# Valuing Impacts of Transportation System: Adding to Asset Management Dialogue 

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## Overview

## Bureau of Transportation Statistics

- In 1991, the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) created BTS to:
$\square$ administer transportation data collection, analysis, and reporting; and
$\square$ ensure the most cost-effective use of resources to monitor:
$\square$ Transportation's contributions to the economy
$\square$ Transportation's implications, e.g., safety,
 environment

■ BTS is one of the 14 Principal Federal Statistical Agencies
$\square$ Policy-neutral, objective broker of information
$\square$ Special abilities to protect confidentiality

## The U.S. transportation system is the largest in the world

- More airports and more miles of road and rail than any other country
- 4 million miles of roads
- 19,000 public and private use airports
- Fourth in miles of navigable waterways
- 25,000 miles
- The highest in the world in terms of per capita vehicle ownership


## Transportation system is to move people and goods. Our system

- Provides mobility to destinations for
- 321 million U.S. residents, of whom 25 million
do not own a vehicle
- 75 million visitors and tourists
- $\quad 7.5$ million businesses
- Moves an average of 56 tons of freight per year for every man, woman, and child in the United States


■ Does so to encourage economic vitality while considering safety, environment, and energy.

## Value of transportation is little known. TRB Task Force was convened to:

- Estimate the value of transportation beyond the replacement costs
- Ultimately, develop a framework to capture and quantify the value of transportation to:
- Economic growth
- Quality of life
- Ability to sustain other critical infrastructure sectors such as
- Utility
- Manufacturing


## What does it take to produce transportation services? Twenty percent of the inputs is capital stock



## Value of transportation capital stock increased steadily and reached \$8.1 trillion in 2014.



■ Other publicly owned transportation

Public highways and streets

- Privately owned capital stock


## Existing metrics to measure transportation contribution to the economy include:

1. Contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by

- Mode
- State

2. Value added by transportation sector
3. Transportation requirements to produce industry output
4. Transportation employment
5. Transportation Services Index

## Transportation contributed \$506 billion (or 2.9\%) to U. S. Gross Domestic Product



## For-Hire Transportation Contribution to State GDP



[^0]
## Contribution of for-hire and in-house transportation to U.S. Gross Domestic Product amounted to 5.8\%.



## The wholesale and retail trade sector is the largest user of transportation services

$\square$ Utilities, \$19.2
$\square$ Natural Resources and Mining, \$47.8
$\square$ Construction, \$50.1
$\square$ Manufacturing, \$225.68
$\square$ Wholesale and Retail Trade, \$295.8

| 0 | 50 | 100 | 150 | 200 | 250 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Billion 2014 dollars | 300 |  |  |  |  |

## Transportation is an enabler of economic activity. Many industries rely on transportation services for production.



## In 2015, transportation service providers and warehousing employed 5.4 million people.



## All employed in the transportation and warehousing sector and other transportation-related jobs reached 11.26 million.



Grand total: $\mathbf{1 1 . 2 6}$ million

## Seasonally-adjusted monthly freight traffic and passenger travel had rebounded since the last recession



## BTS has shown a close relationship between transportation and the economy:

freight as a leading economic indicator by 4 months.


[^1]Detrended and Smoothed Freight TSI
Peaks and troughs in Freight TSI

## More about BTS: www.bts.gov



Transportation Statistics Annual Report 2015



[^0]:    U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

[^1]:    Detrended Freight TSI

