12,846 | 92,203 | 115,494 | 1.13 | 1.46 | 10.53 | 86.87 | 82.47 |
| Baltimore | 10,073 | 14,342 | 93,588 | 118,003 | 1.58 | 2.21 | 12.94 | 83.27 | 75.17 |
| Pittsburgh | 3,140 | 5,390 | 36,321 | 44,851 | 0.86 | 1.78 | 12.56 | 84.80 | 83.66 |
| Phoenix |  |  |  |  | 0.94 | 1.93 | 13.20 | 83.93 | 83.93 |
| Tampa | 3,222 | 6,721 | 55,872 | 65,815 | 0.87 | 1.54 | 12.01 | 85.58 | 85.30 |
| Denver | 4,389 | 9,049 | 76,313 | 89,751 | 0.72 | 1.50 | 12.02 | 85.77 | 83.98 |
| Cincinnati | 2,532 | 5,232 | 41,313 | 49,077 | 0.65 | 1.40 | 10.55 | 87.39 | 87.55 |
| Milwaukee | 1,424 | 3,194 | 27,345 | 31,963 | 0.56 | 1.25 | 10.61 | 87.59 | 85.86 |
| Kansas City | 3,439 | 6,267 | 45,594 | 55,300 | 0.87 | 1.58 | 11.09 | 86.45 | 85.03 |
| Sacramento | 1,946 | 3,214 | 21,312 | 26,472 | 0.99 | 1.79 | 12.61 | 84.61 | 84.44 |
| Portland | 3,197 | 5,607 | 43,238 | 52,042 | 0.81 | 1.59 | 11.87 | 85.73 | 83.99 |
| Norfolk | 6,819 | 9,777 | 64,063 | 80,659 | 1.34 | 1.98 | 12.94 | 83.74 | 80.16 |
| Columbus | 1,129 | 2,290 | 19,436 | 22,855 | 0.47 | 1.22 | 10.87 | 87.45 | 87.58 |
| San Antonio | 523 | 1,044 | 6,393 | 7,960 | 1.24 | 2.03 | 13.26 | 83.47 | 83.46 |
| Indianapolis | 1,442 | 3,220 | 22,809 | 27,47 1 | 0.67 | 1.56 | 11.66 | 86.11 | 85.45 |
| New Orleans | 4,873 | 6,373 | 38,650 | 49,896 | 1.67 | 2.38 | 13.69 | 82.26 | 79.16 |
| Buffalo | 452 | 921 | 8,948 | 10,321 | 0.55 | 1.28 | 10.85 | 87.31 | 87.04 |
| Charlotte | 3,692 | 7,830 | 41,460 | 52,982 | 1.01 | 2.14 | 12.39 | 84.46 | 86.28 |
| Providence | 2,841 | 4,580 | 33,740 | 41,161 | 0.75 | 1.25 | 8.81 | 86.40 | 79.46 |
| Hartford | 4,789 | 5,134 | 44,912 | 54,835 | 1.12 | 1.29 | 10.04 | 87.55 | 77.92 |
| Orlando | 1,415 | 2,691 | 22,033 | 26,139 | 0.88 | 1.55 | 12.10 | 85.47 | 85.04 |
| Salt Lake City | 2,482 | 2,884 | 16,971 | 22,337 | 1.22 | 1.79 | 12.48 | 84.50 | 84.82 |
| Rochester | 974 | 1,931 | 15,408 | 18,313 | 0.51 | 1.21 | 11.28 | 87.01 | 87.79 |

Figure 5-2. Vehicle Pools in Commuting, 1990 - Percent of All Private Vehicle Trips


Table 5-9. Journey to Work by Bus, Percent Change Between 1960-1980

| Area | Bus/Streetcar Riders |  |  | Percent Change |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1960-70 | 1970-80 |
| New York City | 767,035 | 772,691 | 584,450 | 0.7 | -24.4 |
| Los Angeles | 200,576 | 155,709 | 260,224 | -22.4 | 67.1 |
| Chicago | 463,943 | 403,702 | 306,351 | -13.0 | -24.1 |
| San Francisco | 188,664 | 191,369 | 228,324 | 1.4 | 19.3 |
| Philadelphia | 310,047 | 260,216 | 163,882 | -16.1 | -37.0 |
| Detroit | 163,111 | 122,404 | 64,359 | -25.0 | -47.4 |
| Boston |  | 134,640 | 117,391 |  | -12.8 |
| Washington, DC | 183,559 | 190,323 | 165,646 | 3.7 | -13.0 |
| Dallas | 61,506 | 47,819 | 49,102 | -22.3 | 2.7 |
| Houston | 52,061 | 42,885 | 42,759 | -17.6 | -0.3 |
| Miami | 47,638 | 48,061 | 54,473 | 0.9 | 13.3 |
| Atlanta | 65,636 | 52,218 | 63,734 | -20.4 | 22.1 |
| Cleveland | 163,145 | 105,633 | 87,624 | -35.3 | -17.0 |
| Seattle | 52,703 | 41,614 | 79,201 | -21.0 | 90.3 |
| San Diego | 22,160 | 13,069 | 27,308 | -41.0 | 109.0 |
| Minneapolis | 78,410 | 65,798 | 89,441 | -16.1 | 35.9 |
| St. Louis | 119,395 | 65,995 | 55,998 | 44.7 | -15.1 |
| Baltimore | 118,851 | 105,642 | 93,998 | -11.1 | -11.0 |
| Pittsburgh | 148,478 | 121.076 | 103,228 | -18.5 | -14.7 |
| Phoenix | 8,656 | 4,256 | 12,870 | -50.8 | 202.4 |
| Tampa | 16,181 | 9,976 | 10,189 | -38.3 | 2.1 |
| Denver | 32,585 | 20,234 | 48,801 | -37.9 | 141.2 |
| Cincinnati | 69,125 | 42,143 | 38,708 | -39.0 | -8.2 |
| Milwaukee | 102,254 | 67,602 | 50,29 1 | -33.9 | -25.6 |
| Kansas City | 46,470 | 26,574 | 24,425 | -42.8 | -8.1 |
| Sacramento | 11,066 | 6,444 | 15,166 | -41.8 | 135.4 |
| Portland | 30,256 | 22,818 | 47,441 | -24.6 | 107.9 |
| Columbus | 37,573 | 27,529 | 22,033 | -26.7 | -20.0 |
| San Antonio | 24,099 | 18,237 | 20,271 | -24.3 | 11.2 |
| Indianapolis | 33,916 | 24,135 | 16,372 | -28.8 | -32.2 |
| New Orleans | 89,505 | 71,846 | 51,085 | -19.7 | -28.9 |
| Buffalo | 74,686 | 50,029 | 31,478 | -33.0 | -37.1 |
| Providence |  | 19,106 | 17,983 |  | -5.9 |
| Total | 3,783,290 | 3,351,793 | 3,044,606 | -11.4 | -9.2 |

Table 5-9A. Journey to Work by Public Transit, Percent Change Between 1980-1990

| Area | Bus |  |  | Subway/Rail |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \hline \text { Transit ** } \\ & \hline \text { \% Change } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1980 | 1990 | \% Change | 1980 | 1990 | \% Change |  |
| New York City | 593,490 | 645,104 | 8.70 | 1,419,216 | 1,512,513 | 6.57 | 7.20 |
| Los Angeles | 260,224 | 305,631 | 17.45 | 1,293 | 1,812 | 40.14 | 17.56 |
| Chicago | 306,380 | 261,659 | -14.60 | 263,374 | 252,469 | -4.14 | -9.76 |
| San Francisco | 231,385 | 200,470 | -13.36 | 53,060 | 90,307 | 70.20 | 2.23 |
| Philadelphia | 164,156 | 166,733 | 1.57 | 130,434 | 115,325 | -11.58 | -4.25 |
| Detroit | 64,539 | 47,855 | -25.85 | 508 | 244 | -51.97 | -26.06 |
| Washington, DC | 166,972 | 147,430 | -11.70 | 69,726 | 148,016 | 112.28 | 24.82 |
| Dallas | 48,952 | 44,445 | -9.21 | 180 | 179 | -0.56 | -9.18 |
| Houston | 42,759 | 64,197 | 50.14 | 144 | 361 | 150.69 | 50.47 |
| Miami | 54,473 | 53,794 | -1.25 | 385 | 8,420 | 2,087.01 | 13.41 |
| Atlanta | 63,826 | 52,471 | -17.79 | 6,431 | 15,487 | 140.82 | -3.27 |
| Cleveland | 87,624 | 52,330 | -40.28 | 5,686 | 3,481 | -38.78 | -40.19 |
| Seattle | 79,201 | 80,548 | 1.70 | 141 | 233 | 65.25 | 1.81 |
| San Diego | 27,308 | 38,860 | 42.30 | 229 | 516 | 125.33 | 42.99 |
| Minneapolis | 89,463 | 67,864 | -24.14 | * | * |  | -24.14 |
| St. Louis | 56,026 | 32,318 | -42.32 | * | * |  | -42.32 |
| Baltimore | 94,043 | 74,587 | -20.69 | 2,425 | 13,462 | 455.13 | -8.73 |
| Pittsburgh | 103,984 | 73,322 | -29.49 | 942 | 1,919 | 103.72 | -28.29 |
| Phoenix | 12,870 | 19,962 | 55.10 | * | * |  | 55.10 |
| Tampa | 10,232 | 11,941 | 16.70 | 118 | 189 | 60.17 | 17.20 |
| Denver | 48,785 | 40,163 | -17.67 | 85 | 159 | 87.06 | -17.49 |
| Cincinnati | 37,433 | 28,818 | -23.01 | * | * |  | -23.01 |
| Milwaukee | 50,291 | 36,996 | -26.44 | 205 | 235 | 14.63 | -26.27 |
| Kansas City | 24,557 | 15,606 | -36.45 | * | * |  | -36.45 |
| Sacramento | 15,795 | 14,519 | -8.08 | 57 | 1,631 | 2,761.40 | 1.88 |
| Portland | 48,53 1 | 37,796 | -22.12 | 43 | 1,041 | 2,320.93 | -20.05 |
| Norfolk | 23,267 | 14,187 | -39.03 | 141 | 182 | 29.08 | -38.62 |
| Columbus | 22,181 | 17,925 | -19.19 | * | * |  | -19.19 |
| San Antonio | 20,27 1 | 20,528 | 1.27 | * | * |  | 1.27 |
| Indianapolis | 16,084 | 12,201 | -24.14 | * | * |  | -24.14 |
| New Orleans | 51,539 | 35,282 | -31.54 | * | * |  | -31.54 |
| Buffalo | 31,478 | 21,547 | -31.55 | 64 | 2.086 | 3,159.38 | -25.07 |
| Charlotte | 11,197 | 10,251 | -8.45 | * | * |  | -8.45 |
| Orlando | 5,184 | 7,929 | 52.95 | * | * |  | 52.95 |
| Salt Lake City | 18,578 | 14,077 | -24.23 | * | * |  | -24.23 |
| Rochester | 2,721 | 14,977 | -30.42 | * | * |  | -30.42 |
| Total | 2,985,799 | 2,784,323 | -6.75 | 1954,887 | 2,170,267 | 11.02 | 0.28 |

[^17]Between 1980 and 1990, twenty-six of the thirty-nine metropolitan areas showed declines in the number of bus commuters (Table 5-9A and Figure 5-3). Of the thirty-three metropolitan areas shown in Table 5-6, all except for Houston showed declines in the share of bus commuters between 1980 and 1990. Cleveland, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Norfolk each lost over 35\% in the number of bus commuters. However, some metropolitan areas did experience increases in numbers of workers using the bus. For example, Houston, San Diego, Phoenix, and Orlando each gained $40 \%$ or better. Figure 5-4 shows the trends over thirty years.

Figure 5-5 shows rail and subway commuting trends between 1960 and 1990. Trends between 1980 and 1990 are shown in Table 5-9A. Over the last thirty years, major new rail systems have been established in Atlanta (MARTA), San Francisco (BART), and Washington, D.C. (Metro). Smaller systems, mostly light rail, have been established in Sacramento, Miami, Baltimore, Portland, and Buffalo. These new services reflect 2,000 to 11,000 percent increases in workers using rail/subway for their journey to work in the first decade of operation, because the initial number was close to zero.

For older rail systems, such as New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston, the number of $\mathrm{rail} / \mathrm{subway}$ commuters has declined over the last thirty years. New York posted a gain in the number of rail/subway commuters between 1980 and 1990, after significant losses between 1970 and 1980. Chicago, on the other hand, posted a small increase between 1970 and 1980, and then posted a small ( $-4 \%$ ) loss between 1980 and 1990 .

In the U.S. as a whole, rail and subway commuters accounted for about $2 \%$ of all workers in 1990, compared to around 4\% at the large metropolitan area level. Between 1980 and 1990, there is wide variation in the change in rail/subway commuters, reflecting the introduction of new service or facilities in areas such as Miami, Sacramento, Portland, and Buffalo. Despite these gains, rail/subway commuters remained one percent or less in these four areas.

Only in the New York metropolitan area does rail/subway make up a large proportion of commuters ( $20.9 \%$ in 1980 and $18.8 \%$ in 1990). Despite the drop in share between 1980 and 1990, the number of rail/subway commuters increased from 1.4 million in 1980 to 1.5 million in 1990. These 1.5 million workers in the New York metropolitan area represent nearly $65 \%$ of the rail/subway commuters nationwide.

In 1990, Washington, D.C. became the nation's third largest metropolitan area market in terms of number of rail/subway commuters. New York is the largest, followed by Chicago. Historically, Philadelphia has been third.

Working at Home. In contrast to carpooling and public transit, the share of commuters who worked at home increased nationally from $2.3 \%$ in 1980 to $3.0 \%$ in 1990. The pattern may reflect factors such as 'telecommuting', and the rise of service oriented jobs, both of which are consistent with working at home.

Figure 5-3. Commuting by Bus/Streetcar to Work - Percent Change, 1980-1990


Figure 5-4. Commuting by Bus/Streetcar to Work - Percent Change, 1960-1990


Figure 5-5. Commuting by Rail or Subway to Work - Percent Change, 1960-1990


There were more people working at home in 1960 than in 1990, but in the last decade, the number of people working at home increased over $56 \%$ nationwide. Figure 5-6 traces the percent change in work at home against the total number of such workers in the thirty-nine metropolitan areas in 1980 and 1990. The percentage of workers who work at home are small, but growing in every metropolitan area.

Bicycling and Walking to Work. In the U.S., bicycling formed a less than one half percent share of all work trips in 1990 (Figure 5-7). Walking, on the other hand, claimed approximately $4 \%$ of the journeys, somewhat lower than the $5.6 \%$ nationally in 1980. Overall, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and San Diego topped the list in combined proportion of work trips by walking and bicycling, with better than 5\% shares. Of those who bicycle, however, the highest shares were in Sacramento, Phoenix, and San Francisco.

Figure 5-6. Work at Home, 1980-1990 - Number of Workers and Percent Change


Figure 5-7. Walk and Bike to Work, 1990 - Percent Distribution


## Chapter 6

## VEHICLE OWNERSHIP AND AVAILABILITY

This chapter examines issues concerning household vehicle availability. Included are overall vehicle volumes and growth rates, incidence and shares of multi-vehicle households, and trends in households without vehicles.

## Trends in Household Vehicle Ownership

In 1990, there were over 152 million vehicles in U.S. households, an increase of $17.4 \%$ from 1980 and $178 \%$ from 1960. While the total number of vehicles continued to grow, the growth in the 1980 's was much smaller than the dramatic growth of the 1970's. During the 1980 's, the total number of household vehicles increased slightly faster than household formations, but not quite as rapidly as the number of workers. Thus, the growth in vehicles per household exceeded $3 \%$ nationally, while vehicles per worker fell by $1.5 \%$. Nationwide, vehicles per household in 1990 stood at 1.66 , compared to 1.03 vehicles per household in 1960. Vehicles per worker equaled 1.32 in 1990, compared to 0.85 in 1960.

In 1990, the Census Bureau collected household vehicle data in eight categories, from zero vehicle households up to seven or more vehicle households. Table 6-1 displays households by vehicle availability for the metropolitan areas for 1980 and 1990. The total number of zero vehicle and one vehicle households remained virtually unchanged from 1960 to 1990. The number of households with no vehicles was about 11 million in 1960 and 10 million in 1990. Similarly, there were just over 30 million households with one vehicle in 1960 and again in 1990. In the last thirty years, households with multiple vehicles have become the norm.

In the large metropolitan areas, percent changes in total household vehicles varied widely in the 1980's (Figure 6-1). Some of the fastest growing areas were Orlando, Atlanta, and Cincinnati. Even in the older, industrial areas of the Northeast and Midwest where there were declines in population, the number of vehicles continued to increase. For example, Pittsburgh, with a $7.5 \%$ decline in population, had a 5\% increase in vehicles.

The analysis of total vehicles and changing relative household shares is useful in understanding such patterns as urban congestion, local economic conditions, and mode choice decisions. Figure 6-2, for instance, examines vehicles per square mile, and assesses vehicle densities across the thirty-nine metropolitan areas. The New York metropolitan area is clearly the most dense, having over 900 household vehicles per square mile of land, while Salt Lake City and Rochester are among the least dense, with approximately 100 vehicles per square mile.

A closer examination of vehicle growth may be seen in Table 6-2 and 6-2A, where central county and suburban county rates are listed separately for four household classifications. In the 1960-1980 period (Table 6-2), higher suburban vehicle growth rates paralleled the patterns of population and worker growth which occurred in suburban areas during the ' 60 s and ${ }^{\prime} 70$ s.

Table 6-1. Households by Vehicle Availability, 1980-1990

| Area | 0 Vehicle H ouseholds |  | 1 Vehicle H ouseholds |  | 2 Vehicle Households |  | 3+ Vehicles H ouseholds |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1980 | 1990 | 1980 | 1990 | 1980 | 1990 | 1980 | 1990 |
| New York City | 2,069,662 | 1,981,582 | 2,096,108 | 1,997,100 | 1,434,177 | 1,583,468 | 523,569 | 703.714 |
| Los Angeles | 425,594 | 436,773 | 1,521,737 | 1,649,594 | 1,355,443 | 1,835,083 | 828,323 | 979.270 |
| Chicago | 525,908 | 481,943 | 1,077,418 | 1,030,125 | 863,791 | 1,008,472 | 299,727 | 387,523 |
| San Francisco | 246,591 | 241,975 | 730,311 | 754,819 | 666,773 | 853,276 | 398,667 | 479,738 |
| Philadelphia | 370,636 | 364,856 | 741.099 | 749,712 | 622,080 | 751,861 | 236,259 | 287,675 |
| Detroit | 191,584 | 209,583 | 579,999 | 564,95 1 | 594,728 | 647,561 | 278,766 | 301,383 |
| Boston |  | 228,010 |  | 547,476 |  | 555,154 |  | 216,472 |
| Washington, DC | 158.287 | 173,181 | 436,679 | 483,983 | 392,591 | 536,559 | 178.709 | 265,635 |
| Dallas | 69,608 | 92,322 | 354,042 | 507,132 | 394,760 | 603,651 | 241,717 | 246,767 |
| Houston | 78,551 | 110,538 | 387,176 | 493,520 | 406,177 | 535,013 | 224,449 | 192,774 |
| Miami | 151,722 | 165.276 | 450,209 | 490,145 | 309,337 | 412,991 | 116,079 |  |
| Atlanta | 83,967 | 93.785 | 243.896 | 315,708 | 276,883 | 421,485 | 158,341 | 225,449 |
| Cleveland | 127.146 | 131,506 | 376,615 | 362,038 | 362,831 | 389,154 | 152,692 | 174,955 |
| Seattle | 77,386 | 79,250 | 261,937 | 315,429 | 271,055 | 389,209 | 181,816 | 218,269 |
| San Diego | 62,055 | 70,337 | 244,886 | 302,648 | 221,374 | 343,476 | 141,779 | 170,942 |
| M inneapolis | 82,959 | 85,569 | 270,877 | 293,920 | 279,351 | 387,530 | 136,692 | 168,497 |
| St. Louis | 104,163 | 100,461 | 301,454 | 310,880 | 308,807 | 361,693 | 130,390 | 151,699 |
| Baltimore | 138,577 | 144,015 | 271.570 | 278,08 1 | 252,211 | 316,701 | 103,472 | 141,348 |
| Pittsburgh | 155,368 | 147,511 | 357.977 | 335,520 | 275,963 | 303,017 | 95.762 | 105,875 |
| Phoenix | 32,478 | 57,626 | 206,700 | 317.181 | 186,887 | 315,529 | 118.694 | 117,224 |
| Tampa | 72,861 | 79,324 | 312,043 | 385,903 | 194,292 | 303,924 | 77,455 | 100,330 |
| Denver | 48,634 | 57,233 | 201,311 | 245.580 | 214,761 | 287,240 | 143,696 | 147,753 |
| Cincinnati | 70,481 | 76,103 | 173,345 | 207,169 | 175,625 | 251,164 | 79.237 | 118,484 |
| Milwaukee | 79,308 | 80,636 | 212,603 | 203.803 | 194,731 | 226,481 | 73,460 | 90,538 |
| Kansas City | 52.503 | 51,898 | 180,058 | 199,107 | 196,989 | 245,587 | 99,462 | 105,755 |
| Sacramento | 34,709 | 42,533 | 143,422 | 181,569 | 141,501 | 219,222 | 96,714 | 113,124 |
| Portland | 56,456 | 50,631 | 191,409 | 185.656 | 192,374 | 227,485 | 125,215 | 111,759 |
| Norfolk | 45,778 | 48,855 | 142,764 | 165,749 | 140,124 | 197.504 | 57,263 | 81.428 |
| Columbus | 44,480 | 46,597 | 163,136 | 175,970 | 167,510 | 210,210 | 74,141 | 91.758 |
| San Antonio | 35,548 | 45,213 | 124,931 | 165,519 | 120,873 | 170,396 | 64,978 | 69,893 |
| Indianapolis | 39,976 | 42,458 | 146,706 | 162,305 | 158,767 | 191,388 | 73,036 | 83,859 |
| New Orleans | 81,920 | 82,804 | 164,862 | 169,78 1 | 139,010 | 153,461 | 53,406 | 49,132 |
| Buffalo | 74,707 | 75,282 | 187,121 | 171,729 | 136,917 | 156,952 | 46,730 | 57,840 |
| Charlotte | 33,321 | 38,132 | 109,273 | 133,933 | 131,169 | 174,108 | 68,581 | 94,497 |
| Providence |  | 49,083 |  | 149,590 |  | 160,487 |  | 70,620 |
| Hartford |  | 43,139 |  | 128.104 |  | 164,362 |  | 75,955 |
| Orlando | 20,326 | 26,658 | 98,766 | 144.027 | 91,548 | 167,488 | 42,003 | 63,486 |
| Salt Lake City | 19,315 | 21,096 | 88,160 | 102.370 | 104,304 | 146,243 | 77,600 | 77,822 |
| Rochester | 41.085 | 41,841 | 136,157 | 127,101 | 119.993 | 146,020 | 44,960 | 59,513 |
| Total | 6,003,650 | 6395,615 | 13,686,757 | 15,504,927 | 2,095,707 | 16,350,605 | 5,843,840 | 7,351,140 |

Figure 6-I. Total Vehicles and Population - Percent Change, 1980-1990


Figure 6-2. Vehicles Per Square Mile, 1990


Table 6-2. Households by Vehicle Availability, Percent Change 1960-1980

| Area | Central County |  |  |  | Suburban Counties |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0 VEH | 1 VEH | 2 VEH | 3+ VEH | OVEH | 1 VEH | 2 VEH | 3+ VEH |
| New York City | 1.23 | 2.03 | 32.20 | -7 1.79 | 10.80 | -12.33 | 141.06 | 497.80 |
| Los Angeles | 3.30 | 1.35 | 52.85 | 488.24 | 61.80 | 69.57 | 224.23 | 1,477.34 |
| Chicago | -7.23 | -12.59 | 165.31 | 473.61 | -8.62 | -3.21 | 245.60 | 1,004.69 |
| San Francisco | -15.78 | -6.99 | 90.25 | 218.91 | 26.06 | 18.63 | 134.09 | 996.16 |
| Philadelphia | -11.84 | -13.08 | 131.81 | 330.67 | 4.79 | -7.91 | 163.38 | 718.26 |
| Detroit | -11.77 | -29.70 | 69.42 | 476.16 | 35.16 | 2.11 | 176.35 | 1,110.66 |
| Washington, DC | -19.79 | -0.76 | 105.19 | 145.10 | 82.24 | 36.04 | 254.78 | 1,345.22 |
| Dallas | 0.53 | 37.54 | 145.69 | 1,100.38 | -26.81 | a. 43 | 215.47 | 1,721.86 |
| Houston | 4.89 | 65.15 | 118.96 | 1,416.23 | -11.15 | 34.60 | 973.94 | 2.629 .71 |
| Miami | 70.02 | 46.70 | 173.62 | 848.66 | 284.49 | 195.41 | 383.50 | 1,335.03 |
| Atlanta | 6.14 | 9.57 | 88.11 | 524.43 | 15.73 | 57.64 | 322.87 | 2,333.71 |
| Cleveland | -10.87 | -19.77 | 87.06 | 410.76 | -7.30 | -20.38 | 146.80 | 912.25 |
| Seattle | -6.96 | 1.84 | 131.24 | 984.40 | -6.67 | 11.73 | 19139 | 1,392.44 |
| San Diego | 49.25 | 40.53 | 184.03 | 1,140.19 |  |  |  |  |
| Minneapolis | 5.04 | -9.89 | 136.68 | 619.33 | 4.55 | -1.28 | 254.18 | 1,364.87 |
| St. Louis | -43.01 | -40.40 | 106.05 | 208.66 | -1.33 | -14.79 | 219.36 | 1,448.38 |
| Baltimore | -4.68 | -18.13 | 103.79 | 325.57 | 25.89 | 9.10 | 274.69 | 1,114.54 |
| Pittsburgh | -10.72 | -21.00 | 140.30 | 567.16 | -19.84 | -24.52 | 201.33 | 898.48 |
| Phoenix | 44.94 | 89.76 | 263.49 | 1,331.43 |  |  |  |  |
| Tampa | 13.87 | 36.41 | 194.65 | 870.36 | 69.86 | 114.42 | 301.34 | 1,220.73 |
| Denver | -9.66 | 5.45 | 58.09 | 374.77 | 83.81 | 81.27 | 250.42 | 1,332.86 |
| Cincinnati | -24.2 1 | -16.47 | 138.24 | 529.29 | -13.08 | -21.35 | 205.87 | 1,440.09 |
| Milwaukee | -8.53 | -18.99 | 149.80 | 453.22 | 2.69 | -12.01 | 231.52 | 1,053.14 |
| Kansas City | -33.53 | -23.84 | 131.84 | 765.65 | -10.77 | -7.93 | 178.41 | 1,613.82 |
| Sacramento | 37.00 | 35.38 | 131.24 | 752.04 | S0.52 | 37.80 | 158.20 | 836.30 |
| Portland | 2.72 | -8.63 | 84.23 | 691.42 | 38.96 | 45.90 | 239.36 | 1,772.17 |
| Columbus | 4.58 | 5.62 | 174.41 | 791.39 | -22.50 | -22.95 | 204.13 | 1,141.16 |
| San Antonio | -4.05 | 14.04 | 178.81 | 1,092.42 | -14.43 | 0.45 | 233.70 | 2,908.73 |
| Indianapolis | -18.62 | -9.11 | 132.81 | 712.72 | -15.06 | -28.48 | 233.79 | 2,054.61 |
| New Orleans | -15.29 | -7.66 | 122.16 | 364.52 | 20.36 | 82.00 | 379.79 | 1,753.51 |
| Buffalo | -7.77 | -23.02 | 66.94 | 640.06 | -6.11 | -30.81 | 564.45 | 622.66 |

Table 6-2A. Households by Vehicle Availability, Percent Change 1980-1990

| Area | Central County |  |  |  | Suburban Counties |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | OVEH | 1 VEH | 2VEH | 3+ VEH | OVEH | 1 VEH | 2 VEH | $3+\mathrm{VEH}$ |
| New York City | -1.44 | 12.18 | 40.11 | 82.85 | -5.31 | -5.83 | 10.23 | 34.30 |
| Los Angeles | -3.75 | 1.14 | 23.86 | 12.14 | 30.58 | 24.88 | 54.35 | 26.79 |
| Chicago | -10.76 | -6.06 | 11.97 | 26.47 | 11.42 | -0.13 | 22.97 | 32.06 |
| San Francisco | -9.33 | 0.11 | 24.12 | 22.03 | 3.52 | 4.04 | 28.30 | 20.26 |
| Philadelphia | -3.59 | -5.18 | 4.47 | 2.94 | 2.09 | 4.54 | 24.06 | 23.72 |
| Detroit | 5.20 | -11.69 | -4.27 | -3.43 | 23.79 | a. 23 | 18.66 | 15.32 |
| Washington, DC | -2.38 | -5.49 | 7.17 | 20.26 | 27.41 | 16.28 | 39.86 | 50.32 |
| Dallas | 30.36 | 27.42 | 31.10 | -9.75 | 36.48 | 66.52 | 76.88 | 13.11 |
| Houston | 41.60 | 23.29 | 25.72 | -16.50 | 36.74 | 48.69 | 53.11 | -7.53 |
| Miami | -0.3 1 | 3.71 | 26.87 | 36.25 | 34.27 | 15.24 | 42.87 | 23.97 |
| Atlanta | -3.25 | 6.42 | 28.77 | 38.53 | 35.44 | 41.88 | 58.90 | 43.17 |
| Cleveland | 47.22 | -6.60 | 4.10 | 11.13 | -41.48 | 0.26 | 10.35 | 16.97 |
| Seattle | -0.68 | 19.22 | 40.91 | 17.42 | 10.37 | 22.61 | 47.80 | 23.76 |
| San Diego | 13.35 | 23.59 | 55.16 | 20.57 |  |  |  |  |
| Minneapolis | -2.05 | 4.98 | 14.99 | 15.55 | 11.33 | 12.07 | 63.45 | 28.32 |
| St. Louis | -13.53 | -9.50 | 4.93 | 1.44 | 7.85 | 7.55 | 18.65 | 17.57 |
| Baltimore | -1.44 | -7.90 | 7.13 | 13.60 | 22.56 | 9.45 | 30.20 | 39.84 |
| Pittsburgh | -6.34 | -7.10 | 11.19 | 14.07 | -1.75 | -4.84 | 8.05 | 7.08 |
| Phoenix | 77.43 | 53.45 | 68.83 | -1.24 |  |  |  |  |
| Tampa | 12.53 | 31.79 | 54.93 | 23.82 | 6.94 | 20.12 | 57.52 | 34.48 |
| Denver | 0.49 | 0.65 | 5.36 | -15.64 | 56.20 | 38.87 | 44.71 | 7.53 |
| Cincinnati | -2.07 | -1.07 | 11.17 | 16.43 | 39.58 | 64.28 | 92.65 | 88.84 |
| Milwaukee | 1.27 | -6.65 | 13.52 | 13.16 | 4.15 | 2.65 | 19.68 | 31.70 |
| Kansas City | -8.57 | 2.95 | 14.38 | -1.69 | 13.59 | 18.23 | 31.66 | 11.14 |
| Sacramento | 21.92 | 26.44 | 50.67 | 13.80 | 24.80 | 27.08 | 65.83 | 22.88 |
| Portland | -12.97 | -1.24 | 25.34 | $-5.73$ | -4.79 | -4.62 | 14.41 | -12.76 |
| Norfolk | -11.46 | -1.84 | 15.47 | 9.09 | 18.41 | 22.59 | 46.17 | 47.70 |
| Columbus | 4.19 | 9.33 | 28.01 | 22.75 | 7.50 | 3.09 | 19.89 | 25.36 |
| San Antonio | 25.60 | 31.02 | 39.24 | 0.81 | 59.82 | 52.64 | 58.37 | 96.64 |
| Indianapolis | 5.85 | 10.46 | 18.60 | 5.39 | 8.11 | 11.18 | 23.85 | 26.28 |
| New Orleans | -8.33 | -10.37 | -6.02 | -10.98 | 36.31 | 16.64 | 18.33 | -7.03 |
| Buffalo | -0.50 | -9.05 | 15.11 | 25.90 | 8.81 | -4.35 | 12.69 | 16.30 |
| Charlotte | 21.50 | 32.78 | 42.62 | 37.49 | 8.84 | 13.81 | 25.31 | 37.97 |
| Orlando | 25.48 | 37.31 | 75.32 | 35.82 | 47.70 | 65.07 | 97.09 | 80.86 |
| Salt Lake City | 9.50 | 17.35 | 38.85 | -2.44 | 8.31 | 12.86 | 43.14 | 5.73 |
| Rochester | 1.56 | -7.75 | 19.95 | 33.07 | 3.21 | -3.36 | 26.10 | 30.95 |

Average Number of Vehicles Per Household. Nationally, the average number of vehicles per household increased from 1.03 vehicles in 1960 to 1.66 vehicles in 1990. The trend for the metropolitan areas was slightly lower than nationally, from 1.00 vehicles in 1960 to 1.59 vehicles in 1990. This dramatic increase occurred simultaneously with a decline in average household size; thus, vehicle availability per person has virtually doubled in the last thirty years (Table 2-2).

In 1990, for the thirty-nine metropolitan areas, the average number of vehicles per household ranged from a low of 1.20 vehicles in New York, to 1.88 vehicles in Salt Lake City (Table 3-6). Twentythree of the thirty-nine metropolitan areas fall in the range of 1.60 to 1.79 vehicles per household. The metropolitan areas with the highest average number of vehicles were, after Salt Lake City, Seattle (1.8 1), Atlanta (1.80), and Charlotte (1.80). The New York metropolitan area had the greatest proportion (3 1.6\%) of households without any vehicle, contributing very strongly to the low average.

Zero Vehicle Households. Between 1960 and 1980 the absolute number of zero vehicle households declined by one million, then showed a modest increase between 1980 and 1990 for an overall $7 \%$ decline. As a share of total households, however, this group declined from $21.5 \%$ of households in 1960 to $11.5 \%$ in 1990. Within the thirty-nine metropolitan areas, the corresponding share was higher at $14 \%$. The New York metropolitan area in 1990 had $6.9 \%$ of the U.S. population and $18 \%$ of all households with zero vehicles.

From 1980-1990, seventeen central counties had declines in zero vehicle households. The highest increases in central county households with zero vehicles were concentrated in places like Miami, San Diego, and Phoenix, that had large influxes of immigrants, large retirement populations, or both. This trend seems even more apparent in the suburban counties of these sunbelt metropolitan areas. Figure 6-3 depicts, in graph form, the data for zero vehicle households presented in Table 6-2A.

One Vehicle Households. From 1960 to 1990, households with only one vehicle available grew by less than $3 \%$, but like zero vehicle households, the relative share of such households fell by $41 \%$. While in 1960 over half of all households ( $56.9 \%$ ) had one vehicle, by 1990 only $34 \%$ of households were in this category.

In large metropolitan areas, the central/suburban county split for one vehicle households displays a wide range of values. From 1960-1980, percent changes-in central counties ranged from a low of $-40 \%$ to a high of $90 \%$. In the 1980 's, the numbers began to stabilize, ranging from $-10 \%$ to $53 \%$. The suburban county households with one vehicle displayed an equally erratic set of percent changes in the years from 1960-1980, ranging from $-31 \%$ to $195 \%$. Like the central county, this also began to stabilize in the 1980 's, with a range of $-6 \%$ to $66 \%$.

Two Vehicle Households. Two vehicle households displayed the strongest and most consistent growth rates among the four categories, rising over 25\% nationwide from 1980-1990. The share of households with two vehicles increased from $19 \%$ in 1960 to $37 \%$ in 1990.

Figure 6-3. Zero Vehicle Households, 1980-1990 - Percent Change, Central and Suburban County


Both central county and suburban county rates of growth have been robust for households with two vehicles. In the 1960-1980 period, central counties of twenty-two metropolitan areas had increases over $100 \%$ for two-vehicle households, while suburban counties in six metropolitan areas grew over $300 \%$ in the same period. Although the 1980's saw more moderate increases (and decreases in Detroit and New Orleans), both central and suburban counties continued to post gains in the number of households with two vehicles.

Three or More Vehicle Households. Nationwide, from 1960-1990, households with three or more vehicles soared from only $2.5 \%$ in 1960, to $17.5 \%$ in 1980 and $17.3 \%$ in 1990. The number of households with three or more vehicles increased from 1.3 million in 1960 to nearly 16 million in 1990. By 1990, many households with three or more vehicles had fewer drivers than vehicles (e.g., three vehicles for two adult drivers).

In central and suburban counties, growth rates in households with three or more vehicles was extremely strong in the 1960's and 1970's, but weakened in the 1980's. Figure 6-4 illustrates contrasting growth rates for the 1980-1990 period for households with three or more vehicles. The highest rates appear to be associated with those metropolitan areas that fared well economically during the 1980's. By comparison, the lowest rates of growth were concentrated in those sunbelt states and metropolitan areas hit hard by energy-related unemployment. This suggests that the acquisition of a third or more household vehicle is often discretionary and is not required by household journey-to-work circumstances.

Figure 6-4. Three + Vehicle Households, 1980-1990 - Percent Change, Central and Suburban County


## Chapter 7

## SELECTED CHANGES BASED ON 1992 GEOGRAPHIC REDEFINITION

The latest publicly available data for the Journey-To-Work components of national transportation statistics are from the 1990 Decennial Census. On December 31, 1992 the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) redefined Metropolitan Areas for use in Federal Statistical activities.' These updates are based on population estimates derived from special census population counts. This chapter illustrates, through selected data series, how the new geographic boundaries affect population, worker, and vehicle characteristics described in earlier chapters of the report. Readers should note that none of these revisions are reflected in the metropolitan area maps located in the Profiles section of this report, nor in any of the data tabulations provided.

## Geographic Boundary Changes

In 1990, thirty-nine metropolitan areas had populations of at least one million. Eleven of these areas remained unchanged in the OMB revision process. As a result of the new revisions, twenty metropolitan areas showed absolute growth in population from the inclusion of additional counties. Only the Columbus MSA incurred an absolute loss in population from the deletion of a county. Other metropolitan areas had combinations of counties added and subtracted. Within this group, Atlanta displayed a net gain in population, while Philadelphia experienced a net loss. Finally, the Washington MSA and Baltimore MSA have now been combined to form one Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area, incorporating parts of three states and the District of Columbia. The complete list of metropolitan area changes is summarized in Table 7-1.

Changes in Total Areawide Population and Population Density. Table 7-2 compares the post-revision population changes in the thirty-nine metropolitan areas. Of those metropolitan areas that lost population, the changes were quite minor, with Columbus dropping 2.3\% and Philadelphia about one tenth of a percent. Six metropolitan areas jumped over $10 \%$ in population as a direct result of the revision process. In Cincinnati and Portland the change represented an increase of greater than $20 \%$. Cincinnati is an interesting case. Although it is an older, northern city, it displayed some growth patterns normally associated with Sunbelt locations. As such, it is a fine example of a metropolitan area that has successfully managed the conversion from an industrial to a services-driven economy.

Population density was substantially more affected as a result of the revisions. Twenty-three metropolitan areas experienced declines in density as newer, larger, and presumably less populated counties were added to their boundaries (Table 7-3). In Phoenix, for example, density declined by

[^18]Table 7.1 Changes in Metropolitan Areas as a Result of the 1992 OMB Revision ${ }^{2}$

## Areas that did not change:

Los Angeles
San Francisco
Miami
San Diego
Tampa
Denver
Milwaukee
Sacramento
Buffalo
Charlotte
Salt Lake City

## County changes:

New York City
Dutchess, NY (added)
Pike, PA (added)
Mercer, NJ (transferred to PHI)
Warren, NJ (added)
Chicago
DeKalb, IL (added)
Kankakee, IL (added)

## Philadelphia

Atlantic NJ (added)
Cape May, NJ (added)
Mercer, NJ (transferred to NYC)

## Detroit

Genesee (added)
Lenawee (added)
Dallas
Henderson (added)
Hood (added)
Hunt (added)

## Houston

Chambers (added)
Atlanta
Bartow (added)
Carroll (added)
Butts (removed)
Cleveland
Ashtabula (added)

## Seattle

Kitsap (added)
Thurston (added)
Island (added)

## Minneapolis

Sherbourne, MN (added)
Pierce, WI (added)

## St. Louis

Lincoln, MO (added)
Warren, MO (added)

## Pittsburgh

Butler (added)

## Phoenix

Pinal (added)

## Cincinnati

Brown, OH (added)
Butler, OH (added)
Gallatin, KY (added)
Grant, KY (added)
Pendleton, KY (added)
Ohio, IN (added)
Kansas City
Clinton, MO (added)

## Portland

Columbia, OR (added)
Marion, OR (added)
Polk, OR (added)

## Norfolk

Island of Wight, VA (added)
Mathews, VA (added)
Currituck, NC (added)

## Columbus

Union (removed)
San Antonio
Wilson (added)

## Indianapolis

Madison, IN (added)

## New Orleans

Plaquemines Parish (added)
St James Parish (added)

## Orlando

Lake (added)

## Rochester

Genesee (added)

## Washington-Baltimore

(Combined-1992):
Washington, MD (added)
Clarke, VA (added)
Culpepper, VA (added)
Fauquier, VA (added)
King George, VA (added)
Spotsylvania, VA (added)
Warren, VA (added)
Berkeley, WV (added)
Jefferson, WV (added)

Table 7-2. 1990 Population, 1983 \& 1992 Geography Definition

| Area | 1983 Definition | 1992 Definition | \% Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York City | 17,125,727 | 17,830,586 | 4.12 |
| Los Angeles | 14,531,529 | 14,531,529 | 0.00 |
| Chicago | 8,065,633 | 8,239,820 | 2.16 |
| San Francisco | 6,253,311 | 6,253,311 | 0.00 |
| Philadelphia | 5,899,345 | 5,892,937 | -0.11 |
| Detroit | 4,665,236 | 5,187,171 | 11.19 |
| Boston | 4,171,747 | 5,455,403 | 30.77 |
| Washington - Baltimore | 6,305,746 | 6,727,050 | 6.68 |
| Dallas | 3,885,415 | 4,037,282 | 3.91 |
| Houston | 3,711,043 | 3,731,131 | 0.54 |
| Miami | 3,192,582 | 3,192,582 | 0.00 |
| Atlanta | 2,833,511 | 2,959,950 | 4.46 |
| Cleveland | 2,759,823 | 2,859,644 | 3.62 |
| Seattle | 2,559,164 | 2,970,328 | 16.07 |
| San Diego | 2,498,016 | 2,498.016 | 0.00 |
| Minneapolis | 2,464,124 | 2,538,834 | 3.03 |
| St. Louis | 2,444,099 | 2,492,525 | 1.98 |
| Pittsburgh | 2,242,798 | 2,394,811 | 6.78 |
| Phoenix | 2,122,101 | 2,238,480 | 5.48 |
| Tampa | 2,067,959 | 2,067,959 | 0.00 |
| Denver | 1,848,319 | 1,980,140 | 7.13 |
| Cincinnati | 1,744,124 | 2,109,050 | 20.92 |
| Milwaukee | 1,607,183 | 1,607,183 | 0.00 |
| Kansas City | 1,566,280 | 1,582,875 | 1.06 |
| Sacramento | 1,481,102 | 1,481,102 | 0.00 |
| Portland | 1,477,895 | 1,793,476 | 21.35 |
| Norfolk | 1,396,107 | 1,443,244 | 3.38 |
| Columbus | 1.377,419 | 1,345,450 | -2.32 |
| San Antonio | 1,302,099 | 1,324,749 | 1.74 |
| Indianapolis | 1,249,822 | 1,380,491 | 10.46 |
| New Orleans | 1,238,816 | 1,285,270 | 3.75 |
| Buffalo | 1,189,288 | 1,189,288 | 0.00 |
| Charlotte | 1,162,093 | 1,162,093 | 0.00 |
| Providence | 1,141,525 | 1,134,350 | -0.63 |
| Hartford | 1,085,895 | 1,157,585 | 6.60 |
| Orlando | 1,072,748 | 1,224,852 | 14.18 |
| Salt Lake City | 1,072,227 | 1,072,227 | 0.00 |
| Rochester | 1,002,410 | 1,062,470 | 5.99 |
| Total | 123,814,261 | 129,435,244 | 4.54 |

Table 7-3. 1990 Worker Population, 1983 \& 1992 Geography Definition

| Area | 1983 Definition | 1992 Definition | \% Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York City | 8,057,252 | 8,403,964 | 4.30 |
| Los Angeles | 6,809,043 | 6,809,043 | 0.00 |
| Chicago | 3,841,337 | 3,928,664 | 2.27 |
| San Francisco | 3,200,833 | 3,200,833 | 0.00 |
| Philadelphia | 2,794,917 | 2,784,581 | -0.37 |
| Detroit | 2,079,880 | 2,325,097 | 11.79 |
| Boston | 2,141,717 |  |  |
| Washington - Baltimore | 3,406,163 | 3,619,254 | 6.26 |
| Dallas | 1,976,606 | 2,045,034 | 3.46 |
| Houston | 1,759,796 | 1,769,243 | 0.54 |
| Miami | 1,476,085 | 1,476,085 | 0.00 |
| Atlanta | 1,481,781 | 1,542,338 | 4.09 |
| Cleveland | 1,242,099 | 1,317,728 | 6.09 |
| Seattle | 1,308,338 | 1,515,183 | 15.81 |
| San Diego | 1,230,446 | 1,230,446 | 0.00 |
| Minneapolis | 1,307,624 | 1,347,571 | 3.05 |
| St. Louis | 1,144,336 | 1,166,023 | 1.90 |
| Pittsburgh | 956,154 | 1,029,136 | 7.63 |
| Phoenix | 996,495 | 1,040,962 | 4.46 |
| Tampa | 914,711 | 914,711 | 0.00 |
| Denver | 964,912 | 1,026,847 | 6.42 |
| Cincinnati | 812,766 | 991,939 | 22.04 |
| Milwaukee | 772,752 | 772,752 | 0.00 |
| Kansas City | 771,309 | 778,624 | 0.95 |
| Sacramento | 685,945 | 685,945 | 0.00 |
| Portland | 724,532 | 873,392 | 20.55 |
| Norfolk | 698,999 | 722,493 | 3.36 |
| Columbus | 677,859 | 662,150 | -2.32 |
| San Antonio | 569,149 | 579,283 | 1.78 |
| Indianapolis | 624,971 | 688,229 | 10.12 |
| New Orleans | 514,726 | 533,845 | 3.71 |
| Buffalo | 531,122 | 531,122 | 0.00 |
| Charlotte | 604,856 | 604,856 | 0.00 |
| Providence | 544,668 |  |  |
| Hartford | 561,969 |  |  |
| Orlando | 557,448 | 619,039 | 11.05 |
| Salt Lake City | 479,338 | 479,338 | 0.00 |
| Rochester | 481,467 | 509,733 | 5.87 |
| Total | 56,456,047 | 58,525,483 | 3.67 |

$33.4 \%$ with the addition of Pinal county. Similarly, the population density of New Orleans declined by $30 \%$ with the addition of the Plaquemines and St. James parishes. Only Columbus, which had a county removed, posted a gain of $11 \%$ in density.

Changes in Total Areawide Workers. Table 7-4 shows that the change in workers parallels the population change. In Cincinnati, the percentage change in workers ( $22 \%$ ) is one percent greater than the corresponding change in population. Portland also records a gain of $20.5 \%$ in its worker base. Six different metropolitan areas show a higher percent gain in workers than they do in population, the most noteworthy being Cleveland where the geographic revision nearly doubled the rate of workers relative to population growth.

Table 7-5 depicts the distribution of worker densities created by the redefinition. In most cases, the changes closely match the changes previously observed in population density. Exceptions include Orlando and Phoenix (worker densities decreased faster than population), and Cleveland and Pittsburgh (population density decreased faster than worker). These disparities, though minor, show how the demographics in an area make a difference in particular calculations. Orlando and Phoenix, as sunbelt locales, generally have a higher incidence of retirees. Pittsburgh and Cleveland, in the heart of the U.S. heavy industry belt, possess a higher incidence of workers. Table 7-6 shows how the new geography affects the proportion of workers relative to the overall population of an area. Eleven metropolitan areas show increases, while eight display declines in the share of workers; Orlando is at the high end of the range ( $3 \%$ rise) while Cleveland is at the low end ( $2 \%$ fall).

Changes in Total Areawide Vehicle Populations. In Table 7-7 and Table 7-8 changes in areawide vehicle population and density are fairly consistent with changes in population and workers. Fourteen metropolitan areas have higher rates of vehicle growth than population, while in ten metropolitan areas, vehicles grow at a lower rate. The most noticeable divergences in these two measures appear to be in New York (vehicles increasing at a faster rate than population) and Seattle and Phoenix (vehicles increasing at a slower rate than population). Overall there is a strong accordance between population densities and vehicle densities.

It is evident from Table 7-9 that the added counties have more vehicles per household. As a rule, the growth in households with two or more vehicles is greater than the increase in households with less than two vehicles. The four cities with top growth among the four household vehicle categories are: zero vehicles ( $16.3 \%$ in Orlando); one vehicle ( $20.3 \%$ in Orlando); two vehicles ( $22.2 \%$ in Cincinnati), and three or more vehicles ( $16.5 \%$ in Seattle).

Changes in Land Area. Table 7-10 compares the land area in square miles before the new geographic definition and the change in area size after the 1992 geographic definition. The overall effect of the new boundaries is that the densities have been diluted, and in some cases the dilution is considerable. Five metropolitan areas increased their land area by better than $40 \%$ as a result of the redefinition in geography: Cincinnati (65.0\%), Portland (59.1\%), Phoenix (58.3\%), New Orleans (47.3\%) and Washington/Baltimore (45.5\%). ${ }^{3}$
${ }^{3}$ Calculation based on combined land areas before the merger of the two MSA's.

Table 7-4. 1990 Workers as a Percent of Population, 1983 \& 1992 Geography Definition

| Area | 1983 Definition | 1992 Definition | \% Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York City | 52.95 | 52.87 | -0.16 |
| Los Angeles | 53.14 | 53.14 | 0.00 |
| Chicago | 52.37 | 52.32 | -0.10 |
| San Francisco | 48.81 | 48.81 | 0.00 |
| Philadelphia | 52.62 | 52.75 | 0.24 |
| Detroit | 55.42 | 55.18 | -0.44 |
| Boston | 48.66 |  |  |
| Washington - Baltimore | 45.98 | 53.80 | 17.00 |
| Dallas | 49.13 | 49.35 | 0.45 |
| Houston | 52.58 | 52.58 | 0.00 |
| Miami | 53.77 | 53.77 | 0.00 |
| Atlanta | 47.71 | 52.11 | 9.23 |
| Cleveland | 54.99 | 53.92 | -1.95 |
| Seattle | 48.88 | 48.99 | 0.23 |
| San Diego | 50.74 | 50.74 | 0.00 |
| Minneapolis | 46.93 | 46.92 | -0.03 |
| St. Louis | 53.18 | 53.22 | 0.07 |
| Pittsburgh | 57.37 | 57.03 | -0.60 |
| Phoenix | 53.04 | 53.50 | 0.86 |
| Tampa | 55.77 | 55.77 | 0.00 |
| Denver | 47.80 | 51.86 | 8.50 |
| Cincinnati | 53.40 | 52.97 | -0.81 |
| Milwaukee | 51.92 | 51.92 | 0.00 |
| Kansas City | 50.76 | 50.81 | 0.11 |
| Sacramento | 53.69 | 53.69 | 0.00 |
| Portland | 50.98 | 51.30 | 0.64 |
| Norfolk | 49.93 | 49.94 | 0.01 |
| Columbus | 50.79 | 50.79 | 0.00 |
| San Antonio | 56.29 | 56.27 | -0.03 |
| Indianapolis | 50.00 | 50.15 | 0.30 |
| New Orleans | 58.45 | 58.46 | 0.02 |
| Buffalo | 55.34 | 55.34 | 0.00 |
| Charlotte | 47.95 | 47.95 | 0.00 |
| Providence | 52.29 |  |  |
| Hartford | 48.25 |  |  |
| Orlando | 48.04 | 49.46 | 2.97 |
| Salt Lake City | 55.30 | 55.30 | 0.00 |
| Rochester | 51.97 | 52.02 | 0.11 |
| Total | 52.32 | 51.91 | -0.80 |

Table 7-5. 1990 Vehicle Availability, 1983 \& 1992 Geography Definition

| Area | 0 Vehicles Households |  |  | 1 Vehicle Households |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1983 | 1992 | \% Change | 1983 | 1992 | \% Change |
| New York City | 1,981,582 | 2,006,695 | 1.27 | 1,997,100 | 2,077,695 | 4.04 |
| Los Angeles | 436,773 | 436,773 | 0.00 | 1,649,594 | 1,649,594 | 0.00 |
| Chicago | 481,943 | 486,693 | 0.99 | 1,030,125 | 1,051,228 | 2.05 |
| San Francisco | 241,975 | 241,975 | 0.00 | 754,819 | 754,819 | 0.00 |
| Philadelphia | 364,856 | 368,303 | 0.94 | 749,712 | 755,717 | 0.80 |
| Detroit | 209,583 | 229,668 | 9.58 | 564,951 | 630,451 | 11.59 |
| Boston | 228,010 |  |  | 547,476 |  |  |
| Washington - Baltimore | 317,196 | 329,327 | 3.82 | 762,064 | 804,066 | 5.51 |
| Dallas | 92,322 | 95,893 | 3.87 | 507,132 | 523,586 | 3.24 |
| Houston | 110,538 | 110,952 | 0.37 | 493,520 | 495,581 | 0.42 |
| Miami | 165,276 | 165,276 | 0.00 | 490,145 | 490,145 | 0.00 |
| Atlanta | 93,785 | 96,820 | 3.24 | 315,708 | 328,864 | 4.17 |
| Cleveland | 131,506 | 134,639 | 2.38 | 362,038 | 374,946 | 3.57 |
| Seattle | 79,250 | 87,916 | 10.94 | 315,429 | 362,043 | 14.78 |
| San Diego | 70,337 | 70,337 | 0.00 | 302,648 | 302,648 | 0.00 |
| Minneapolis | 85,569 | 86,448 | 1.03 | 293,920 | 299,963 | 2.06 |
| St. Louis | 100,461 | 101,628 | 1.16 | 310,880 | 315,397 | 1.45 |
| Pittsburgh | 147,511 | 150,751 | 2.20 | 335,520 | 353,498 | 5.36 |
| Phoenix | 57,626 | 59,420 | 3.11 | 317,181 | 332,371 | 4.79 |
| Tampa | 79,324 | 79,324 | 0.00 | 385,903 | 385,903 | 0.00 |
| Denver | 57,233 | 60,025 | 4.88 | 245,580 | 259,600 | 5.71 |
| Cincinnati | 76,103 | 85,194 | 11.95 | 207,169 | 244,855 | 18.19 |
| Milwaukee | 80,636 | 80,636 | 0.00 | 203,803 | 203,803 | 0.00 |
| Kansas City | 51,898 | 52,215 | 0.61 | 199,107 | 200,952 | 0.93 |
| Sacramento | 42,533 | 42,533 | 0.00 | 181,569 | 181,569 | 0.00 |
| Portland | 50,631 | 58,647 | 15.83 | 185,656 | 223,332 | 20.29 |
| Norfolk | 48,855 | 50,262 | 2.88 | 165,749 | 170,586 | 2.92 |
| Columbus | 46,597 | 46,034 | -1.21 | 175,970 | 173,080 | -1.64 |
| San Antonio | 45,213 | 45,746 | 1.18 | 165,519 | 167,614 | 1.27 |
| Indianapolis | 42,458 | 46,569 | 9.68 | 162,305 | 179,626 | 10.67 |
| New Orleans | 82,804 | 84,962 | 2.61 | 169,781 | 174,478 | 2.77 |
| Buffalo | 75,282 | 75,282 | 0.00 | 171,729 | 171,729 | 0.00 |
| Charlotte | 38,132 | 38,132 | 0.00 | 133,933 | 133,933 | 0.00 |
| Providence | 49,083 |  |  | 149,590 |  |  |
| Hartford | 43,139 |  |  | 128,104 |  |  |
| Orlando | 26,658 | 30,993 | 16.26 | 144,027 | 173,307 | 20.33 |
| Salt Lake City | 21,096 | 21,096 | 0.00 | 102,370 | 102,370 | 0.00 |
| Rochester | 41,841 | 43,444 | 3.83 | 127,101 | 134,403 | 5.75 |
| Total | 6,075,383 | 6,200,608 | 2.06 | 14,679,757 | 15,183,752 | 3.43 |

Table 7-5. 1990 Vehicle Availability, 1983 \& 1992 Geography Definition (Cont.)

| Area | 2 Vehicles Households |  |  | 3+ Vehicles Households |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1983 | 1992 | \% Change | 1983 | 1992 | \% Change |
| New York City | 1,583,468 | 1,713,199 | 8.19 | 703,714 | 747,258 | 6.19 |
| Los Angeles | 1,835,083 | 1,835,083 | 0.00 | 979,270 | 979,270 | 0.00 |
| Chicago | 1,008,472 | 1,033,599 | 2.49 | 387,523 | 397,752 | 2.64 |
| San Francisco | 853,276 | 853,276 | 0.00 | 479,738 | 479,738 | 0.00 |
| Philadelphia | 751,861 | 750,379 | -0.20 | 287,675 | 286,742 | -0.32 |
| Detroit | 647,561 | 720,434 | 11.25 | 301,383 | 325,657 | 8.05 |
| Boston | 555,154 |  |  | 216,472 |  |  |
| Washington - Baltimore | 853,260 | 914,002 | 7.12 | 406,983 | 443,139 | 8.88 |
| Dallas | 603,651 | 628,966 | 4.19 | 246,767 | 257,438 | 4.32 |
| Houston | 535,013 | 537,950 | 0.55 | 192.774 | 194,192 | 0.74 |
| Miami | 412,991 | 412,991 | 0.00 | 152,385 | 152,385 | 0.00 |
| Atlanta | 421,485 | 439,390 | 4.25 | 225,449 | 235,740 | 4.56 |
| Cleveland | 389,154 | 403,092 | 3.58 | 174,955 | 181,736 | 3.88 |
| Seattle | 389,209 | 431,211 | 10.79 | 218,269 | 254,313 | 16.51 |
| San Diego | 343,476 | 343,476 | 0.00 | 170,942 | 170,942 | 0.00 |
| Minneapolis | 387,530 | 398,557 | 2.85 | 168,497 | 174,870 | 3.78 |
| St. Louis | 361,693 | 369,001 | 2.02 | 151,699 | 156,103 | 2.90 |
| Pittsburgh | 303,017 | 324,816 | 7.19 | 105,875 | 116,183 | 9.74 |
| Phoenix | 315,529 | 329,710 | 4.49 | 117,224 | 118,746 | 1.30 |
| Tampa | 303,924 | 303,924 | 0.00 | 100,330 | 100,330 | 0.00 |
| Denver | 287,240 | 306,092 | 6.56 | 147,753 | 159,553 | 7.99 |
| Cincinnati | 251,164 | 306,905 | 22.19 | 118,484 | 137,703 | 16.22 |
| Milwauke | 226,481 | 226,481 | 0.00 | 90,538 | 90,538 | 0.00 |
| Kansas City | 245,587 | 247,916 | 0.95 | 105,755 | 107,376 | 1.53 |
| Sacramento | 219,222 | 219,222 | 0.00 | 113,124 | 113,124 | 0.00 |
| Portland | 227,485 | 273,528 | 20.24 | 111,759 | 135,595 | 21.33 |
| Norfolk | 197,504 | 204,720 | 3.65 | 81,428 | 85,570 | 5.09 |
| Columbus | 210,210 | 205,491 | -2.24 | 91,758 | 88,893 | -3.12 |
| San Antonio | 170,396 | 173,591 | 1.88 | 69.893 | 71,532 | 2.35 |
| Indianapolis | 191,388 | 210,028 | 9.74 | 83,859 | 93,591 | 11.61 |
| New Orleans | 153,461 | 159,112 | 3.68 | 49,132 | 51,281 | 4.37 |
| Buffalo | 156,952 | 156,952 | 0.00 | 57,840 | 57,840 | 0.00 |
| Charlotte | 174,108 | 174,108 | 0.00 | 94,497 | 94,497 | 0.00 |
| Providence | 160,487 |  |  | 70,620 |  |  |
| Hartford | 164,362 |  |  | 75,955 |  |  |
| Orlando | 167,488 | 189,243 | 12.99 | 63,486 | 71,732 | 12.99 |
| Salt Lake City | 146,243 | 146,243 | 0.00 | 77,822 | 77,822 | 0.00 |
| Rochester | 146,020 | 154,888 | 6.07 | 59,513 | 63,454 | 6.62 |
| Total | 15,470,602 | 16,097,576 | 4.05 | 6,988,093 | 7,272,635 | 4.07 |

Table 7-6. 1990 Land Area (in Square Miles), 1983 \& 1992 Geography Definition

| Area | 1983 Definition | 1992 Definition | \% Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York City | 7,001 | 8,934 | 27.60 |
| Los Angeles | 33,966 | 33,966 | 0.00 |
| Chicago | 5,619 | 6,931 | 23.34 |
| San Francisco | 7,368 | 7,368 | 0.00 |
| Philadelphia | 5,346 | 5,936 | 11.04 |
| Detroit | 5,176 | 6,566 | 26.86 |
| Boston | 3,105 |  |  |
| Washington - Baltimore | 6,576 | 9,578 | 45.65 |
| Dallas | 6,968 | 9,105 | 30.67 |
| Houston | 7,107 | 7,707 | 8.43 |
| Miami | 3,154 | 3,154 | 0.00 |
| Atlanta | 5,121 | 6,126 | 19.62 |
| Cleveland | 2,910 | 3,613 | 24.15 |
| Seattle | 5,892 | 7,224 | 22.60 |
| San Diego | 4,204 | 4,204 | 0.00 |
| Minneapolis | 5,051 | 6,064 | 20.06 |
| St. Louis | 5,331 | 6,393 | 19.93 |
| Pittsburgh | 3,835 | 4,624 | 20.56 |
| Phoenix | 9,204 | 14,574 | 58.34 |
| Tampa | 2,554 | 2,554 | 0.00 |
| Denver | 4,503 | 8,496 | 88.66 |
| Cincinnati | 2,592 | 4,277 | 64.99 |
| Milwaukee | 1,793 | 1,793 | 0.00 |
| Kansas City | 4,988 | 5,407 | 8.40 |
| Sacramento | 5,094 | 5,094 | 0.00 |
| Portland | 4,371 | 6,954 | 59.09 |
| Norfolk | 1,685 | 2,349 | 39.36 |
| Columbus | 3,579 | 3,142 | -12.20 |
| San Antonio | 2,520 | 3,327 | 32.04 |
| Indianapolis | 3,071 | 3,523 | 14.72 |
| New Orleans | 2,309 | 3,400 | 47.25 |
| Buffalo | 1,568 | 1,568 | 0.00 |
| Charlotte | 3,379 | 3,379 | 0.00 |
| Providence | 1,081 |  |  |
| Hartford | 1,430 |  |  |
| Orlando | 2,538 | 3.491 | 37.56 |
| Salt Lake City | 1,617 | 1,617 | 0.00 |
| Rochester | 2,932 | 3,426 | 16.86 |
| Total | 180,923 | 215,862 | 19.31 |

Table 7-7. 1990 Vehicle Population, 1983 \& 1992 Geography Definition

| Area | 1983 Definition | 1992 Definition | \% Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York City | 7,486,292 | 7,970,044 | 6.46 |
| Los Angeles | 8,551,351 | 8,551,351 | 0.00 |
| Chicago | 4,325,895 | 4,431,008 | 2.43 |
| San Francisco | 4,044,506 | 4,044,506 | 0.00 |
| Philadelphia | 3,202,762 | 3,202,724 | 0.00 |
| Detroit | 2,854,637 | 3,145,987 | 10.21 |
| Boston | 2,372,142 |  |  |
| Washington - Baltimore | 3,811,628 | 4,094,429 | 7.42 |
| Dallas | 2,528,765 | 2,631,063 | 4.05 |
| Houston | 2,199,700 | 2,212,315 | 0.57 |
| Miami | 1,818,998 | 1,818,998 | 0.00 |
| Atlanta | 1,902,660 | 1,985,586 | 4.36 |
| Cleveland | 1,717,698 | 1,780,859 | 3.68 |
| Seattle | 1,814,135 | 2,063,698 | 13.76 |
| San Diego | 1,553,709 | 1,553,709 | 0.00 |
| Minneapolis | 1,625,020 | 1,674,148 | 3.02 |
| St. Louis | 1,534,873 | 1,568,539 | 2.19 |
| Pitsburgh | 1,290,942 | 1,386,534 | 7.40 |
| Phoenix | 1,335,078 | 1,383,653 | 3.64 |
| Tampa | 1,324,840 | 1,324,840 | 0.00 |
| Denver | 1,307,645 | 1,398,309 | 6.93 |
| Cincinnati | 1,100,494 | 1.313,085 | 19.32 |
| Milwaukee | 955,540 | 955,540 | 0.00 |
| Kansas City | 1,039,273 | 1,051,125 | 1.14 |
| Sacramento | 993,322 | 993,322 | 0.00 |
| Portand | 1,009,431 | 1,217,852 | 20.65 |
| Norfolk | 829,469 | 862,407 | 3.97 |
| Columbus | 899,191 | 877,409 | -2.42 |
| San Antonio | 736,958 | 750,852 | 1.89 |
| Indianapolis | 821,816 | 908,532 | 10.55 |
| New Orleans | 638,839 | 661,929 | 3.61 |
| Buffalo | 676,505 | 676,505 | 0.00 |
| Charlotte | 793,989 | 793,989 | 0.00 |
| Providence | 703,610 |  |  |
| Hartford | 707,480 |  |  |
| Orlando | 688,507 | 788,509 | 14.52 |
| Salt Lake City | 651,669 | 651,669 | 0.00 |
| Rochester | 615,534 | 653,577 | 6.18 |
| Total | 68,681,668 | 71,378,600 | 3.93 |

Table 7-8. 1990 Population Density Per Square Mile, 1983 \& 1992 Geography Definition

| Area | 1983 Definition | 1992 Definition | \% Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York City | 2,446 | 1,996 | -18.41 |
| Los Angeles | 428 | 428 | 0.00 |
| Chicago | 1,435 | 1,189 | -17.18 |
| San Francisco | 849 | 849 | 0.00 |
| Philadelphia | 1,104 | 993 | -10.04 |
| Detroit | 901 | 790 | -12.35 |
| Boston | 1,343 |  |  |
| Washington - Baltimore | 959 | 702 | -26.76 |
| Dallas | 558 | 443 | -20.48 |
| Houston | 522 | 484 | -7.28 |
| Miami | 1,012 | 1,012 | 0.00 |
| Atlanta | 553 | 483 | -12.67 |
| Cleveland | 948 | 792 | -16.54 |
| Seattle | 434 | 411 | -5.33 |
| San Diego | 594 | 594 | 0.00 |
| Minneapolis | 488 | 419 | -14.18 |
| St. Louis | 458 | 390 | -14.96 |
| Pittsburgh | 585 | 518 | -11.43 |
| Phoenix | 231 | 154 | -33.38 |
| Tampa | 810 | 810 | 0.00 |
| Denver | 410 | 233 | -43.22 |
| Cincimati | 673 | 493 | -26.71 |
| Milwaukee | 896 | 896 | 0.00 |
| Kansas City | 314 | 293 | -6.77 |
| Sacramento | 291 | 291 | 0.00 |
| Portland | 338 | 258 | -23.72 |
| Norfolk | 828 | 614 | -25.82 |
| Columbus | 385 | 428 | 11.25 |
| San Antonio | 517 | 398 | -22.95 |
| Indianapolis | 407 | 392 | -3.72 |
| New Orleans | 537 | 378 | -29.54 |
| Buffalo | 759 | 759 | 0.00 |
| Charlotte | 344 | 344 | 0.00 |
| Providence | 1,056 |  |  |
| Hartford | 759 |  |  |
| Orlando | 423 | 351 | -16.99 |
| Salt Lake City | 663 | 663 | 0.00 |
| Rochester | 342 | 310 | -9.30 |
| Total | 649 | 564 | -13.14 |

Table 7-9. 1990 Worker Density Per Square Mile, 1983 \& 1992 Geography Definition

| Area | 1983 Definition | 1992 Definition | \% Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York City | 1,151 | 941 | -18.26 |
| Los Angeles | 200 | 200 | 0.00 |
| Chicago | 684 | 567 | -17.08 |
| San Francisco | 434 | 434 | 0.00 |
| Philadelphia | 523 | 469 | -10.28 |
| Detroit | 402 | 354 | -11.88 |
| Boston | 690 |  |  |
| Washington-Baltimore | 518 | 378 | -27.05 |
| Dallas | 284 | 225 | -20.82 |
| Houston | 248 | 230 | -7.28 |
| Miami | 468 | 468 | 0.00 |
| Atlanta | 289 | 252 | -12.98 |
| Cleveland | 427 | 365 | -14.55 |
| Seattle | 222 | 210 | -5.54 |
| San Diego | 293 | 293 | 0.00 |
| Minneapolis | 259 | 222 | -14.16 |
| St. Louis | 215 | 182 | -15.03 |
| Pittsburgh | 249 | 223 | -10.72 |
| Phoenix | 108 | 71 | -34.03 |
| Tampa | 358 | 358 | 0.00 |
| Denver | 214 | 121 | -43.59 |
| Cincinnati | 314 | 232 | -26.03 |
| Milwaukee | 431 | 431 | 0.00 |
| Kansas City | 155 | 144 | -6.87 |
| Sacramento | 135 | 135 | 0.00 |
| Portland | 166 | 126 | -24.23 |
| Norfolk | 415 | 308 | -25.83 |
| Columbus | 189 | 211 | 11.26 |
| San Antonio | 226 | 174 | -22.91 |
| Indianapolis | 203 | 195 | -4.01 |
| New Orleans | 223 | 157 | -29.56 |
| Buffalo | 339 | 339 | 0.00 |
| Charlotte | 179 | 179 | 0.00 |
| Providence | 504 |  |  |
| Hartford | 393 |  |  |
| Orlando | 220 | 177 | -19.27 |
| Salt Lake City | 296 | 296 | 0.00 |
| Rochester | 164 | 149 | -9.40 |
| Total | 312 | 271 | -13.11 |

Table 7-10. 1990 Vehicle Density Per Square Mile, 1983 \& 1992 Geography Definition

| Area | 1983 Definition | 1992 Definition | \% Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York City | 1,069 | 892 | -16.57 |
| Los Angeles | 252 | 252 | 0.00 |
| Chicago | 770 | 639 | -16.96 |
| San Francisco | 549 | 549 | 0.00 |
| Philadelphia | 599 | 540 | -9.95 |
| Detroit | 552 | 479 | -13.13 |
| Boston | 764 |  |  |
| Washington - Baltimore | 580 | 427 | -26.25 |
| Dallas | 363 | 289 | -20.38 |
| Houston | 309 | 287 | -7.25 |
| Miami | 577 | 577 | 0.00 |
| Atlanta | 372 | 324 | -12.76 |
| Cleveland | 590 | 493 | -16.49 |
| Seattle | 308 | 286 | -7.21 |
| San Diego | 370 | 370 | 0.00 |
| Minneapolis | 322 | 276 | -14.19 |
| St. Louis | 288 | 245 | -14.79 |
| Pittsburgh | 337 | 300 | -10.91 |
| Phoenix | 145 | 95 | -34.55 |
| Tampa | 519 | 519 | 0.00 |
| Denver | 290 | 165 | -43.32 |
| Cincinnati | 425 | 307 | -27.68 |
| Milwaukee | 533 | 533 | 0.00 |
| Kansas City | 208 | 194 | -6.69 |
| Sacramento | 195 | 195 | 0.00 |
| Portland | 231 | 175 | -24.17 |
| Norfolk | 492 | 367 | -25.39 |
| Columbus | 251 | 279 | 11.14 |
| San Antonio | 292 | 226 | -22.84 |
| Indianapolis | 268 | 258 | -3.64 |
| New Orleans | 277 | 195 | -29.63 |
| Buffalo | 432 | 432 | 0.00 |
| Charlotte | 235 | 235 | 0.00 |
| Providence | 651 |  |  |
| Hartford | 495 |  |  |
| Orlando | 271 | 226 | -16.74 |
| Salt Lake City | 403 | 403 | 0.00 |
| Rochester | 210 | 191 | -9.14 |
| Total | 380 | 331 | -12.89 |

## Section P

## U.S. and Metropolitan Area Maps and Statistical Profiles

Table P-I. Listing of Metropolitan Areas With Over One Million Inhabitants in $1990{ }^{1}$

## 

No.Metropolitan AreaPage No.National Summary Statistics ..... P-5
1 New York--Northern New Jersey--Long Island, NY--NJ CMSA ..... P-7
2 Los Angeles--Anaheim--Riverside, CA CMSA ..... P-9
3 Chicago--Gary--Lake County, IL--IN--WI CMSA ..... P-11
4 San Francisco--Oakland--San Jose, CA CMSA ..... P-13
5 Philadelphia--Wilmington--Trenton, PA--NJ--DE--MD CMSA ..... P-15
6 Detroit--Ann Arbor, MI CMSA ..... P-17
7 Boston--Lawrence--Salem, MA--NH CMSA (NECMA) ..... P-19
8 Washington, DC--MD--VA MSA ..... P-21
9 Dallas--Fort Worth, TX CMSA ..... P-23
10 Houston--Galveston--Brazoria, TX CMSA ..... P-25
11 Miami--Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA ..... P-27
12 Atlanta, GA MSA ..... P-29
13 Cleveland--Akron--Lorain, OH CMSA ..... P-31
14 Seattle--Tacoma, WA CMSA ..... P-33
15 San Diego, CA MSA ..... P-35
16 Minneapolis--St, Paul, MN--WI MSA ..... P-37
17 St. Louis, MO--IL MSA ..... P-39
18 Baltimore, MD MSA ..... P-41
19 Pittsburgh--Beaver Valley, PA CMSA ..... P-43
20 Phoenix, AZ MSA ..... P-45
21 Tampa--St. Petersburg--Clearwater, FL MSA ..... P-47
22 Denver--Boulder, CO CMSA ..... P-49
23 Cincinnati--Hamilton, OH--KY--IN CMSA ..... P-51
24 Milwaukee--Racine, WI CMSA ..... P-53
25 Kansas City, MO--KS MSA ..... P-55
26 Sacramento, CA MSA ..... P-57
27 Portland--Vancouver, OR--WA CMSA ..... P-59
28 Norfolk--Virginia Beach--Newport News, VA MSA ..... P-61
29 Columbus, OH MSA ..... P-63
30 San Antonio, TX MSA ..... P-65
31 Indianapolis, IN MSA ..... P-67
32 New Orleans, LA MSA ..... P-69
33 Buffalo--Niagara Falls, NY CMSA ..... P-71
34 Charlotte--Gastonia--Rock Hill, NC--SC MSA ..... P-73
35 Providence--Pawtucket--Fall River, RI--MA CMSA ..... P-75
36 Hartford--New Britain--Middletown, CT CMSA ..... P-77
37 Orlando, FL MSA ..... P-79
38 Salt Lake City--Ogden, UT MSA ..... P-81
39 Rochester, NY MSA ..... P-83

[^19]
## U.S. AND METROPOLITAN AREA MAPS AND STATISTICAL PROFILES

The attached series of metropolitan area county boundary maps and statistical profiles are included as a supplement to the main journey to work analysis in earlier chapters. The thirty-nine metropolitan area profiles follow the National Summary. Each of the thirty-nine is presented in order of its population rank in 1990. Preceding each profile is an area and county map drawn using a geographic information system software package ${ }^{2}$ and is thus diagramed to scale. The central cities contained within the metropolitan areas boundaries are also shown. For the U.S. summary, a national map is presented showing the location and relative dimensions of each metropolitan area in this study. Readers should also note that in the spatial orientation of these maps, North is generally at the top of the page.

All maps are drawn, and profiles computed, using the OMB geographic definitions assigned in 1983. ${ }^{3}$ The data conform to totals published by the Census Bureau. For summary information on how the 1992 geographic revisions affect particular data series, please refer to Chapter 6 in the report. The profiles include many same data series found in the main body of the report, along with additional calculations, ratios, and statistics that readers may find helpful when analyzing commuting patterns for a specific area. Not all these tabulations are presented in the national summary because certain types of aggregation are either not possible or are without meaning at this level.

There are a number of general statistics throughout the Profiles which are self explanatory. It is important, however, to take note of the definitions of persons per household, workers per household and vehicles per household. The meaning of the words "per household" is not consistent throughout these definitions. Persons per household is calculated using persons in household divided by total households. Vehicles per household is calculated using total vehicles in households divided by total households. That is, for persons per household and vehicles per household, persons in group quarters are not included. Workers per household is calculated using total workers, including persons in households and persons in group quarters, divided by total households. The consequence of this definition is that workers per household is slightly overstated because persons in group quarters, by definition, are not in households. In all cases the variation results in an impact of less than $5 \%$ and in the majority of cases the difference is less than $3 \%$.

[^20]

## Journey-to-Work Profile: National Summary Statistics (1990)


$\mathbb{N e w}$ York $-\mathbb{N o r t h e r n} \mathbb{N e w}^{\text {dersey }}$ - Long Island, $\mathbb{N Y}$ - $\mathbb{N J} \mathbb{C M S A}$


| Demographics and Land Area |  | Travel Time |  | Vehicle Availability |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Population | 717,125,727 | Mean (in minutes) |  | Total Household Vehicles | 7,486,292 |
| \% Central County | 8.69 | Originating in: |  | \% 0 Vehicle Households | 31.63 |
| \% Suburban Counties | 91.31 | Area | 31.11 | \% 1 Vehicle Households | 31.87 |
| \% Urban | 95.71 | Central County | 28.50 | \% 2 Vehicle Households | 25.27 |
| \% Rural | 4.29 | Suburban Counties | 31.37 | \% 3+ Vehicle Households | 11.23 |
| Persons Per Household | 6,261,459 | Comm |  |  |  |
|  | 2.67 | \% Less Than 15 Minutes \% 15-29 Minutcs | 21.23 28.15 | General Indicators |  |
| Median Household Income |  | \% 30-39 Minutes | 16.66 | Population/Sq. Mile | 2,446 |
| Areawide | \$37,869 | \% 40-59 Minutes | 15.13 | Households/Sq. Mile | 894 |
| Central County | \$32,262 | \% 60 Minutes or More 16.51 |  | Worker/Sq. Mile, Areawide |  |
| Suburban Counties | \$38,402 |  |  | By Place of Residence | 1,140 |
|  |  | Time Workers Leave Home |  | By Place of Work | 1,146 |
| 4ge Characteristics |  | \% 5:00 AM - 6:59 AM 19.49 |  | Workers/Sq. Mile, Central County |  |
| Median Age | 34.30 | \% 7:00 AM - 8:29 AM 46.39 |  | By Place of Residence | 26,575 |
| \% 15 Years or Less | 20.49 | \% 8:30 AM - 9:59 AM 15.82 |  | By Place of Work 71,475 |  |
| \% 65 Years or More | 13.08 | \% All Other Departures 15.98 <br> \% Worked at Home 2.31 |  | Workers/Sq. Mile, Suburban Counties |  |
|  |  |  |  | By Place of Residence | 1,037 |
| Square Miles |  |  |  | By Place of Work | 860 |
| Areawide Total | 7,001 |  |  | Workers/Household | 1.29 |
| \% Central County | 0.41 | Privately Owned Vehicles (POVs) |  | Vehicles/Household | 1.20 |
| \% Suburban Counties | 99.59 | (Includes Drive Alone and Carpool) |  | Vehicles/Worker | 0.93 |
|  |  |  |  | Workers/Vehicle | 1.08 |
|  |  | Workers Travel by POVs \% Travel by POVs | 5,038,702 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Central County |  |
| Living in Area | 8,057,252 | POV Drivers | 4,577,141 | New York, NY |  |
| \% of Population | 47.00 |  | \% POV Drivers 56.81 | Suburban Counties |  |
| \% Male | 53.80 | POV Passengers | 461,561 | New York: |  |
| \% Female | 46.20 | \% POV Passengers | 5.73 | Bronx |  |
|  |  |  |  | Rings |  |
| Living in Central County <br> \% Work Central County \% Work Suburban County \% Work Out of Area | 754,148 | POV Occupancy | 1.10 | Nassau |  |
|  | 84.30 |  |  | Orange |  |
|  | 14.30 |  |  | Putnam |  |
|  | 1.40 | Journey to Work by Mode |  | Queen |  |
|  |  |  |  | Richmond |  |
| Living in Suburban Counties | 7,303,104 | Privately Owned Vehicles |  | Rockland |  |
| \% Work Central County | 18.69 | \% Drive Alone\% Carpool | 52.36 | Suffolk |  |
| \% Work Same County \% Work Different County | 54.61 |  | 10.33 | Westchester |  |
|  | 24.53 | \% Carpool |  | New Jersey: |  |
|  | 2.16 | Trans |  |  |  |
| \% Work Out of Area |  | \% Bus | 8.03 | Essex |  |
|  |  | \% Subway/Rail | 18.82 | Hudson |  |
| Journey-to-Work Flows |  | \% Taxi | 0.78 | Hunterdon Middlesex |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \% Central-Central County | 7.89 | Other |  | Monmoutb |  |
| \% Central-Suburban County | 1.34 | \% Motorcycle | 0.06 | Morris |  |
| \% Suburban-Central County | 16.94 | \% Walk | 6.54 | Ocean |  |
| \% Within Suburban County | 49.50 | \% Bicycle | 0.24 | Passaic |  |
| \% To Other Suburban County | 22.24 | \% Other | 0.54 | Somerset |  |
| \% Work Out of Area | 2.09 | \% Work at Home | 2.31 | Sussex <br> Union |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Los Angeles - Anaheim - Riverside, CA CMSA


## Journey-to-Work Profile: Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA (1990)



Chicago - Gary - Lake County, IL - IN - WII CMISA



San $\mathbb{F}_{\text {rancisco - Oakland }}$ - San Jose, $C \mathbb{A}$ CMSA


## Journey-to-Work Profile: San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA (1990)

| Demographics and Land Area |  | Travel Time |  | Vehicle Availability |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Area Population | 6,253,311 | Mean (in minutes) |  | Total Household Vehicles | 4,044,506 |
| \% Central County | 11.58 | Originating in: |  | \% 0 Vehicle Households | 10.39 |
| \% Suburban Counties | 88.42 | Area | 25.55 | \% 1 Vehicle Households | 32.40 |
| \% Urban | 96.08 | Central County | 26.88 | \% 2 Vehicle Households | 36.62 |
| \% Rural | 3.92 | Suburban Counties | 25.37 | \% 3+Vehicle Households | 20.59 |
| Total Households Persons Per Household | 2,334,992 | Commute Length |  |  |  |
| Persons Per Household | 2.61 | \% Less Than 15 Minutes $\% 15-29$ Minutes | $\begin{aligned} & 24.56 \\ & 34.83 \end{aligned}$ | General Indicators |  |
| Median Household Income |  | \% 30-39 Minutes | 16.82 | Population\&q. Mile | 849 |
| Areawide | \$41,459 | \% 40-59 Minutes | 12.39 | Household\&q. Mile | 317 |
| Central County | \$33,414 | \% 60 Minutes or More 7.91 |  |  |  |
| Suburban Counties | \$42,512 |  |  | Workers/Sq. Mile, Areawide |  |
| Age Characteristics |  | Time Workers Leave Home$\%$ 5:00 AM -6:59 AM |  | By Place of Work | 439 |
| Median Age | 33.50 | \% 7:00 AM - 8:29 AM 42.35 |  |  |  |
| \% 15 Years or Less | 20.68 | \% 8:30 AM-9:59 AM 12.66 |  | Workers/Sq. Mile, Central County |  |
| \% 65 Years or More | 11.06 | \% All Other Departures \% Worked at Home | 17.48 | By Place of Residence | 8,186 |
|  |  |  | 3.49 | By Place of Work | 12,062 |
| Square Miles |  |  |  |  |  |
| Areawide Total \% Central County | $\begin{array}{r} 7,368 \\ 0.63 \end{array}$ |  |  | Workers/Sq. Mile, Suburban Counties |  |
|  |  |  |  | By Place of Residence | 383 |
| \% Suburban Counties | 99.37 | Privately Owned Vehicles (POVs) (Includes Drive Alone and Carpool) |  | By Place of Work | 365 |
|  |  | Workers Travel by POVs 2,602,203 |  | Workers/Household | 1.37 |
| Workers |  | \% Travel by POVs | 81.30 | Vehicles/Household | 1.73 |
|  |  |  |  | Vehicles/Worker | 1.26 |
| Living in Area | 3,200,833 | POV Drivers | 2,372,801 | Workers/Vehicle | 0.79 |
| \% of Population | 51.20 | \% POV Drivers 74.13 |  |  |  |
| \% Male | 55.00 | POV Passengers 229,402 |  |  |  |
| \% Female | 45.00 | \% POV Passengers | 7.17 | Central County <br> San Francisco, CA |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Living in Central County <br> \% Work Central County <br> \% Work Suburban County <br> \% Work Out of Area | 382,309 | POV occupancy | 1.10 |  |  |
|  | 80.41 |  |  | Suburban Counties |  |
|  | 18.75 |  |  | California: |  |
|  | 0.84 | Journey to Work by Mode |  | Alameda <br> Contra Costa |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Living in Suburban Counties$\%$ Work Central County | 2,818,524 | Privately Owned Vehicles |  | Marin |  |
|  | 8.82 | \% Drive Alone | 68.38 | Napa |  |
| \% Work Same County | 72.82 | \% Carpool | 13.02 | San Mateo |  |
| \% Work Different County | 16.93 |  |  | Santa Clara |  |
| \% Work Out of Area | 1.43 | Transit |  | Santa Cruz |  |
|  |  | \% Bus | 6.27 | Santa CruzSolano |  |
|  |  | \% Subway/Rail 2.82 |  | Sonoma |  |
| Journey-to-Work Flows |  | \% Taxi | 0.08 |  |  |
| \% Central-Central County | 9.60 | Other |  |  |  |
| \% Central-Suburban County | 2.24 | \% Motorcycle | 0.54 |  |  |
| \% Suburban-Central County | 7.76 | \% Walk | 3.64 |  |  |
| \% Within Suburban County | 64.12 | \% Bicycle | 1.09 |  |  |
| \% To Other Suburban County | 14.91 | \% Other | 0.66 |  |  |
| \% Work Out of Area | 1.36 | \% Work at Home | 3.49 |  |  |

Philadelphia - Wilmington - Trenton, PA - NJ - DE - MD CMSA


Journey-to-Work Profile: Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA (1990)


Detroit - Ann Arbor, MII CMSA


| Demographics and Laud Area |  | Travel Time |  | Vehicle Availability |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Area Population | 4,665,236 | Mean (in minutes) |  | Total Household Vehicles 2,854,637 |  |
|  | 45.26 | Originating in: |  | \% 0 Vehicle Households 12.16 |  |
| \% Suburban Counties | 54.74 | Area 23.36 |  | \% 1 Vehicle Households 32.78 |  |
| \% Urban | 88.44 | Central County 23.07 |  | \% 2 Vehicle Households | 37.57 |
| \% Rural | 11.56 | Suburban Counties 23.56 |  | \% 3+ Vehicle Households 17.49 |  |
| Total Households Persons Per Household | 1,724,767 | Commute Length |  |  |  |
|  | 2.67 | \% Less Than 15 Minutes \% 15-29 Minutes | $\begin{aligned} & 25.74 \\ & 39.48 \end{aligned}$ | General Indicators |  |
| Median Household Income |  | \% 30-39 Minutes | 17.85 | Population/Sq. Mile | 901 |
| Areawide | \$34,729 | \% 40-59 Minutes | 10.73 | Households/Sq. Mile | 333 |
| Central County | \$27,997 | \% 60 Minutes or More 4.42 |  |  |  |
| Suburban Counties | \$40,296 |  |  | Workers/Sq. Mile, Areawide |  |
|  |  | Time Workers Leave Home |  | By Place of Residence | 402 |
| Age Characteristics |  | \% 5:00 AM - 6:59 AM | 25.01 | By Place of Work | 401 |
| Median Age | 32.80 | \% 7:00 AM - 8:29 AM | 39.46 |  |  |
| \% 15 Years or Less | 22.99 | \% 8:30 AM - 9:59 AM | 11.06 | Workers/Sq. Mile, Central County |  |
| \% 65 Years or More | 11.57 | \% All Other Departures \% Worked at Home | 22.17 | By Place of Residence | 1,437 |
|  |  |  | 1.76 |  |  |
| Square Miles |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Areawide Total | 5,176 |  |  | Worker/Sq. Mile, Suburban Counties 262 |  |
| \% Central County | 11.87 | Privately Owned Vehicles (POVs) |  |  |  |  |
| \% Suburban Counties | 88.13 | (Includes Drive Alone and Carpool) |  | By Place of Work | 269 |
|  |  | Workers Travel by POVs \% Travel by POVs | 1,928,862 | Workers/Household | 1.21 |
| Workers |  |  | 92.74 | Vehicles/Household | 1.66 |
|  |  |  |  | Vehicles/Worker | 1.37 |
| Living in Area <br> \% of Population <br> \% Male <br> \% Female | 2,079,880 | POV Drivers \% POV Drivers | 1,817,245 | Workers/Vehicle | 0.73 |
|  | 44.60 |  | 87.37 |  |  |
|  | 54.40 | POV Passengers$111,617$ |  |  |  |
|  | 45.60 | \% POV Passengers | 5.37 | Central County Wayne, MI |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Living in Central County <br> \% Work Central County <br> \% Work Suburban County <br> \% Work Out of Area | 822,620 | POV occupancy | 1.06 |  |  |
|  | 77.00 |  |  | Suburban Counties |  |
|  | 22.13 |  |  | Michigan: |  |
|  | 0.87 | Journey to Work by Mode |  | Lapeer |  |
|  |  |  |  | Livingston |  |
| Living in Suburban Counties | 1,257,260 | Privately Owned Vehicles |  | Macomb |  |
| \% Work Central County | 16.64 | \% Drive Alone | 82.66 | Monroe |  |
| \% Work Same County | 65.19 | \% Carpool | 10.08 | Oakland |  |
| \% Work Different County | 14.76 |  |  | St. Clair |  |
| \% Work Out of Area | 3.41 | Transi |  | Washtenaw |  |
|  |  | \% Bus | 2.30 |  |  |  |
|  |  | \% Subway/Rail | 0.01 |  |  |  |
| Journey-to-Work Flows |  | \% Taxi | 0.11 |  |  |  |
| \% Central-Central County | 30.45 | Other |  |  |  |
| \% Central-Suburban County | 8.75 | \% Motorcycle | 0.05 |  |  |
| \% Suburban-Central County | 10.06 | \% Walk | 2.41 |  |  |
| \% Within Suburban County | 39.41 | \% Bicycle | 0.18 |  |  |
| \% To Other Suburban County | 8.92 | \% Other | 0.43 |  |  |
| \% Work Out of Area | 2.40 | \% Work at Home | 1.76 |  |  |

Boston-Lawrence - Salem, MA - NH CMSA (NECMA)


Journey-to-Work Profile: Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA (1990)



## Journey-to-Work Profile: Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA (1990)

| Demographics and Land Area |  | Travel Time |  | Vehicle Availability |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Area Population | 3,923,574 | Mean (in minutes) |  | Total Household Vehicles 2,433,697 |  |
| \% Central County | 15.47 | Originating in: |  | \% 0 Vehicle Households 11.87 |  |
| \% Suburban Counties | 84.53 | Area 29.52 |  | \% 1 Vehicle Households 33.16 |  |
| \% Urban | 91.53 | Central County 27.05 |  | \% 2 Vehicle Households | 36.77 |
| \% Rural | 8.47 | Suburban Counties 29.91 |  | \% 3+ Vehicle Households 18.20 |  |
| Total Households <br> Persons Per Household | 1,460,785 | Commute Length |  |  |  |
|  | 2.62 | \% Less Than 15 Minutes \% 15-29 Minutes | $\begin{aligned} & 17.45 \\ & 30.93 \end{aligned}$ | General Indicators |  |
| Median Household Income |  | \% 30-39 Minutes | 20.08 | Population/Sq. Mile | 989 |
| Areawide | \$46,856 | \% 40-59 Minutes | 18.06 | Households/Sq. Mile | 368 |
| Central County | \$30,727 | \% 60 Minutes or More | 10.65 |  |  |
| Suburban Counties | \$49,807 |  |  | Workers/Sq. Mile. Areawide |  |
|  |  | Time Workers Leave Home |  | By Place of Residence | 562 |
| Age Characteristics |  | \% 5:00 AM -6:59 AM | 27.12 | By Place of Work | 515 |
| Median Age | 32.40 | \% 7:00 AM - 8:29 AM | 43.14 |  |  |
| \% 15 Years or Less | 21.05 | \% 8:30 AM-9:59 AM | 13.32 | Workers/Sq. Mile, Central Co |  |
| \% 65 Years or More | 8.56 | \% All Other Departures | 13.59 | By Place of Residence | 4,957 |
|  |  | \% Worked at Home | 2.84 | By Place of Work | 14,678 |
| Square Miles |  |  |  |  |  |
| Areawide Total | 3,967 |  |  |  | Workers/Sq. Mile, Suburban Counties |  |
| \% Central County | 1.55 | Privately Owned Vehicles(POVs) |  | By Place of Residence | 493 |
| \% Suburban Counties | 98.45 | (Includes Drive Alone and Carpool) |  | By Place of Work | 292 |
|  |  | Workers Travel by POVs | 1,743,115 | Workers/Household Vehicles/Household | 1.52 |
| Workers |  | \% Travel by POVs |  |  | 1.67 |
|  |  |  |  | Vehicles/Worker | 1.10 |
| Living in Area | 2,214,350 | POV Drivers\% POV Drivers | 1,543,801 | Workers/Vehicle | 0.91 |
| \% of Population \% Male | 56.40 |  | 69.72199,314 |  |  |
|  | 52.50 | \% POV Drivers POV Passengers |  |  |  |
| \% Female | 47.50 | \% POV Passengers | 9.00 | Central County DistrictofColumbia |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Living in Central County \% Work Central County \% Work Suburban County \% Work Out of Area | 304,428 | POV occupancy | 1.13 | Suburban Counties |  |
|  | 77.76 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 14.78 |  |  | Maryland: |  |
|  | 7.46 | Journey to Work by Mode |  | Calvert |  |
|  |  |  |  | Charles <br> Frederick |  |
| Living in Suburban Counties$\%$ Work Central County | 1,909,922 | Privately Owned Vehicles |  |  |  |  |
|  | 23.38 | \% Drive Alone | 62.95 | Montgomery |  |
| \% Work Same County | 47.77 | \% carp001 | 15.77 | Prime Georges |  |
| \% Work Different County | 14.02 |  |  | Virginia: |  |
| \% Work Out of Area | 14.84 | Transit |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \% Bus | 6.66 | Arlington |  |
|  |  | \% Subway/Rail | 6.68 | Fairfax |  |
| Journey-to-Work Flows |  | \% Taxi | 0.31 | Loudoun |  |
|  |  |  |  | PrinceWilliam |  |
| \% Central-Central County 10.69 |  | Other |  | Stafford |  |
| \% Central-Suburban County | 2.03 | \% Motorcycle 0.12 |  | AlexandriaCity |  |
| \% Suburban-Central County | 20.16 | \% Walk 3.85 |  | FairfaxCity |  |
| \% Within Suburban County | 41.20 | \% Bicycle 0.30 |  | Falls Church City |  |
| \% To Other Suburban County | 12.09 | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { \% Other } & 0.52 \\ \text { \% Work at Home } & 2.84\end{array}$ |  | Manassas City |  |
| \% Work Out of Area | 13.82 |  |  | Manassas Park City |  |

Dallas - Fort Worth, TX CMSA


## Journey-to-Work Profile: Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA (1990)

| Demographics and Land Area |  | Travel Time |  | Vehicle Availability |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Area Population | 3,885,415 | Mean (in minutes) |  | Total Household Vehicles | 2,528,765 |
| \% Central County | 47.69 | Driginating in: |  | \% 0 Vehicle Households | 6.37 |
| \% Suburban Counties | 52.31 | Area | 24.05 | \% 1 Vehicle Households | 34.98 |
| \% Urban | 92.61 | Central County | 24.04 | \% 2 Vehicle Households | 41.63 |
| \% Rural | 7.39 | Suburban Counties | 24.06 | \% 3+ Vehicle Households | 17.02 |
| Total Households Persons Per Household | 1,452,215 | Commute Length |  |  |  |
| Persons Per Household | 2.64 | \% Less Than 15 Minutes \% 15-29 Minutes | 23.71 38.43 | General Indicators |  |
| Median Household Income |  | \% 30-39 Minutes | 19.39 | Population/Sq. Mile | 558 |
| Areawide | \$32,825 | \% 40-59 Minutes | 11.31 | Household/Sq. Mile | 208 |
| Central County | \$31,605 | \% 60 Minutes or More 4.88 |  |  |  |
| Suburban Counties | \$33,937 |  |  | Workers/Sq. Mile, Areawide |  |
|  |  | Time Workers Leave Home |  | By Place of Residence | 284 |
| Age Characteristics |  | \% 5:00 AM - 6:59 AM | 24.64 | By Place of Work | 275 |
| Median Age | 30.50 | \% 7:00 AM - 8:29 AM | 46.35 |  |  |
| \% 15 Years or Less | 24.52 | \% 8:30 AM - 9:59 AM | 9.75 | Workers/Sq. Mile, Central County |  |
| \% 65 Years or More | 8.02 | \% All Other Departures \% Worked at Home | 16.97 | By Place of Residence | 1,072 |
|  |  |  | 2.28 | By Place of Work | 1,317 |
| Square Miles |  |  |  |  |  |
| Areawide Total <br> \% Central County <br> \% Suburban Counties | 6,968 |  |  | Workers/Sq. Mile, Suburban Counties |  |
|  | 12.63 | Privately Owned Vehicles (POVs) |  | By Place of Residence | 170 |
|  | 87.37 | (Includes Drive Alone and Carpool) |  | By Place of Work | 124 |
|  |  | Workers Travel by POVs \% Travel by POVs | 1,828,641 | Workers/Household | 1.36 |
| Workers |  |  | 92.51 | Vehicles/Household | 1.74 |
|  |  |  |  | Vehicles/Worker | 1.28 |
| Living in Area <br> \% of Population <br> \% Male <br> \% Female | 1,976,606 | POV Drivers \% POV Drivers | 1,680,335 | Workers/Vehicle | 0.78 |
|  | 50.90 |  | 85.01 |  |  |
|  | 54.90 | POV Passengers 148,306 |  |  |  |
|  | 45.10 | \% POV Passengers | 7.50 | Central County <br> Dallas, TX |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Living in Central County <br> \% Work Central County <br> \% Work Suburban County <br> \% Work Out of Area | 943,146 | POV occupancy | 1.09 |  |  |
|  | 90.66 |  |  | Suburban Counties |  |
|  | 7.54 |  |  | Texas: |  |
|  | 1.80 |  |  | Collin |  |
|  |  | Journey to Work by Mode |  | Denton |  |
| Living in Suburban Counties | 1,033,460 |  |  | Ellis |  |
| \% Work Central County | 27.00 | Privately Owned Vehicles \% Drive Alone | 78.70 | EllisJohnson |  |
| \% Work Same County | 64.24 | \% Carpool | 13.81 | Kaufman |  |
| \% Work Different County | 6.70 |  |  | Parker |  |
| \% Work Out of Area | 2.06 | Transit |  | Rockwall |  |
|  |  | \% Bus | 2.25 | Tarrant |  |
|  |  | \% Taxi | 0.01 |  |  |
| Journey-to-Work Flows |  |  | 0.09 |  |  |
| \% Central-Central County | 43.26 | Other |  |  |  |
| \% Central-Suburban County | 3.60 | \% Motorcycle | 0.19 |  |  |
| \% Suburban-Central County | 14.12 | \% Walk | 1.86 |  |  |
| \% Within Suburban County | 33.59 | \% Bicycle | 0.13 |  |  |
| \% To Other Suburban County | 3.50 | \% Other | 0.66 |  |  |
| \% Work Out of Area | 1.93 | \% Work at Home | 2.28 |  |  |



Journey-to-Work Profile: Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA (1990)

| Demographics and Land Area |  | Travel Time |  | Vehicle Availability |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Area Population | 3,711,043 | Mean (in minutes) |  | Total Household Vehicles | 2,199,700 |
| \% Central County | 75.94 | Originating in: |  | \% 0 Vehicle Households | 8.30 |
| \% Suburban Counties | 24.06 | Area | 26.08 | \% 1 Vehicle Households | 37.06 |
| \% Urban | 89.67 | Central County | 25.79 | \% 2 Vehicle Households | 40.17 |
| \% Rural | 10.33 | Suburban Counties | 27.08 | \% 3+Vehicle Households | 14.47 |
| Total Households | 1,333,707 | Commute Lengt |  |  |  |
| Persons Per Household | 2.75 | \% Less Than 15 Minutes \% 15-29 Minutes | $\begin{aligned} & 22.14 \\ & 34.96 \end{aligned}$ | General Indicators |  |
| Median Household Income |  | \% 30-39 Minutes | 20.18 | Population/Sq. Mile | 522 |
| Areawide | \$31,488 | \% 40-59 Minutes | 13.44 | Households/Sq. Mile | 188 |
| Central County | \$30,970 | \% 60 Minutes or More 7.21 |  |  |  |
| Suburban Counties | \$33,123 |  |  | Workers/Sq. Mile, Areawide |  |
| Age Characteristics |  | Time Workers Leave Home |  | By Place of Work | 248 |
| Median Age | 30.50 | \% 7:00 AM - 8:29 AM | 42.61 |  |  |
| \% 15 Years or Less | 25.92 | \% 8:30 AM - 9:59 AM | 9.04 | Workers/Sq. Mile, Central County |  |
| \% 65 Years or More | 7.32 | \% All Other Departures <br> \% Worked at Home | 16.14 | By Place of Residence | 784 |
|  |  |  | 2.07 | By Place of Work | 857 |
| Square Miles |  |  |  |  |  |
| Areawide Total | 7,107 |  |  | Workers/Sq. Mile, Suburban Counties |  |
| \% Central County | 24.33 | Privately Owned Vehicles (POVs) |  | By Place of Residence | 75 |
| \% Suburban Counties | 75.67 | (Includes Drive Alone and Carpool) |  | By Place of Work | 53 |
|  |  | Workers Travel by POVs \% Travel by POVs | 1,594,796 | Workers/Household | 1.32 |
| Workers |  |  | 90.62 | Vehicles/Household | 1.65 |
|  |  |  | Vehicles/Worker | 1.25 |  |
| Living in Area <br> \% of Population <br> \% Male <br> \% Female | 1,759,796 |  | POV Drivers\% POV Drivers | 1,453,911 | Workers/Vehicle | 0.80 |
|  | 47.40 | 82.62 |  |  |  |
|  | 56.60 | POV Passengers 140,885 |  |  |  |
|  | 43.40 | \% POV Passengers | 8.01 | Central County <br> Harris, TX |  |
| Living in Central County <br> \% Work Central County <br> \% Work Suburban County <br> \% Work Out of Area | 1,356,196 | POV occupancy | 1.10 |  |  |
|  | 95.47 |  |  | Suburban Counties |  |
|  | 3.11 |  |  | Texas: <br> Brazoria |  |
|  | 1.42 | Journey to Work by Mode |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Fort Bend |  |
| Living in Suburban Counties | 403,600 | Privately Owned Vehicles |  | Galveston |  |
| \% Work Central County | 40.21 | \% Drive Alone | 76.06 | Liberty |  |
| \% Work Same County | 54.53 | \% Carpool | 14.57 | Montgomery |  |
| \% Work Different County | 2.56 |  |  | Waller |  |
| \% Work Out of Area | 2.70 | Transi |  |  |  |
|  |  | \% Bus | 3.65 |  |  |
|  |  | \% Subway/Rail <br> \% Taxi | 0.02 |  |  |
| Journey-to-Work Flows |  |  | 0.11 |  |  |
| \% Central-Central County | 73.58 | Other |  |  |  |
| \% Central-Suburban County | 2.39 | \% Motorcycle | 0.20 |  |  |
| \% Suburban-Central County | 9.22 | \% Walk | 2.26 |  |  |
| \% Within Suburban County | 12.51 | \% Bicycle | 0.29 |  |  |
| \% To Other Suburban County | 0.59 | \% Other | 0.78 |  |  |
| \% Work Out of Area | 1.71 | \% Work at Home | 2.07 |  |  |

Miami - Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA


## Journey-to-Work Profile: Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA (1990)

| Demographics and Land Area |  | Travel Time |  | Vehicle Availability |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Area Population | 3,192,582 | Mean (in minutes) |  | Total Household Vehicles | 1,818,998 |
| \% Central County | 60.67 | Originating in: |  | \% 0 Vehicle Households | 13.54 |
| \% Suburban County | 39.33 | Area | 24.06 | \% 1 Vehicle Households | 40.15 |
| \% Urban | 98.87 | Central County | 24.80 | \% 2 Vehicle Households | 33.83 |
| \% Rural | 1.13 | Suburban County | 22.95 | \% 3+Vehicle Households | 12.48 |
| Total Households <br> Persons Per Household | 1,220,097 | Commute Length |  |  |  |
|  | 2.58 | \% Less Than 15 Minutes \% 15-29 Minutes | $\begin{aligned} & 22.13 \\ & 38.49 \end{aligned}$ | General Indicators |  |
| Median Household Income |  | \% 30-39 Minutes | 21.61 | Population/Sq.Mile | 1,012 |
| Areawide | \$28,503 | \% 40-59 Minutes | 11.16 | Households/Sq. Mile | 387 |
| Central County | \$26,909 | \% 60 Minutes or More 4.63 |  |  |  |
| Suburban County | \$30,962 |  |  | Workers/Sq. Mile, Areawide |  |
| Age Characteristics |  | Time Workers Leave Home |  | By Place of Work | 465 |
| Median Age | 35.50 | \% 7:00 AM - 8:29 AM 45.34 |  |  |  |
| \% 15 Years or Less | 20.28 | \% 8:30 AM - 9:59 AM 14.32 |  | Workers/Sq. Mile, Central County |  |
| \% 65 Years or More | 16.65 | \% All Other Departures | 16.81 | By Place of Residence | 457 |
|  |  | \% Worked at Home | 1.97 | By Place of Work | 480 |
| Square Miles |  |  |  |  |  |
| Areawide Total <br> \% Central County <br> \% Suburban County | 3,154 |  |  | Workers/Sq. Mile, Suburban Counties |  |
|  | 61.67 | Privately Owned Vehicles (POVs) |  | By Place of Residence | 486 |
|  | 38.33 | (Includes Drive Alone and Carpool) |  | By Place of Work | 440 |
|  |  | Workers Travel by POVs \% Travel by POVs | 1,325,040 | Workers/Household | 1.21 |
| Workers |  |  | 89.77 | Vehicles/Household | 1.49 |
|  |  |  |  | Vehicles/Worker | 1.23 |
| Living in Area <br> \% of Population <br> \% Male <br> \%Female | 1,476,085 | POV Drivers | 1,209,623 | Workers/Vehicle | 0.81 |
|  | 46.20 | \% POV DriversPOV Passengers | 81.95 |  |  |
|  | 54.10 |  | POV Passengers 115,417 |  |  |
|  | 45.90 | \% POV Passengers | 7.82 | Central County Dade, FL |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Living in Central County <br> \% Work Central County \% Work Suburban County \% Work Out of Area | 887,996 | POV Occupancy | 1.10 |  |  |
|  | 95.13 |  |  | Suburban County |  |
|  | 3.55 |  |  | Florida: <br> Broward |  |
|  | 1.32 | Journey to Work by Mode |  |  |  |  |
| Living in Suburban County \% Work Central County \% Work Same County \% Work Out of Area | 588,089 | Privately Owned Vehicles |  |  |  |
|  | 13.14 | \% Drive Alone | 75.29 |  |  |
|  | 80.19 | \% Carpool | 14.48 |  |  |
|  | 6.67 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Transit |  |  |  |
|  |  | \% Subway/Rail <br> \% Taxi | 0.57 |  |  |
| Journey-to-Work Plows |  |  | 0.13 |  |  |
| \% Central-Central County | 57.23 | Other |  |  |  |
| \% Central-Suburban County | 2.14 | \% Motorcycle | 0.21 |  |  |
| \% Suburban-Central County | 5.24 | \% Walk | 2.25 |  |  |
| \% Within Suburban County | 31.95 | \% Bicycle | 0.55 |  |  |
| \% Work Out of Area | 3.45 | \% Other | 0.89 |  |  |
|  |  | \% Work at Home | 1.97 |  |  |

Atlanta, GA MSA


## Journey-to-Work Profile: Atlanta, GA MSA (1990)

| Demographics and Land Area |  | Travel Time |  | Vehicle Availability |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Area Population | 2,833,511 | Mean (in minutes) |  | Total Household Vehicles | 1,902,660 |
| \% Central County | 22.90 | Originating in: |  | \% 0 Vehicle Households | 8.88 |
| \% Suburban Counties | 77.10 | Area | 26.04 | \% 1 Vehicle Households | 29.88 |
| \% Urban | 80.92 | Central County | 24.91 | \% 2 Vehicle Households | 39.90 |
| \% Rural | 19.08 | Suburban Counties | 26.34 | \% 3+ Vehicle Households | 21.34 |
| Total Households <br> Persons Per Household | 1,056,929 | Commute Length |  |  |  |
|  | 2.64 | \% Less Than 15 Minutes <br> \% 15-29 Minutes | $\begin{aligned} & 20.40 \\ & 35.49 \end{aligned}$ | General Indicators |  |
| Median Household Income |  | \% 30-39 Minutes | 20.81 | Population/Sq. Mile | 553 |
| Areawide | \$36,051 | \% 40-59 Minutes | 14.97 | Households/Sq. Mile | 206 |
| Central County | \$29,978 | \% 60 Minutes or More | 6.10 |  |  |
| Suburban Counties | \$37,855 |  |  | Workers/Sq. Mile, Areawide |  |
|  |  | Time Workers Leave Home |  | By Place of Residence | 289 |
| Age CharacteristicsMedian Age |  | \% 5:00 AM - 6:59 AM | 24.05 | By Place of Work | 297 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | \% 7:00 AM - 8:29 AM | 45.99 |
| \% 15 Years or Less | 23.17 | \% 8:30 AM-9:59 AM | 11.51 | Workers/Sq. Mile, Central County |  |
| \% 65 Years or More | 7.92 | \% All Other Departures | 16.21 | By Place of Residence | 597 |
|  |  | \% Worked at Home | 2.21 | By Place of Work | 1,076 |
| Square Miles |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 5,121 \\ & 10.32 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Workers/Sq. Mile, Suburban Counties |  |
| \% Central County <br> \% Suburban Counties |  | Privately Owned Vehicles (POVs) |  | By Place of Residence | 254 |
|  | 89.68 | (Includes Drive Alone and Carpool) |  | By Place of Work | 208 |
|  |  | Workers Travel by POVs \% Travel by POVs | 1,344,050 | Workers/Household | 1.40 |
| Workers |  |  | 90.71 | Vehicles/Household | 1.80 |
|  |  |  | Vehicles/Worker | 1.28 |  |
| Living in Area \% of Population \% Male \% Female | 1,481,781 |  |  | 1,242,028 | Workers/Vehicle | 0.78 |
|  | 52.30 | POV Drivers \% POV Drivers | 83.82 |  |  |
|  | 53.30 | POV Passengers | 102,022 |  |  |
|  | 46.70 | \% POV Passengers | 6.89 | Central County <br> Fulton, GA |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Living in Central County \% Work Central County \% Work Suburban County \% Work Out of Area | 315,366 | POV Occupancy | 1.08 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 70.18 \\ & 28.12 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Suburban Counties |  |
|  |  |  |  | Georgia: |  |
|  | 1.70 | Journey to Work by Mode |  | Barrow |  |
|  |  |  |  | Butts |  |
| Living in Suburban Counties\% Work Central County | 1,166,415 | Privately Owned Vehicles |  | Cherokee |  |
|  | 27.74 | \% Drive Alone | 77.96 | Clayton |  |
| \% Work Same County | 45.83 | \% Carpool | 12.74 | Cobb |  |
| \% Work Different County | 23.70 |  |  | Cowetta |  |
| \% Work Out of Area | 2.73 | Transit |  | Dekalb |  |
|  |  | \% Bus | 3.54 | Douglas |  |
|  |  | \% Subway/Rail | 1.05 | Fayette |  |
| Journey-to-Work Flows |  | \% Taxi | 0.12 | Forsyth |  |
|  |  |  |  | Gwinnett |  |
| \% Central-Central County 14.94 |  | Other |  | Henry |  |
| \% Central-Suburban County 5.99 |  | \% Motorcycle 0.11 |  | Newton |  |
| \% Suburban-Central County 21.84 |  | \% Walk | 1.45 | Paulding |  |
| \% Within Suburban County 36.08 |  | \% Bicycle | 0.09 | Rockdale |  |
| \% To Other Suburban County | 18.65 | \% Other | 0.69 | Spalding |  |
| \% Work Out of Area | 2.51 | \% Work at Home | 2.24 | Walton |  |

Cleveland - Akron-L Lorain, OH CMSA


## Journey-to-Work Profile: Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA (1990)

| Demographics and Land Area |  | Travel Time |  | Vehicle Availability |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Area Population 2,759,823 |  | Mean (in minutes) |  | Total Household Vehicles 1,717,698 |  |
| \% Central County | 51.17 | Originating in: |  | \% 0 Vehicle Households 12.43 |  |
| \% Suburban Counties | 48.83 | Area 21.96 |  | \% 1 Vehicle Households 34.23 |  |
| \% Urban | 90.07 | Central County 22.41 |  | \% 2 Vehicle Households | 36.79 |
| \% Rural | 9.93 | Suburban Counties 21.52 |  | \% 3+ Vehicle Households 16.54 |  |
| Total Households <br> Persons Per Household | 1,058,648 | Commute Length |  |  |  |
|  | 2.56 | \% Less Than 15 Minutes \% 15-29 Minutes | $\begin{aligned} & 27.75 \\ & 41.00 \end{aligned}$ | General Indicators |  |
| Median Household Income |  | $\begin{aligned} & \% 30-39 \text { Minutes } \\ & \% 40-59 \text { Minutes } \\ & \% 60 \text { Minutes or More } \end{aligned}$ | 16.90 | Population/Sq. Mile Households/Sq. Mile | 948 |
| Areawide | \$30,332 |  | 9.02 |  | 364 |
| Central County | \$28,595 |  | 3.36 |  |  |
| Suburban Counties | \$32,152 | Time Workers Leave Home |  | Workers/Sq. Mile, Areawide |  |
|  |  |  |  | By Place of Residence | 427 |
| Age Characteristics |  | \% 5:00 AM - 6:59 AM | 23.74 | By Place of Work | 434 |
| Median Age | 34.20 | \% 7:00 AM - 8:29 AM | 42.22 |  |  |
| \% 15 Years or Less | 22.20 | \% 8:30 AM - 9:59 AM | 11.37 | Workers/Sq. Mile, Central County |  |
| \% 65 Years or More | 13.89 | \% All Other Departures <br> \% Worked at Home | 20.70 | By Place of Residence | 1,348 |
|  |  |  | 1.96 | By Place of Work | 1,590 |
| Square Miles |  |  |  |  |  |
| Areawide Total | 2,910 |  |  | Workers/Sq. Mile, Suburban Counties |  |
| \% Central County | 15.75 | Privately Owned Vehicles (POVs) |  | By Place of Residence | 255 |
| \% Suburban Counties | 84.25 | (Includes Drive Alone and Carpool) |  | By Place of Work | 218 |
|  |  | Workers Travel by POVs \% Travel by POVs | 1.115.769 | Workers/Household | 1.17 |
| Workers |  |  | 89.83 | Vehicles/Household | 1.62 |
|  |  |  |  | Vehicles/Worker | 1.38 |
| Living in Area \% of Population <br> \% Male <br> \% Female | 1,242,099 | POV Drivers \% POV Drivers POV Passengers \% POV Passengers | 1,048,353 | Workers/Vehicle | 0.72 |
|  | 45.00 |  | 84.40 |  |  |
|  | 53.80 |  | 67,416 |  |  |
|  | 46.20 |  | 5.43 | Central County <br> Cuyahoga, OH |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Living in Central County \% Work Central County \% Work Suburban County \% Work Out of Area | 617,552 | POV occupancy | 1.06 | Suburban Counties Ohio: |  |
|  | 92.89 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5.78 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.33 | Journey to Work by Mode |  | Portage summit |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $624,547$ | Privately Owned Vehicles |  | Geauga |  |
| \% Work Central County | 23.13 | \% Drive Alone <br> \% Carpool | $\begin{aligned} & 79.55 \\ & 10.28 \end{aligned}$ | Lake |  |
| \% Work Same County | 64.87 |  |  | Lorain |  |
| \% Work Different County | 7.93 |  |  | Medina |  |
| \% Work Out of Area | 4.06 | Trans |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \% Bus | 4.21 |  |  |  |
|  |  | \% Subway/Rail 0.28 |  |  |  |
| Journey-to-Work Flows |  | \% Taxi | 0.06 |  |  |
| \% Central-Central County | 46.18 | Other |  |  |  |
| \% Central-Suburban County | 2.87 | \% Motorcycle | 0.06 |  |  |
| \% Suburban-Central County | 11.63 | \% Walk | 2.98 |  |  |
| \% Within Suburban County | 32.62 | \% Bicycle | 0.13 |  |  |
| \% To Other Suburban County | 3.99 | \% Other | 0.48 |  |  |
| \% Work Out of Area | 2.70 | \% Work at Home | 1.96 |  |  |

Seattle - Tacoma, WA CMSA


## Journey-to-Work Profile: Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA (1990)

| Demographics and Land Area |  | Travel Time |  | Vehicle Availability |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Area Population | 2,559,164 | Mean (in minutes) |  | Total Household Vehicles | 1,814,135 |
| \% Central County | 58.90 | Originatingin: |  | \% 0 Vehicle Households | 7.91 |
| \% Suburban Counties | 41.10 | Area | 24.33 | \% 1 Vehicle Households | 31.48 |
| \% Urban | 89.94 | Central County | 24.16 | \% 2 Vehicle Households | 38.84 |
| \% Rural | 10.06 | Suburban Counties | 24.61 | \% 3+Vehicle Households | 21.78 |
| TotaI Households Persons Per Household | 1,003,337 | Commute Length |  |  |  |
|  | 2.49 | \% Less Than 15 Minutes \% 15-29 Minutes | $\begin{aligned} & 23.95 \\ & 37.81 \end{aligned}$ | General Indicators |  |
| Median Household Income |  | \% 30-39 Minutes | 17.58 | Population/Sq. Mile | 434 |
| Areawide | \$35,047 | \% 40-59 Minutes | 11.86 | Households/Sq. Mile | 170 |
| Central County | \$36,179 | \% 60 Minutes or More 5.45 |  |  |  |
| Suburban Counties | \$33,425 |  |  | Workers/Sq. Mile,Areawide |  |
| 4ge Characteristics |  | Time Workers Leave Home \% 5:00 AM - $6: 59 \mathrm{AM} \quad 30.64$ |  | By Place of Work | 224 |
| Median Age | 32.90 | \% 7:00 AM - 8:29 AM | 36.64 |  |  |
| \% 15 Years or Less | 22.27 | \% 8:30 AM - 9:59 AM | 10.13 | Workers/Sq. Mile, Central County |  |
| \% 65 Years or More | 10.66 | \% All Other Departures \% Worked at Home | 19.23 | By Place of Residence | 379 |
|  |  |  | 3.36 | By Place of Work | 426 |
| Square Miles |  |  |  |  |  |
| \% Central County <br> \% Suburban Counties | $\begin{aligned} & 5,892 \\ & 36.09 \\ & 63.91 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Workers/Sq. Mile, Suburban Counties |  |
|  |  | Privately Owned Vehicles(POVs) (Includes Drive Alone and Carpool) |  | By Place of Residence | 133 |
|  |  |  |  | By Place of Work | 109 |
|  |  | Workers Travel by POVs | 1,116,958 | Workers/Household | 1.30 |
| Workers |  | \% Travel by POVs | 85.37 |  | 1.81 |
|  |  |  |  | Vehicles/Worker | 1.39 |
| Living in Area <br> \% of Population <br> \% Male <br> \% Female | 1,308,338 | POV Drivers <br> \% POV Drivers POV Passengers \% POV Passengers | 1,032,699 | Workers/Vehicle | 0.72 |
|  | 51.10 |  | 78.93 |  |  |
|  | 55.20 |  | $84,259$ |  |  |
|  | 44.80 |  | 6.44 | Central County King, WA |  |
| Living in Central County \% Work Central County \% Work Suburban County \% Work Out of Area | 805,782 | POV Occupancy | 1.08 |  |  |
|  | 93.20 |  |  | Suburban Counties |  |
|  | 5.31 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.49 | Journey to Work by Mode |  | Pierce <br> Snohomish |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Living in Suburban Counties | 502,556 | Privately Owned Vehicles |  |  |  |
| \% Work Central County | 27.54 | \% Drive Alone | 73.53 |  |  |
| \% Work Same County | 68.73 | \% Carpool | 11.91 |  |  |
| \% Work Different County | 0.58 |  |  |  |  |
| \% Work Out of Area | 3.15 | Transit |  |  |  |
|  |  | \% Bus | 6.16 |  |  |
|  |  | \% Subway/Rail | 0.02 |  |  |
| Journey-to-Work Flows |  | \% Taxi | 0.06 |  |  |
| \% Central-Central County | 57.40 | Other |  |  |  |
| \% Central-Suburban County | 3.27 | \% Motorcycle | 0.32 |  |  |
| \% Suburban-Central County | 10.58 | \% Walk | 3.53 |  |  |
| \% Within Suburban County | 26.40 | \% Bicycle | 0.52 |  |  |
| \% To Other Suburban County | 0.22 | \% Other | 0.59 |  |  |
| \% Work Out of Area | 2.13 | \% Work at Home | 3.36 |  |  |



## Journey-to-Work Profile: San Diego, CA MSA (1990)

| Demographics and Land Area |  | Travel Time |  | Vehicle Availability |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Area Population <br> \% Central County <br> \% Urban <br> \% Rural | 2,498,016 | Mean (in minutes) |  | Total Household Vehicles | 1,553,709 |
|  | 100.00 | Originating in: |  |  |  |
|  | 95.184.82 | Area | 22.17 | \% 0 Vehicle Households | 7.93 |
|  |  | Central County | 22.17 | \% 1 Vehicle Households | 34.10 |
|  |  |  |  | \% 2 Vehicle Households | 38.71 |
|  | 887,719 | Commute Length |  | \% 3+ Vehicle Households | 19.26 |
| Total Households |  | \% Less Than 15 Minutes | 26.43 |  |  |
| Persons Per Household | 2.69 | \% 15-29 Minutes | $40.08$ |  |  |
|  |  | \% 30-39 Minutes \% 40-59 Minutes | 16.65 7.91 3.95 |  |  |
| Median Household Income |  | \% 60 Minutes or More | 3.95 | General Indicators |  |
| Areawide | \$35,022 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Central County | \$35,022 | Time Workers Leave Home |  |  |  |
|  |  | \% 5:00 AM - 6:59 AM | 31.30 | Population/Sq. Mile | 594 |
|  |  | \% 7:00 AM - 8:29 AM | 36.80 | Households/Sq. Mile | 211 |
| Age Characteristics |  | \% 8:30 AM - 9:59 AM | 10.00 |  |  |
| Median Age | 30.80 | \% All Other Departures | 16.92 |  |  |
| \% 15 Years or Less | 22.05 | \% Worked at Home | 4.98 | Workers/Sq. Mile, Areawide |  |
| \% 65 Years or More | 10.93 |  |  | By Place of Residence By Place of Work | 293 |
|  |  | Privately Owned Vehicles (POVs) (Includes Drive Alone and Carpool) |  |  |  |
| Square Miles <br> Areawide Total \% Central County |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,204 |  |  | Workers/Sq. Mile, Central CountyBy Place of Residence |  |
|  | 100.00 | Workers Travel by POVs | 1,041,651 |  | 293 |
|  |  | \% Travel by POVs | 84.66 | By Place of Residence By Place of Work | 287 |
|  |  | POV Drivers | 950,262 | Workers/Household |  |
|  |  | \% POV Drivers | 77.23 |  | 1.39 |
| Workers |  | POV Passengers | 91,389 | Vehicles/Household | 1.75 |
|  |  | \% POV Passengers | 7.43 | Vehicles/Worker | 1.26 |
| Living in Area | 1,230,446 |  |  | Workers/Vehicle | 0.79 |
|  |  | POV occupancy | 1.10 |  |  |
| \% of Population <br> \% Male <br> \% Female | 49.30 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 41.70 | Journey to Work by Mode |  | Central County San Diego, CA |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Privately Owned Vehicles\% Drive Alone |  |  |  |
| Living in Central County | 1,230,446 |  |  | Suburban Counties None |  |
|  |  | \% Carpool | 13.76 |  |  |  |
| \% Work Central County | 96.55 |  |  |  |  |
| \% Work Out of Area | 3.45 | Transit |  |  |  |
|  |  | \% Bus | 3.16 |  |  |
|  |  | \% Subway/Rail | 0.04 |  |  |
|  |  | \% Taxi | 0.07 |  |  |
| Journey-to-Work Flows |  | Other |  |  |  |
|  |  | \% Motorcycle | 0.68 |  |  |
|  |  | \% Walk | 4.53 |  |  |
| \% Central-Central County \% Work Out of Area | $\begin{array}{r} 96.55 \\ 3.45 \end{array}$ | \% Bicycle | 0.88 |  |  |
|  |  | \% Other | 1.00 |  |  |
|  |  | \% Work at Home | 4.98 |  |  |

Minneapolis - St. Paul, MN - WI MSA


## Journey-to-Work Profile: Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA (1990)



St. Louis, $M O$ - IL $M S A$


Journey-to-Work Profile: St. Louis, MO-IL MSA (1990)


Baltimore, MD MSA


## Journey-to-Work Profile: Baltimore, MD MSA (1990)



Pittsburgh - Beaver Valley, $\mathbb{P A} \mathbb{C M S A}$


## Journey-to-Work Profile: Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA (1990)

| Demographics and Land Area |  | Travel Time |  | Vehicle Availability |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Area Population | 2242,798 | Mean (in minutes) |  | Total Household Vehicles | 1,290,942 |
| \% Central County | 59.59 | Originating in: |  | \% 0 Vehicle Households | 16.54 |
| \% Suburban Counties | 40.41 | Area | 22.56 | \% 1 Vehicle Households | 37.62 |
| \% Urban | 80.92 | Central County | 23.09 | \% 2 Vehicle Households | 33.97 |
| \% Rural | 19.08 | Suburban Counties | 21.68 | \% 3+Vehicle Households | 11.87 |
| Total Households | 891,071 | Commute Len |  |  |  |
| Persons Per Household | 2.46 | \% Less Than 15 Minutes $\% 15-29$ Minutes | $\begin{aligned} & 29.24 \\ & 37.29 \end{aligned}$ | General Indicators |  |
| Median Household Income |  | \% 30-39 Minutes | 15.76 | Population/Sq. Mile | 585 |
| Areawide | \$26,501 | \% 40-59 Minutes | 10.91 | Households/Sq. Mile | 232 |
| Central County | \$28,136 | \% 60 Minutes or More 4.74 |  |  |  |
| Suburban Counties | \$24,090 |  |  | Workers/Sq. Mile, Areawide |  |
| Age Characteristics |  | Time Workers Leave Home |  | By Place of Work | 238 |
| Median Age | 36.90 | \% 7:00 AM - 8:29 AM | 41.29 |  |  |
| \% 15 Years or Less | 19.41 | \% 8:30 AM-9:59 AM | 11.69 | Workers/Sq. Mile, Central County |  |
| \% 65 Years or More | 17.33 | \% All Other Departures \% Worked at Home | 20.39 | By Place of Residence | 815 |
|  |  |  | 2.07 |  |  |
| Square Miles |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Areawide Total | 3,835 |  |  | Workers/Sq. Mile, Suburban |  |
| \% Central County | 19.04 | Privately Owned Vehicles (POVs) |  | By Place of Residence 116 |  |
| \% Suburban Counties | 80.96 | (Includes Drive Alone and Carpool) |  | By Place of Work | 79 |
|  |  | Workers Travel by POVs \% Travel by POVs | 805,276 | Workers/Household | 1.07 |
| Workers |  |  | 84.22 |  | 1.45 |
|  |  |  | Vehicles/Worker | 1.35 |  |
| Living in Area <br> \% of Population <br> \% Male <br> \% Female | 956,154 |  | POV Drivers \% POV Drivers POV Passengers \% POV Passengers | 739,649 | Workers/Vehicle | 0.74 |
|  | 42.60 | 77.36 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 54.10 | 65,627 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 45.90 | 6.86 |  | Central County Allegheny,PA |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Living in Central County \% Work Central County \% Work Suburban County \% Work Out of Area | 595,405 | POV Occupancy | 1.09 |  |  |  |
|  | 93.34 |  |  | Suburban Counties Pennsylvania: |  |  |
|  | 3.90 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2.76 | Journey to Work by Mode |  | Beaver <br> Fayette |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Living in Suburban Counties | 360,749 | Privately Owned Vehicles |  | Washington Westmoreland |  |  |
| \% Work Central County | 24.19 | \% Drive Alone | 71.42 |  |  |  |  |
| \% Work Same County | 63.77 | \% carp001 | 12.80 |  |  |  |
| \% Work Different County | 4.83 |  |  |  |  |  |
| \% Work Out of Area | 7.21 | Transit |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 0.20 |  |  |  |
| Journey-to-WorkFlows |  | \% Subway/Rail <br> \% Taxi | 0.08 |  |  |  |
| \% Central-Central County | 58.13 | Other |  |  |  |  |
| \% Central-Suburban County | 2.43 | \% Motorcycle | 0.06 |  |  |  |
| \% Suburban-Central County | 9.13 | \% Walk | 5.08 |  |  |  |
| \% Within Suburban County | 24.06 | \% Bicycle | 0.12 |  |  |  |
| \% To Other Suburban County | 1.82 | \% Other | 0.51 |  |  |  |
| \% Work Out of Area | 4.44 | \% Work at Home | 2.07 |  |  |  |

$\mathbb{P l h o e n i x}^{2}, \mathbb{Z} \mathbb{M S A}$


Journey-to-Work Profile: Phoenix, AZ MSA (1990)


Tampa - St. Petersburg - Clearwater, $\mathbb{F L}$ MSA


Journey-to-Work Profile: Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA (1990)


## Denver - Boulder, CO CMSA



## Journey-to-Work Profile: Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA (1990)



Cincinnati $\sim H_{\text {amilton, }}$ OH $-\mathbb{K Y} \sim \mathbb{I N} C M S A$


| Demographics and Land Area |  | Travel Time |  | Vehicle Availability |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Area Population | 1,744,124 | Mean (in minutes) |  | Total Household Vehicles | 1,100,494 |
| \% Central County | 49.67 | Originating in: |  | \% 0 Vehicle Households | 11.66 |
| \% Suburban Counties | 50.33 | Area | 22.11 | \% 1 Vehicle Households | 31.73 |
| \% Urban | 85.09 | Central County | 21.55 | \% 2 Vehicle Households | 38.47 |
| \% Rural | 14.91 | Suburban Counties | 22.65 | \% 3+ Vehicle Households | 18.15 |
| Total Households <br> Persons Per Household | $\begin{array}{r} 652,333 \\ 2.61 \end{array}$ | Commute Length |  |  |  |
|  |  | \% Less Than 15 Minutes <br> \% 15-29 Minutes | $\begin{array}{r} 26.49 \\ 42.19 \end{array}$ | General Indicators |  |
| Median Household Income |  | \% 30-39 Minutes | 17.28 | Population/Sq. Mile | 673 |
| Areawide | \$30,979 | \% 40-59 Minutes | 8.71 | Households/Sq. Mile | 252 |
| Central County | \$29,498 | \% 60 Minutes or More 3.24 |  | Workers/Sq. Mile, Areawide |  |
| Suburban Counties | \$32,440 |  |  | Workers/Sq. Mile, Areawide By Place of Residence | 314 |
| Age Characteristics |  | \% 5:00 AM -6:59 AM | 24.57 | By Place of Work | 318 |
| Median Age | 32.20 | \% 7:00 AM - 8:29 AM | 42.26 |  |  |
| \% 15 Years or Less | 24.01 | \% 8:30 AM-9:59 AM | 10.46 | Workers/Sq. Mile, Central County |  |
| \% 65 Years or More | 11.75 | \% All Other Departures | 20.62 | By Place of Residence | 980 |
|  |  | \% Worked at Home | 2.10 | By Place of Work | 1,274 |
| Square Miles |  |  |  |  |  |
| Areawide Total | 2,592 |  |  | Workers/Sq. Mile, Suburban Counties |  |
| \% Central County <br> \% Suburban Counties | $\begin{aligned} & 15.72 \\ & 84.28 \end{aligned}$ | Privately Owned Vehicles (POVs) |  | By Place of Residence | 189 |
|  |  | (Includes Drive Alone and Carpool) |  | By Place of Work | 140 |
| Workers |  | Workers Travel by POVs \% Travel by POVs | $\begin{array}{r} 736,585 \\ 90.63 \end{array}$ | Workers/Household | 1.25 |
|  |  | Vehicles/Household |  | 1.69 |  |
|  |  | Vehicles/Worker |  | 1.35 |  |
| Living in Area \% of Population \% Male \% Female | $\begin{array}{r} 812,766 \\ 46.60 \\ 53.60 \\ 46.40 \end{array}$ |  | POV Drivers <br> \% POV Drivers POV Passengers \% POV Passengers | $\begin{array}{r} 687,070 \\ 84.53 \\ 49,515 \\ 6.09 \end{array}$ | Workers/Vehicle | 0.74 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Central County <br> Hamilton, OH |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Living in Central County <br> \% Work Central County <br> \% Work Suburban County <br> \% Work Out of Area | $\begin{array}{r} 399,406 \\ 89.23 \end{array}$ | POV Occupancy |  | 1.07 |  |  |
|  |  |  | Suburban Counties |  |  |  |
|  | 8.85 |  |  |  | Ohio: |  |
|  | 1.92 | Journey to Work by Mode |  | Clermont Warren |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Living in Suburban Counties \% Work Central County \% Work Same County \% Work Different County \% Work Out of Area | 413,360 | Privately Owned Vehicles |  |  |  |  |
|  | 34.94 | \% Drive Alone | 79.20 | Indiana: <br> Dearbon |  |  |
|  | 46.09 | \% Carpool | 11.43 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12.70 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 6.27 | Transit |  | Kentucky: |  |  |
|  |  | \% Bus | 3.55 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { \% Subway/Rail } & 0.01 \\ \% \text { Taxi } & 0.10\end{array}$ |  | Campbell |  |  |
| Journey-to-Work Flows |  |  |  | Kenton |  |  |
| \% Central-Central County | 43.85 | Other |  |  |  |  |
| \% Central-Suburban County | 4.35 | \% Motorcycle | 0.07 |  |  |  |
| \% Suburban-Central County | 17.77 | \% Walk | 2.99 |  |  |  |
| \% Within Suburban County | 23.44 | \% Bicycle | 0.10 |  |  |  |
| \% To Other Suburban County | 6.46 | \% Other | 0.46 |  |  |  |
| \% Work Out of Area | 4.13 | \%Work at Home | 2.10 |  |  |  |

Milwaulkee-Racime, WI CMSA


$\mathbb{K}_{\text {ansas }}$ City, MO - KS MSA


## Journey-to-Work Profile: Kansas City, MO-KS MSA (1990)

| Demographics and Land Area |  | Travel Time |  | Vehicle Availability |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Area Population | 1,566,280 | Mean (in minutes) |  | Total Household Vehicles | 1,039,273 |
| \% Central County | 40.43 | Originating in: |  | \% 0 Vehicle Households | 8.62 |
| \% Suburban Counties | 59.57 | Area | 21.44 | \% 1 Vehicle Households | 33.06 |
| \% Urban | 89.21 | Central County | 22.02 | \% 2 Vehicle Households | 40.77 |
| \% Rural | 10.79 | Suburban Counties | 21.05 | \% 3+Vehicle Households | 17.56 |
| Total Households <br> Persons Per Household | 602,514 | Commute Length |  |  |  |
|  | 2.55 | \% Less Than 15 Minutes \% 15-29 Minutes | $\begin{aligned} & 27.87 \\ & 41.63 \end{aligned}$ | General Indicators |  |
| Median Household Income |  | \% 30-39 Minutes | 17.04 | Population/Sq. Mile | 314 |
| Areawide | \$31,948 | \% 40-59 Minutes | 7.70 | Households/Sq. Mile | 121 |
| Central County | \$27,853 | \% 60 Minutes or More 3.00 |  |  |  |
| Suburban Counties | \$34,727 |  |  | Workers/Sq. Mile, Areawide |  |
| Age Characteristics |  | \% 5:00 AM - 6:59 AM 25.47 |  | By Place of Work | 158 |
| Median Age | 32.90 | \% 7:00 AM - 8:29 AM | 45.25 |  |  |
| \% 15 Years or Less | 23.73 | \% 8:30 AM - 9:59 AM | 8.63 | Workers/Sq. Mile, Central County |  |
| \% 65 Years or More | 11.61 | \% All Other Departures \% Worked at Home | 17.88 | By Place of Residence | 504 |
|  |  |  | 2.17 | By Place of Work | 612 |
| Square Miles |  |  |  |  |  |
| Areawide Total <br> \% Central County <br> \% Suburban Counties | 4,988 |  |  | Workers/Sq. Mile, Suburban Counties |  |
|  | 12.13 | Privately Owned Vehicles (POVs) (Includes Drive Alone and Carpool) |  | By Place of Residence | 106 |
|  | 87.87 |  |  | By Place of Work | 95 |
|  |  | Workers Travel by POVs \% Travel by POVs | 712,685 | Workers/Household | 1.28 |
| Workers |  |  | 92.40 | Vehicles/Household | 1.72 |
|  |  |  | Vehicles/Worker | 1.35 |  |
| Living in Area 771,309 |  |  | POV Drivers | 660,713 | Workers/Vehicle | 0.74 |
| \% of Population <br> \% Male | 49.20 | \% POV Drivers $\quad 85.66$ |  |  |  |
|  | 52.90 | \% POV Passengers$6.74$ |  |  |  |
| \% Female | 47.10 |  |  | Central County Jackson, MO |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Living in Central County <br> \% Work Central County <br> \% Work Suburban County <br> \% Work Out of Area | 304,852 | POV Occupancy | 1.08 |  |  |
|  | 79.68 |  |  | Suburban Counties |  |
|  | 18.92 |  |  | Missouri: |  |
|  | 1.40 | Journey to Work by Mode |  | Cass |  |
|  |  |  |  | Clay |  |
| Living in Suburban Counties | 466,457 | Privately Owned Vehicles |  | Lafayette |  |
| \% Work Central County | 25.03 | \% Drive Alone | 79.88 | Platte |  |
| \% Work Same County | 54.53 | \% Carpool | 12.52 | Ray |  |
| \% Work Different County | 17.87 |  |  |  |  |  |
| \% Work Out of Area | 2.57 | Transit |  | Kansas: <br> Johnson Leavenworth |  |
|  |  | \% Bus | 2.02 |  |  |  |
|  |  | \% Subway/Rail | 0.01 |  |  |  |
| Journey-to-Work Flows |  | \% Taxi | 0.10 | Miami <br> Wyandotte |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \% Central-Central County | 31.49 |  | Other |  |  |  |
| \% Central-Suburban County | 7.48 | \% Motorcycle | 0.09 |  |  |
| \% Suburban-Central County | 15.13 | \% Walk | 1.89 |  |  |
| \% Within Suburban County | 32.98 | \% Bicycle | 0.10 |  |  |
| \% To Other Suburban County | 10.81 | \% Other | 0.61 |  |  |
| \% Work Out of Area | 2.11 | \% Work at Home | 2.77 |  |  |

Sacramento, CA MSA


## Journey-to-Work Profile: Sacramento, CA MSA (1990)




## Journey-to-Work Profile: Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA (1990)

| Demographics and Land Area |  | Trave Time |  | Vehicle Availability |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AreaPopulation 1,477,895 |  | Mean (in minutes) |  | Total Household Vehicles \% 0 Vehicle Households | 1,009,431 |
| \% Central County | 39.51 | Originating in: |  |  | \% 0 Vehicle Households $\quad 8.80$ |
| \% Suburban Counties | 60.49 | Area 21.72 |  | \% 1 Vehicle Households 32.26 |  |
| \% Urban | 84.68 | Central County 21.11 |  | \% 2 Vehicle Households | 39.53 |
| \% Rural | 15.32 | Suburban Counties 22.12 |  | \% 3+ Vehicle Households | 19.42 |
| Total Households Persons Per Household | 576,083 | Commute |  |  |  |
|  | 2.52 | \% Less Than 1.5 Minutes | 28.27 | General Indicators |  |
|  |  | \% 15-29 Minutes | 40.91 |  |  |
| Median Household Income |  | \% 30-39 Minutes | 15.37 | Population/Sq. Mile | 338 |
| Areawide | \$31,070 | \% 40-59 Minutes | 7.98 | Households/Sq. Mile | 132 |
| Central County | \$26,928 | \% 60 Minutes or More 3.70 |  |  |  |
| Suburban Counties | \$33,775 |  |  | Workers/Sq. Mile, Areawide |  |
|  |  | Time Workers Leave Home |  | By Place of Residence | 166 |
| Age Characteristics |  | \% 5:00 AM - 6:59 AM | 25.80 | By Place of Work | 167 |
| Median Age | 33.80 | \% 7:00 AM - 8:29 AM | 41.83 |  |  |
| \% 15 Years or Less | 23.12 | \% 8:30 AM - 9:59 AM | 9.49 | Worker/Sq. Mile, Central County |  |
| \% 65 Years or More | 11.97 | \% All Other Departures <br> \% Worked at Home | 19.11 | By Place of Residence | 658 |
|  |  |  | 3.77 | By Place of Work | 863 |
| Square Miles |  |  |  |  |  |
| Areawide Total | 4,371 |  |  | Workers/Sq. Mile, Suburban Counties |  |
| \% Central County | 9.96 | Privately Owned Vehicles(POVs) |  | By Place of Residence | 111 |
| \% Suburban Counties | 90.04 | (Includes Drive Alone and Carpool) |  | By Place of Work | 90 |
|  |  | Workers Travel by POVs \% Travel by POVs | 623,518 | Workers/Household | 1.26 |
| Workers |  |  | 86.06 | Vehicles/Household | 1.75 |
| , , |  |  |  | Vehicles/Worker | 1.39 |
| Living in Area <br> \% of Population <br> \% Male <br> \% Female 45.20 | 724,532 | POV Drivers | 575,942 | Workers/Vehicle | 0.72 |
|  | 49.00 | \% POV Drivers | 79.49 |  |  |
|  | 54.80 | POV Passengers 47,576 |  |  |  |
|  |  | \% POV Passengers | 6.57 | Central County <br> Multnomah, OR |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Living in Central County \% Work Central County \% Work Suburban County \% Work Out of Area | 286,600 | POV occupancy | 1.08 |  |  |
|  | 80.87 |  |  | Suburban Counties |  |
|  | 17.54 |  |  | Oregon: |  |
|  | 1.59 | Journey to Work by Mode |  | Clackamas |  |
|  |  |  |  | Washington |  |
| Living in Suburban Counties | 437,932 | Privately Owned Vehicles |  | Yamhill |  |
| \% Work Central County | 30.48 | \% Drive Alone 73.78 |  | Washington: Clark |  |
| \% Work Same County | 57.82 | \% Carpool | 12.28 |  |  |  |
| \% Work Different County | 8.25 |  |  |  |  |  |
| \% Work Out of Area | 3.45 | Transit |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \% Bus | 5.22 |  |  |  |
|  |  | \% Subway/Rail <br> \% Taxi | 0.14 |  |  |
| Journey-to-Work Plows |  |  | 0.05 |  |  |
| \% Central-Central County | 31.99 | Other |  |  |  |
| \% Central-Suburban County | 6.94 | \% Motorcycle | 0.33 |  |  |
| \% Suburban-Central County | 18.42 | \% Walk | 3.27 |  |  |
| \% Within Suburban County | 34.95 | \% Bicycle | 0.61 |  |  |
| \% To Other Suburban County | 4.99 | \% Other | 0.55 |  |  |
| \% Work Out of Area | 2.71 | \% Work at Home | 3.77 |  |  |




Journey-to-Work Profile: Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA (1990)


Columbus, OHI MSA


## Journey-to-Work Profile: Columbus, OH MSA (1990)

| Demographics and Land Area |  | Travel Tie |  | Vehicle Availability |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Area Population | 1,377,419 | Mean (in minutes.) |  | Total Household Vehicles | 899,191 |
| \% Central County | 69.80 | Originatingin: |  | \% 0 Vehicle Households | 8.88 |
| \% Suburban Counties | 30.20 | Area | 21.24 | \% 1 Vehicle Households | 33.55 |
| \% Urban | 80.92 | Central County | 20.34 | \% 2 Vehicle Households | 40.08 |
| \% Rural | 19.08 | Suburban Counties | 23.55 | \% 3+Vehicle Households | 17.49 |
| Total Households | 525,558 | Commute Length |  |  |  |
| Persons Per Household | 2.54 | \% Less Than 15 Minutes \% 15-29 Minutes | $\begin{aligned} & 27.91 \\ & 43.90 \end{aligned}$ | General Indicators |  |
| Median Household Income |  | \% 30-39 Minutes | 15.60 | Population/Sq. Mile | 385 |
| Areawide | \$30,668 | \% 40-59 Minutes | 7.09 | Households/Sq. Mile | 147 |
| Central County | \$30,375 | \% 60 Minutes or More 3.19 |  |  |  |
| Suburban Counties | \$3 1,345 |  |  | Workers/Sq. Mile, Areawide |  |
|  |  | Time Workers Leave Home |  | By Place of Residence | 187 196 |
| Age Characteristics |  | \% 5:00 AM - 6:59 AM | 24.40 | By Place of Work | 196 |
| Median Age | 31.50 | \% 7:00 AM - 8:29 AM | 43.10 |  |  |
| \% 15 Years or Less | 22.53 | \% 8:30 AM -9:59 AM | 10.01 | Workers/Sq. Mile, Central C |  |
| \% 65 Years or More | 10.00 | \% All Other Departures \% Worked at Home | $\begin{array}{r} 20.19 \\ 2.31 \end{array}$ | By Place of Residence By Place of Work | $\begin{array}{r} 902 \\ 1,031 \end{array}$ |
| Square Miles |  |  |  |  |  |
| Areawide Total | 3,579 |  |  | By Place of Residence |  |
| \% Central County | 15.09 | Privately Owned Vehicles (POVs) |  |  |  |
| \% Suburban Counties | 84.91 | (Includes Drive Alone and Carpool) |  | By Place of Work | 48 |
|  |  | Workers Travel by POVs \% Travel by POVs | 616,342 | Workers/Household | 1.29 |
| Workers |  |  | 90.92 | Vehicles/Household | 1.71 |
|  |  |  |  | Vehicles/Worker | 1.33 |
| Living in Area \% of Population \% Male \% Female | 677,859 | POV Drivers | 575,641 | Workers/Vehicle | 0.75 |
|  | 49.20 | \% POV Drivers 84.92 <br> POV Passengers 40,701 |  |  |  |
|  | 53.40 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 46.60 | \% POV Passengers | 6.00 | Central County <br> Franklin, OH |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Living in Central County <br> \% Work Central County <br> \% Work Suburban County <br> \% Work Out of Area | 487,305 | POV occupancy | 1.07 |  |  |
|  | 95.24 |  |  | Suburban Counties Ohio: |  |
|  | 3.0 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.76 | Journey to Work by Mode |  | Delaware <br> Fairfield |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Living in Suburban Counties | 190,554 | Privately Owned Vehicles |  | Licking |  |
| \% Work Central County | 37.57 | \% Drive Alone | 79.51 | Madison |  |
| \% Work Same County | 53.88 | \% Carpool | 11.41 | Pickaway |  |
| \% Work Different County | 3.21 |  |  | Union |  |
| \% Work Out of Area | 5.35 | Transit |  |  |  |
|  |  | \% Bus | 2.64 |  |  |
|  |  | \% Subway/Rail \% Taxi | 0.01 |  |  |
| Journey-to-Work Flows |  |  | 0.09 |  |  |
| \% Central-Central County | 68.47 | Other |  |  |  |
| \% Central-Suburban County | 2.16 | \% Motorcycle | 0.09 |  |  |
| \% Suburban-Central County | 10.56 | \% Walk | 3.25 |  |  |
| \% Within Suburban County | 15.15 | \% Bicycle | 0.24 |  |  |
| \% To Other Suburban County | 0.90 | \% Other | 0.45 |  |  |
| \% Work Out of Area | 2.77 | \% Work at Home | 2.31 |  |  |

San Antonio, TX MSA


## Journey-to-Work Profile: San Antonio, TX MSA (1990)



Indianapolis, $\mathbb{I N} \mathbb{M S A}$


Journey-to-Work Profile: Indianapolis, IN MSA (1990)

$\mathbb{N e w}_{\text {ew }}$ Orleans, $\mathbb{L} A \mathrm{MSA}$



Buffalo - $\mathbb{N i a g a r a} \mathbb{F}_{\text {a }}$ alls, $\mathbb{N Y}$ CMSA


Journey-to-Work Profile: Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA (1990)


Charlotte - Gastonia - Rocls Hill, NC - SC MSA


## Journey-to-Work Profile: Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA (1990)

| Demographics and Land Area |  | Travel Time |  | Vehicle Availability |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Area Population | 1,162,093 | Mean (in minutes) |  | Total Household Vehicles | 793,989 |
| \% Central County | 44.01 | Originating in: |  | \% 0 Vehicle Households | 8.65 |
| \% Suburban Counties | 55.99 | Area | 21.61 | \% 1 Vehicle Households | 30.39 |
| \% Urban | 68.71 | Central County | 22.06 | \% 2 Vehicle Households | 39.51 |
| \% Rural | 31.29 | Suburban Counties | 21.24 | \% 3+ Vehicle Households | 21.44 |
| Total Households | 440,458 | Commute Length |  |  |  |
| Persons Per Household | 2.58 | \% Less Than 15 Minutes <br> \% 15-29 Minutes | 27.90 40.96 | General Indicators |  |
| Median Household Income |  | \% 30-39 Minutes | 17.21 | Population/Sq. Mile | 344 |
| Areawide | \$31,126 | \% 40-59 Minutes | 8.80 | Households/Sq. Mile | 130 |
| Central County | \$33,830 | \% 60 Minutes or More | 3.25 |  |  |
| Suburban Counties | \$29,001 | Time Workers Leave Home |  | Workers/Sq. Mile, Areawide |  |
|  |  |  |  | By Place of Residence | 179 |
| Age Characteristics |  | \% 5:00 AM - 6:59 AM | 26.83 | By Place of Work | 186 |
| Median Age | 32.70 | \% 7:00 AM - 8:29 AM | 43.92 |  |  |
| \% 15 Years or Less | 22.02 | \% 8:30 AM - 9:59 AM | 8.73 | Workers/Sq. Mile, Central County |  |
| \% 65 Years or More | 10.92 | \% All Other Departures <br> \% Worked at Home | 18.63 | By Place of Residence | 526 |
|  |  |  | 1.88 | By Place of Work | 674 |
| Square Miles |  |  |  |  |  |
| \% Central County <br> \% Suburban Counties | 3,37915.6184.39 |  |  | Workers/Sq. Mile, Suburban Counties |  |
|  |  | Privately Owned Vehicles(POVs) |  | By Place of Residence | 115 |
|  |  | (Includes Drive Alone and Carpool) |  | By Place of Work | 96 |
|  |  | Workers Travel by POVs \% Travel by POVs | 564,043 | Workers/Household Vehicles/Household Vehicles/Worker Workers/Vehicle | $\begin{aligned} & 1.37 \\ & 1.80 \\ & 1.31 \\ & 0.76 \end{aligned}$ |
| Workers |  |  | 93.25 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Living in Area \% of Population \% Male \% Female | $\begin{array}{r} 604,856 \\ 52.00 \\ 53.50 \\ 46.50 \end{array}$ | POV Drivers <br> \% POV Drivers POV Passengers \% POV Passengers | $\begin{array}{r} 516,599 \\ 85.41 \\ 47,444 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Central County Mecklenburg, NC |  |
|  |  |  | 7.84 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Living in Central County \% Work Central County \% Work Suburban County \% Work Out of Area |  | POV occupancy | 1.09 | Mecklenburg, NC |  |
|  |  |  |  | Suburban Counties |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 93.40 \\ 4.13 \end{array}$ |  |  | North Carolina: <br> Cabarrus <br> Gaston |  |
|  | 2.46 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Living in Suburban Counties\% Work Central County | 327,62922.10 | Privately Owned Vehicles |  | Lincoln Rowan |  |
|  |  | \% Drive Alone 78.76 |  |  |  |  |
| \% Work Same County | 65.23 | \% Carpool | 14.49 |  |  |
| \% Work Different County | 6.65 |  |  |  |  |
| \% Work Out of Area | 6.03 | Transit |  |  |  |
|  |  | \% Bus | 1.69 |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { \% Subway/Rail } & 0.01 \\ \text { \% Taxi } & 0.14\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Journey-to-Work Flows |  |  |  | York |  |
| \% Central-Central County | 42.81 | Other |  |  |  |
| \% Central-Suburban County | 1.89 | \% Motorcycle | 0.10 |  |  |  |
| \% Suburban-Central County | 11.97 | \% Walk | 2.07 |  |  |  |
| \% Within Suburban County | 35.33 | \% Bicycle | 0.13 |  |  |  |
| \% To Other Suburban County | 3.60 | \% Other | 0.72 |  |  |  |
| \% Work Out of Area | 4.39 | \% Work at Home | 1.88 |  |  |  |

## Providence - Pawtucket - Fall River, $\mathbb{R I}$ - $M A \mathbb{C M S A}(\mathbb{N E C M A})$



Journey-to-Work Profile: Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA (1990)

$\mathbb{H a r t f o r d}^{-}-\mathbb{N e w}_{\text {ew }}$ Britain - Middletown, CT MSA (NECMA)


Journey-to-Work Profile: Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA (1990)


Orlando, FL MSA


Journey-to-Work Profile: Orlando, FL MSA (1990)

| Demographics and Land Area |  | Travel Time |  | Vehicle Availability |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Area Population | 1,072,748 | Mean (in minutes) |  | Total Household Vehicles | 688,507 |
| \% Central County | 63.15 | Driginating in: |  | \% 0 Vehicle Households | 6.64 |
| \% Suburban Counties | 36.85 | Area | 22.88 | \% 1 Vehicle Households | 35.86 |
| \% Urban | 90.35 | Central County | 22.37 | \% 2 Vehicle Households | 41.70 |
| \% Rural | 9.65 | Suburban Counties | 23.79 | \% 3+Vehicle Households | 15.81 |
| Total Households | 402,519 | Commute Length |  |  |  |
| Persons Per Household | 2.60 | \% Less Than 15 Minutes \% 15-29 Minutes | $\begin{aligned} & 24.41 \\ & 39.84 \end{aligned}$ | General Indicators |  |
| Median Household Income |  | \% 30-39 Minutes | 19.96 | Population/Sq. Mile | 423 |
| Areawide | \$31,230 | \% 40-59 Minutes | 10.36 | Households/Sq. Mile | 159 |
| Central County | \$30,252 | \% 60 Minutes or More 3.48 |  |  |  |
| Suburban Counties | \$32,906 |  |  | Workers/Sq. Mile, Areawide |  |
| Age Characteristics |  | Time Workers Leave Home$\%$ 5:00 AM - 659 AM |  | By Place of Work | 231 |
| Median Age | 32.10 | \% 7:00 AM - 8:29 AM | 43.53 |  |  |
| \% 15 Years or Less | 21.77 | \% 8:30 AM - 9:59 AM | 10.25 | Workers/Sq. Mile, Central County |  |
| \% 65 Years or More | 10.88 | \% All Other Departures \% Worked at Home | 18.53 | By Place of Residence | 393 |
|  |  |  | 1.95 | By Place of Work | 483 |
| Square Miles |  |  |  |  |  |
| Areawide Total | 2,538 |  |  | Workers/Sq. Mile, Suburban Counties |  |
| \% Central County | 35.76 | Privately Owned Vehicles (POVs) |  | By Place of Residence | 123 |
| \% Suburban Counties | 64.24 | (Includes Drive Alone and Carpool) |  | By Place of Work | 90 |
|  |  | Workers Travel by POVs \% Travel by POVs | 509,215 | Workers/Household | 1.38 |
| Workers |  |  | 91.35 |  | 1.71 |
|  |  |  | Vehicles/Worker | 1.24 |  |
| Living in Area <br> \% of Population <br> \% Male <br> \% Female | 557,448 |  | POV Drivers <br> \% POV Drivers POV Passengers \% POV Passengers | 469,606 | Workers/Vehicle | 0.81 |
|  | 52.00 | 84.24 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 54.80 | 39,606 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 45.20 | 7.10 |  | Central County Orange,FL |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Living in Central County <br> \% Work Central County <br> \% Work Suburban County <br> \% Work Out of Area | 356,271 | POV Occupancy | 1.08 |  |  |  |
|  | 89.12 |  |  | Suburban Counties |  |  |
|  | 7.81 |  |  | Osceola <br> Seminole |  |  |
|  | 3.08 | Journey to Work by Mode |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Living in Suburban Counties | 201,177 | Privately Owned Vehicles |  |  |  |  |
| \% Work Central County | 44.79 | \% Drive Alone | 78.08 |  |  |  |
| \% Work Same County | 50.10 | \% carpool | 13.28 |  |  |  |
| \% Work Different County | 0.95 |  |  |  |  |  |
| \% Work Out of Area | 4.16 | Transi |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \% Bus | 1.42 |  |  |  |
|  |  | \% Subway/Rail | 0.02 |  |  |  |
| Journey-to-Work Flows |  |  | 0.10 |  |  |  |
| \% Central-Central County | 56.95 | Other |  |  |  |  |
| \% Central-Suburban County | 4.99 | \% Motorcycle | 0.43 |  |  |  |
| \% Suburban-Central County | 16.16 | \% Walk | 3.46 |  |  |  |
| \% Within Suburban County | 18.08 | \% Bicycle | 0.62 |  |  |  |
| \% To Other Suburban County | 0.34 | \% Other | 0.65 |  |  |  |
| \% Work Out of Area | 3.47 | \% Work at Home | 1.95 |  |  |  |

Salt Lalke City - Ogdlen, UTT CMSA



Rochester, NY MSA


Journey-to-Work Profile: Rochester, NY MSA (1990)

| Demographics and Land Area |  | Travel Time |  | Vehicle Availability |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Area Population | 1,002,410 | Mean (ii minutes) |  | Total Household Vehicles | 615,534 |
| \% Central County | 71.23 | Originating in: |  | \% 0 Vehicle Households | 11.17 |
| \% Suburban Counties | 28.77 | Area | 19.73 | \% 1 Vehicle Households | 33.94 |
| \% Urban | 70.58 | Central County | 18.67 | \% 2 Vehicle Households | 38.99 |
| \% Rural | 29.42 | Suburban Counties | 22.48 | \% 3+ Vehicle Households | 15.89 |
| Total Households | 374,856 | Commute Length |  |  |  |
| Persons Per Household | 2.58 | \% Less Than 15 Minutes \% 15-29 Minutes | $\begin{aligned} & 32.74 \\ & 42.74 \end{aligned}$ | General Indicators |  |
| Median Household Income |  | \% 30-39 Minutes | 12.94 | Population/Sq. Mile | 342 |
| Areawide | \$34,234 | \% 40-59 Minutes | 6.44 | Households/Sq. Mile | 128 |
| Central County | \$35,337 | \% 60 Minutes or More | 2.70 |  |  |
| Suburban Counties | \$31,504 | Time Workers Leave Home |  | Workers/Sq. Mile, Areawide <br> By Place of Residence |  |
| Age Characteristics |  | \% 5:00 AM - 6:59 AM | 25.43 | By Place of Work | 168 |
| Median Age | 32.90 | \% 7:00 AM - 8:29 AM | 42.25 |  |  |
| \% 15 Years or Less | 22.52 | \% 8:30 AM - $9: 59$ AM | 10.98 | Workers/Sq. Mile, Central County |  |
| \% 65 Years or More | 12.39 | \% All Other Departures \% Worked at Home | 18.91 | By Place of Residence | 526 |
|  |  |  | 2.43 | By Place of Work | 592 |
| Square Miles |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,932 \\ & 22.49 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Workers/Sq. Mile, Suburban Counties |  |
| \% Central County |  | Privately Owned Vehicles (POVs) |  | By Place of Residence | 59 |
| \% Suburban Counties 77.51 |  | (Includes Drive Alone and Carpool) |  | By Place of Work | 45 |
|  |  | Workers Travel by POVs | 430,132 | Workers/Household | 1.28 |
| Workers |  | \% Travel by POVs | 89.34 | Vehicles/Household | 1.64 |
|  |  |  |  | Vehicles/Worker | 1.28 |
| Living in Area | 481,467 | POV Drivers | 400,707 | Workers/Vehicle | 0.78 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { \% of Population } \\ & \% \text { Male } \end{aligned}$ | 48.00 | \% POV Drivers | 83.23 |  |  |
|  | 53.20 | POV Passengers | 29,425 |  |  |
| \% Female | 46.80 | \% POV Passengers | 6.11 | Central County <br> Monroe, NY |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Living in Central County \% Work Central County \% Work Suburban County \% Work Out of Area | 347,088 | POV Occupancy | 1.07 |  |  |
|  | 96.672.08 |  |  | Suburban Counties |  |
|  |  |  |  | Livingston |  |
|  | 1.25 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Journey to Work by Mode |  | Ontario |  |
| Living in Suburban Counties 134,379 |  | Privately Owned Vehicles |  | Orleans |  |
| \% Work Central County 32.03 |  | \% Drive Alone 77.73 |  | Wayne |  |
| \% Work Same County <br> \% Work Different County | 56.23 | \% Carpool 11.61 |  |  |  |
|  | 4.53 |  |  |  |  |
| \% Work Out of Area | 7.20 | Transit |  |  |  |
|  |  | \% Bus | 3.11 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 0.01 |  |  |
| Journey-to-Work Flows |  | \% Taxi | 0.07 |  |  |
| \% Central-Central County | 69.69 | Other |  |  |  |
| \% Central-Suburban County | 1.50 | \% Motorcycle | 0.05 |  |  |
| \% Suburban-Central County | 8.94 | \% Walk | 4.34 |  |  |
| \% Within Suburban County | 15.70 | \% Bicycle | 0.22 |  |  |
| \% To Other Suburban County | 1.27 | \% Other | 0.43 |  |  |
| \% Work Out of Area | 2.91 | \% Work at Home | 2.43 |  |  |

## Appendix A <br> CHANGES IN MSA/CMSACOUNTY LIST, 1974-1983

\author{

1. New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT ${ }^{1}$ <br> Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA <br> Fairfield County (pt.) <br> New Haven County (pt.) <br> Danbury, CT PMSA <br> Fairfield County (pt.) <br> Litchfield County (pt.) <br> Norwalk, CT PMSA <br> Fairfield County (pt.) <br> Stamford, CT PMSA <br> Fairfield County (pt.) <br> Hunterdon County, NJ <br> Morris County, NJ <br> Ocean County, NJ <br> Sussex County, NJ <br> Orange County, NY
}
2. Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA

No Change
3. Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI

Grundy County, IL
Kendall County, IL
4. San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA

Santa Cruz County
5. Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD

Cumberland County, NJ
6. Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI

Monroe County
7. Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH ${ }^{2}$

Nashua, NH PMSA
Hillsborough County (pt.)
Rockingham County (pt.)
Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA

[^21]2 New England CMSA must be reviewed in detail at the partial county level in order to insure accuracy.
8. Washington, DC-MD-VA
Removed Counties
Calvert County, MD
Frederick County, MD
Stafford County, VA
9. Dallas-Fort Worth, TX
Hood County
Wise County
10. Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, ..... TX
No Change
11. Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL
No Change
12. Atlanta, GA
Barrow County
Cowetta County
Spaulding County
13. Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, $\mathbf{O H}$No Change
14. Seattle-Tacoma, WA
No Change
15. San Diego, CA
No Change
16. Minneapolis-St Paul, MN-WIIsanti County, MN
17. St. Louis, MO-IL
Jersey County, IL
18. Baltimore, MD
Queen Anne's County
19. Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA
Fayette County
20. Phoenix, ..... AZ
21. Tampa, FLHernando County
22. Denver-Boulder, CO
Removed CountiesGilpin County
23. Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN
Butler County, OH
24. Milwaukee-Racine, ..... WINo Change
25. Kansas City, MO-KS
Lafayette County, MO
Leavenworth, KS
Miami County, KS
26. Sacramento, CA
El Dorado County
27. Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA
Yamhill County, ORClark County, WA
28. Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA $^{3}$
Gloucester CountyJames City County
York County
Chesapeake city
Hampton city
Newport News city
Norfolk city
Poquoson city
Portsmouth city
Suffolkcity
Virginia Beach city
Williamsburg city
29. Columbus, $\mathbf{O H}$
Licking County
Union County
30. San Antonio, TX
No Change
31. Indianapolis, IN
Madison County

[^22]32. New Orleans, LASt. Charles ParishSt. John the Baptist Parish
33. Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY
No Change
34. Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC ${ }^{4}$
Cabarrus County, NC
Gaston County, NC
Lincoln County, NC
Mecklenburg County, NC
Rowan County, NC
Union County, NC
York County, SC
35. Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA ${ }^{5}$
Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleborro, RI-MA PMSA
Providence County, RI (pt.)
Bristol County, MA (pt.)
Norfolk County, MA (pt.)
Worcester County, MA (pt.)
36. Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT $^{6}$
Bristol PMSA
Hartford County (pt.)
Litchfield County (pt.)
HartfordPMSA
Hartford County (pt.)
Litchfield County (pt.)
Middlesex County (pt.)
New London County (pt.)
Tolland County (pt.)
Middletown PMSA
Middlesex County (pt.)
New Britain PMSA
Hartford County (pt.)

[^23]37. Orlando, $\mathrm{FL}^{7}$

## Removed Counties

Orange County
Osceola County
Seminole County
38. Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT $^{8}$

Davis County
Salt Lake County
Weber County
39. Rochester, $\mathrm{NY}^{9}$

Livingston County
Monroe County
Ontario County
Orleans County
Wayne County
44. Dayton-Springfield, $\mathbf{O H}^{\mathbf{1 0}}$

7 This MSA or CMSA was added to the ranks of metropolitan areas with over one million in population. 8 This MSA or CMSA was added to the ranks of metropolitan areas with over one million in population. 9 This MSA or CMSA was added to the ranks of metropolitan areas with over one million in population. 10 MSA no longer has a population over one million.

## Appendix B

## LIST OF ALL COUNTIES IN METROPOLITAN AREAS 1983 GEOGRAPHY (Note: * = central county)

1. NewYork-Northern

New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT
New Jersey
Bergen
Essex
Hudson
Hunterdon
Middlesex
Monmouth
Morris
Ocean
Passaic
Somerset
Sussex
Union
New York
Bronx
Kings
Nassau

* New York

Orange
Putnam
Queens
Richmond
Rockland
Suffolk
Westchester
2. Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA

California
Orange

* Los Angeles

Ventura
Riverside
San Bernardino
3. Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-W Illinois

Cook
DuPage
Grundy
Kane
Kendall
Lake
McHenry
Will
Indiana
Lake
Porter
Wisconsin
Kenosha
4. San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA

California
Alameda
Contra Costa
Mar-in
Napa
San Francisco
San Mateo
Santa Clara
Santa Cruz
Solano County
Sonoma County
5. Philadelphia-Wiiington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD
New Jersey
Burlington
Camden
Cumberland
Gloucester
Salem
Mercer
Pennsylvania
Bucks
Chester
Delaware
Montgomery

* Philadelphia

Delaware
New Castle
Maryland
Cecil
6. Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI

Michigan
Lapeer
Livingston
Macomb
Monroe
Oakland
St. Clair
Washtenaw

* Wayne

7. Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH Massachusetts

Miscellaneous Towns/Cities

* Boston City

New Hampshire
Miscellaneous Towns/Cities
8. Washington, DC-MD-VA

District of Columbia
Maryland
Calvert
Charles
Frederick
Montgomery
Prince Georges
Virginia
Arlington
Fairfax
Loudoun
Prince William
Stafford
Alexandria City
Fairfax City
Falls Church City
Manassas City
Manassas Park City
9. Dallas-Fort Worth, TX

Texas
Collin

* Dallas

Denton
Ellis
Johnson
Kaufman
Parker
Rockwall
Tarrant
10. Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX Texas

Brazoria
Fort Bend
Galveston
Harris
Liberty
Montgomery
Waller
11. Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL

Florida
Broward

* Dade


## 12. Atlanta, GA

Barrow
Butts
Cherokee
Clayton
Cobb
Cowetta
Dekalb
Douglas
Fayette
Forsyth

* Fulton

Gwinnett
Henry
Newton
Paulding
Rockdale
Spaulding
Walton
13. Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, $\mathbf{O H}$

Ohio
Portage
summit

* Cuyahoga

Geauga
Lake
Lorain Medina
14. Seattle-Tacoma, WA

Washington
King
Pierce
Snohomish
15. San Diego, CA

California

* San Diego

16. Minneapolis-St Paul, MN-WI

Minnesota
Anoka
Carver
Chisago
Dakota

* Hennepin

Isanti
Ramsey
Scott
Washington
Wright
Wisconsin
St. Croix
17. St. Louis, MO-IL

Illinois
Clinton
Jersey
Madison
Monroe
St. Clair
Missouri
Franklin
Jefferson
St. Charles
St. Louis

* St. Louis City

18. Baltimore, MD

Maryland
Anne Arundel
Baltimore
Carroll
Harford
Howard
Queen Anne's

* Baltimore City

19. Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA

Pennsylvania
Allegheny
Beaver
Fayette
Washington
Westmoreland
20. Phoenix, AZ

Arizonia
Maricopa
21. Tampa, FL

Florida
Hemando

* Hillsborough

Pasco
Pinellas
22. Denver-Boulder, CO

Colorado
Adams
Arapahoe
Boulder

* Denver

Douglas
Jefferson
23. Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN

Indiana
Dearbon
Kentucky
Boone
Campbell
Kenton
Ohio
Clermont

* Hamilton

Warren
24. Milwaukee-Racine, WI

Wisconsin

* Milwaukee

Ozaukee
Racine
Washington
Waukesha
25. Kansas City, MO-KS

Kansas
Johnson
Leavenworth
Miami
Wyandotte
Missouri
Cass
Clay

* Jackson

Lafayette
Platte
Ray
26. Sacramento, CA

California
El Dorado
Placer

* Sacramento

Yolo
27. Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA

Oregon
Clackamas

* Multnomah

Washington
Yamhill
Washington
Clark
28. Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA
Virginia
Gloucester
James City
York
Chesapeake City
Hampton City
Newport News City
Norfolk City
Poquoson City
Portsmouth City
Suffolk City
Virginia Beach
Williamsburg City
29. Columbus, OH

Ohio
Delaware
Fairfield

* Franklin

Licking
Madison
Pickaway
Union
30. San Antonio, TX Texas

Bexar
Comal
Guadalupe
31. Indianapolis, IN

Indiana
Boone
Hamilton
Hancock
Hendricks
Johnson

* Marion

Morgan
Shelby
32. New Orleans, LA

Louisiana
Jefferson Parish

* Orleans Parish

St. Bernard Parish
St. Charles Parish
St. John the Baptist Parish
St. Tammany Parish
33. Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY

New York

* Erie

Niagara
34. Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-

SC
North Carolina
Cabarrus
Gaston
Lincoln

* Meclclenburg

Rowan
Union
South Carolina
York
35. Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RIMA
Massachusetts
Miscellaneous Towns/Cities
Rhode Island
Miscellaneous Towns/Cities

* Providence City

36. Hartford-New Britain-Middletown,

CT
Connecticut
Miscellaneous Towns/Cities
HartfordCity
37. Orlando, FL

Florida

* Orange

Osceola
Seminole
38. Salt Lake City, UT

Utah
Davis

* Salt Lake

Weber
39. Rochester, NY

New York
Livingston
Monroe
Ontario
Orleans
Wayne


[^0]:    1 The present report updates and expands upon an earlier report: Briggs, D., Pisarski, A. and McDonnell, J. "Journey-to-Work-Trends Based on 1960, 1970 and 1980 Decennial Censuses" (U.S. DOT/FHWA, July 1986).

    2 Briggs, D., Pisarski, A. and McDonnell, J. "Journey-to-Work Trends Based on the 1960, 1970 and 1980 Decennial Censuses" (U.S. DOT/FHWA. July 1986).

[^1]:    4 Six new metropolitan areas were added in 1990. These areas and their central counties are:

[^2]:    5For more detailed information at the local level, readers can consult the Census Transportation Planning Packages (CTPP) published by the Census Bureau, or other STF data series.

[^3]:    9 In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as central cities. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city, and in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there are also central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

[^4]:    10 Readers should take note that in computing some of the data series for New England metropolitan areas (Boston, Providence, and Hartford), the New England County Metropolitan Area (NECMA) definition is used to delineate county boundaries. This was necessary to maintain consistency with other parts of the U.S., since in New England metropolitan areas are defined by cities and towns, and hence leading to only partial county coverage (rather than the complete county coverage that NECMA's provide).

[^5]:    1For the sake of clarity, and in order to illuminate these broader trends, the subject of geographic redefinition of metropolitan areas is left for later chapters. While such changes are not ordinarily evident in state and national level tabulations, readers for now should keep in mind that issues of geography and measurement are closely linked.

[^6]:    ${ }^{3}$ The list of metropolitan areas over one million has increased over the thirty year period from thirty-four to thirty-nine areas. In addition, there have been a few areas that lost population and hence no longer on the list. These facts should be considered when interpreting this table.

[^7]:    4 Data from the FHWA's Highway Statistics shows the following:

    | U.S. Road and Street | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 |
    | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

    $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Mileage, Surfaced (millions) } & 2.56 & 2.95 & 3.36 & 3.52\end{array}$
    5 Source: Hu, P.S., and Young, J. "Summary of Travel Trends, 1990 Nationwide Personal Transportation Survey" (U.S. DOT/FHWA, March 1992).

[^8]:    6 This table is duplicated in the Profiles section of this report, preceding the profiles for each of the thirty-nine metropolitan areas.

[^9]:    7 The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas, All other area is classified as rural. Also, the Census Bureau defines an Urbanized Area (UA) as one or more places (central place) and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory (urban fringe) that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons.

[^10]:    8 Employment and Earnings, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, p.173, January 1993.

[^11]:    10 The Census Bureau calculates household vehicles in a different way than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), and readers should take note of these differences in comparing Census data to other published data. In its annual publication Highway Statistics the FHWA includes commercial automobiles and commercial light trucks. Also, some commercial vehicles are kept at home and are likely to be counted by the Census Bureau as household vehicles. In 1990, the FHWA reported a total of 185.3 million registered vehicles, of which 143.6 million were automobiles, 37.4 million light trucks, and 4.3 million were motorcycles.

[^12]:    1 As noted in Chapter 1, it is necessary to split the $\mathbf{1 9 8 0 - 9 0}$ time period in order to account for geographic redefinition.

[^13]:    *Total workers divided by total households. Total workers includes workers who live in group quarters.

[^14]:    2 The three New England metropolitan areas are not included in this analysis, nor are the six new metropolitan areas included as a result of the 1983 geographic revisions.

[^15]:    3 Travel time was collected for the first time in the 1980 Census.

[^16]:    1 Privately owned vehicle trips include driving alone and vehicle pools in automobiles, vans, light trucks, and motorcycles.

[^17]:    * The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation not available in those areas. This result is largely due to persons who w orked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual w orkplace.
    ** Transit is the sum of Bus and Subway/Rail, this does not include all forms of public transportation.

[^18]:    1 OMB Bulletin No. 93-05, "Revised Statistical Definitions for Metropolitan Areas," (Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, December 28, 1992).

[^19]:    1 The profile number refers to the area's population rank in 1990.

[^20]:    2 The package used was Transcad.
    3 Readers should take note that in computing some of the data series for New England metropolitan areas (Boston, Providence, and Hartford), the New England County Metropolitan Area (NECMA) definition is used to delineate county boundaries. This was necessary to maintain consistency with other parts of the U.S., since in New England metropolitan areas are defined by cities and towns, and hence leading to only partial county coverage (rather than the complete county coverage that NECMA's provide). Also note that the New York City CMSA does not include the Connecticut portion.

[^21]:    1In this report, we do not use any data from the New England portion of the New York City CMSA. References above are provided for information only.

[^22]:    3 Indicated that this MSA or CMSA was added to the ranks of metropolitan areas over one million population.

[^23]:    4 Indicated that this MSA or CMSA was added to the ranks of metropolitan areas over one million population.
    5 New England CMSA must be reviewed in detail at the partial county level in order to ensure accuracy.
    6 New England CMSA must be reviewed in detail at the partial county level in order to ensure accuracy.

