Commuting Programs and Products from the Census Bureau

> Applying Census Data for Transportation Kansas City, MO November, 2017

Brian McKenzie, U.S. Census Bureau



Decennial Census vs. American Community Survey

Census:

- Everyone in the U.S.
- U.S. population count
- Core demographic characteristics
- Every 10 years

ACS:

- 3.54 million addresses/year
- <u>Estimates</u> of the population and housing characteristics
- Demographic, social, economic and housing characteristics
- Every year



Commuting Data and the ACS

Commuting data is collected through the ACS, which began in 2005.

ACS questions related to commuting are the same as those on the 2000 Census Long Form

The ACS only asks about work trips



Transportation Information Available from the ACS

- Means of transportation
- Occupants per vehicle
- Time leaving home for work
- Travel time to work
- Place of work
- Vehicles per household

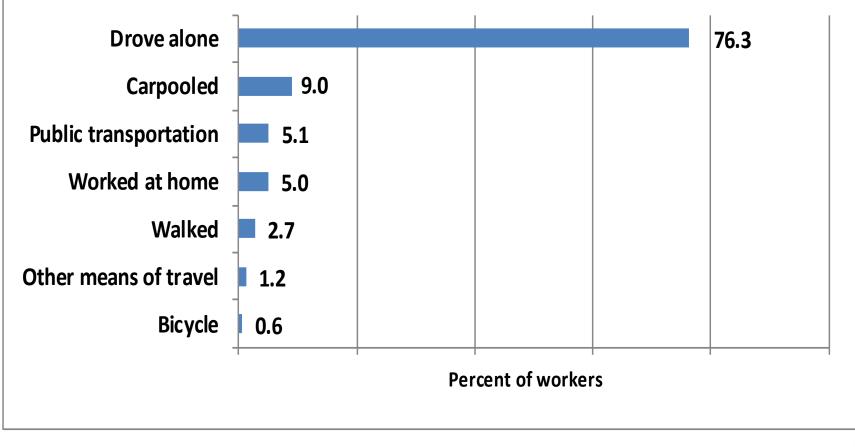


Strengths of ACS Transportation Data

- Survey data, collected continuously
- Available for small areas (block group)
- Comparability across years and geographies
- Includes margins of error for quality checks
- Rich set of demographic characteristics
- Several ways to access the data



How People Travel to Work: 2016



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 American Community Survey. Table S0801.

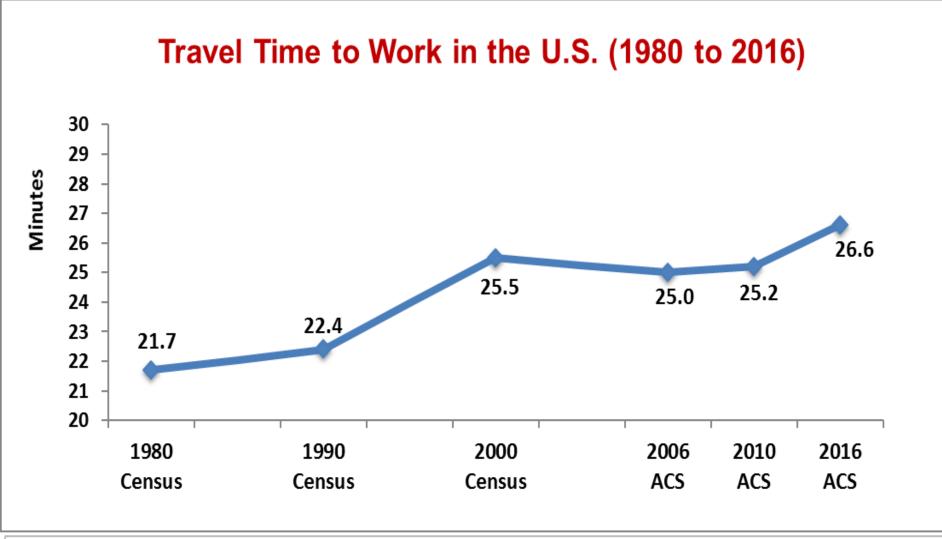


Commuting by Automobile: 1960 to 2016 Percent of workers 87.9 86.7 86.5 86.3 85.4 84.1 77.7 ----- Total Automobile 64.0 76.6 75.7 76.0 76.3 73.2 64.4 ---- Drove Alone ---- Carpooled 19.7 13.4 12.2 10.7 9.7 9.0 1960 1970 1980 1990 2000 2006 2010 2016 Census Census Census Census Census ACS ACS ACS

Sources: Census 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000; American Community Survey 2006, 2010, 2016.

Universe: Workers 16 years and older.





Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census 1980, 1990, 2000. U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2006, 2010, 2016.



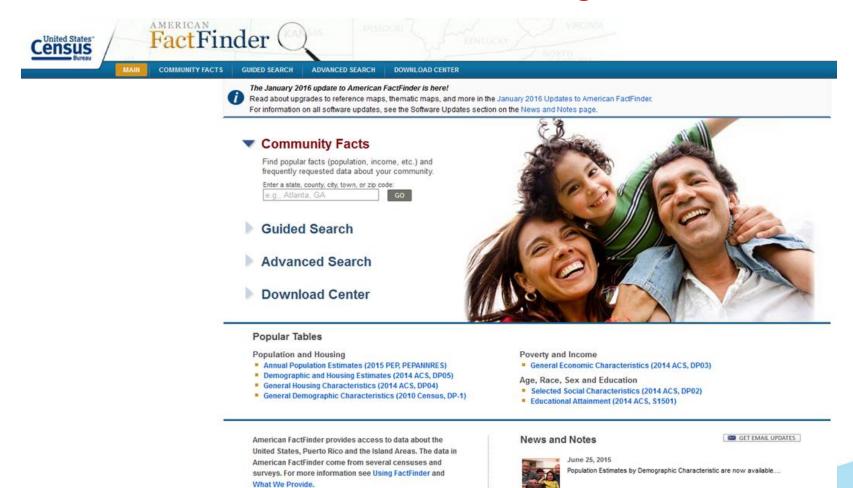
ACS Release Schedule

- ACS 2016 1-year (Sept. 14th)
 For geographies of at least 65,000 population
- 2016 ACS Supplemental Tables (Oct. 19th)
 - For selected geographies of at least 20,000 population
 - 58 tables (basic demographics)
- 2016 Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) file (Oct. 19th)
- ACS 2012-2016 5-year (Dec. 7th)
 For all geographies

Available on American FactFinder -factfinder.census.gov



American Factfinder – factfinder.census.gov







Search - Use the options on the left (topics, geographies, ...) to narrow your search results

Your Selections 'Your Selections' is empty load search save search	To search for tables and other files in American FactFinder: Enter search terms and an optional geography and click GO						
Search using the options below: Topics (age, income, year, dataset,)	topic or table name state, county or place (optional) S0801 District of Columbia Image: Comparison of the place of the plac						
 Geographies states, counties, places,) Select from Topics, Race and Ethnic Groups, Industry Codes, EEO Occupation Codes. these are added to 'Your Selections' the Search Results are updated 							
Industry Codes (NAICS industry,)	 Next, select Geographies (states, counties, cities, towns, etc.) these are added to 'Your Selections' the Search Results are updated 						
	3 Select one or more Search Results and click View						



Metropoltian and Micropolitan Areas

- Metropolitan and Micropolitan Areas were updated with post 2010 Census definitions
- These updates were included in the 2013 ACS Estimates (released in 2014)
- Metro areas are aggregations of counties
- 2006-2010 county-level commuting flow files served as input for the metro/micro area delineation process.



Forthcoming Metro and Micro Area Update

- Metro and Micro areas to be updated based on 2011-2015 ACS.
- Central counties would not change, but commuting patterns could change the outlying counties included in a metro based on qualifying criteria:
 - At least 25 percent of the workers living in the county work in the central county or counties of the CBSA;
 - At least 25 percent of the employment in the county is accounted for by workers who reside in the central county or counties of the CBSA.
- Produced by Population Division, released early 2018.



Historical County Commuting Flows Page

• Commuting flows homepage:

https://www.census.gov/topics/employment/commuting/guidance/flows

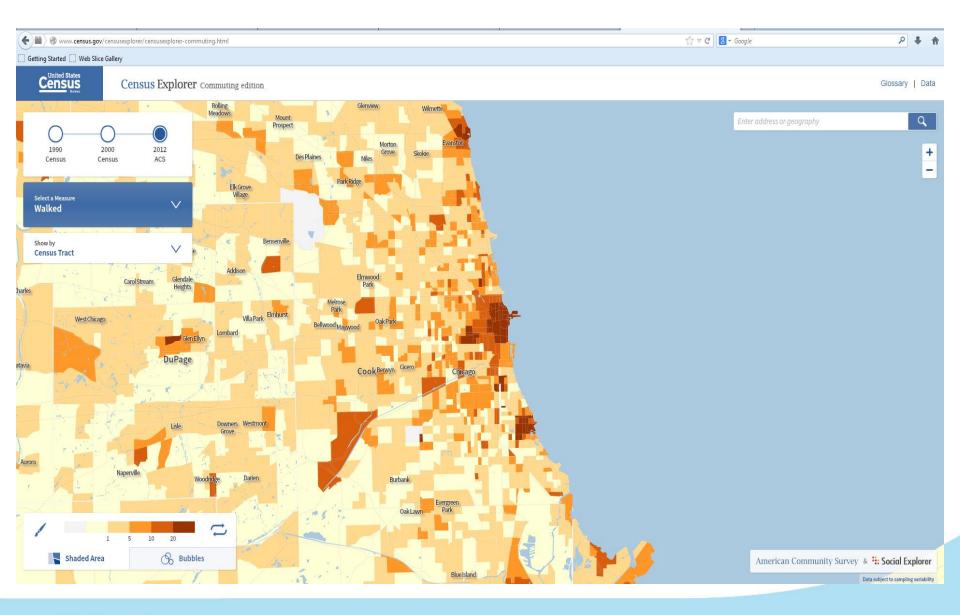
- Includes flows from 1990, 2000, 2006-10, 2009-13
- 2009-2013 5-year county-to-county (and MCD) commuting flows
 - Total worker counts
 - Means of transportation (4 categories)
- Metro area redefinition expected using mid-decade ACS 5-year estimates (2011-2015)



Census Explorer Mapping Tool

- www.census.gov/censusexplorer/
- Maps selected ACS variables for Census 1990, Census 2000, and 5-year ACS
- Census Explorer Commuting Edition:
 - Drove alone, Carpooled, Transit, Walk, Bicycle
 - Average travel time
 - Percent traveled 60 minutes or longer







PUMS Data

- Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS)
 - A sample of population and housing unit records from the ACS
- Allows users to create custom tables that are not available through pretabulated ACS products
- Smallest Geographic Summary Level is the Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs)
- Now available in AFF (CSV and SAS files)



ACS Content Test: Objectives

• Commute Mode:

– Update and clarify the terminology

• Time of Departure:

 Address privacy concerns by phrasing the question in a less intrusive way



Commute Mode

Control Version

3	How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, mark (X) the box of the one used for most of the distance.							
		Car, truck, or van		Motorcycle				
		Bus or trolley bus		Bicycle				
		Streetcar or trolley car		Walked	(
		Subway or elevated		Worked at home → <i>SKIP</i>				
	Railroad			to question 40a				
		Ferryboat		Other method				
		Taxicab			(

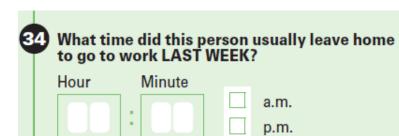
Test Version

W	EE	w did this person usually get to work LAST EK? Mark ONE box for the method of Insportation used for most of the distance.					
	Ι	Car, truck, or van		Taxicab			
	Ι	Bus		Motorcycle			
	Ι	Subway or elevated rail		Bicycle			
	Ι	Long-distance train or commuter rail		Walked			
	Ι	Light rail, streetcar, or trolley		Worked from home → SKIP to question 39a			
	Ι	Ferryboat		Other method			

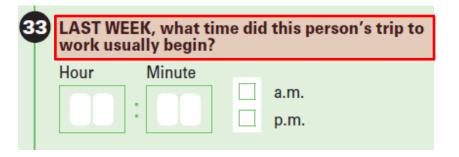


Time of Departure

Control Version



Test Version





Content Test Findings

Commute Mode and Time of Departure: Test did not impact the overall response distribution, item missing data rate, response reliability.

Commute Mode: Test version performed well in cognitive testing, provides refined language, and shortens instructions to reduce burden.

Time of Departure: Test version performed well in cognitive testing and is believed to address some of the perceived sensitivity to the question.



Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD)

- The LEHD program uses administrative records information from employers across states
- Key pieces of information about workers and firms (e.g. worker counts, age, employment locations, industry, firm size)
- Includes origin-destination worker flows at the block level (LODES)
- User-friendly website offers several data extraction options



American Housing Survey (AHS)

- Longitudinal survey of housing units conducted every two years
- Collects information on housing and neighborhood characteristics, including transportation and mobility
- Tables published for Nation, largest 15 Metro Areas, and 10 Rotating Metro Areas (Sample size: 120,000 households)
- New public transportation data available for 2013 AHS; new 2017 transportation data forthcoming (released in 2018)
- www.census.gov/programs-surveys/ahs/



2017 AHS Transportation-Related Questions Assess:

- Public transportation use (specific modes)
- The frequency of public transportation use for work/school
- Distance to closest public transportation stop
- Access to amenities via public transportation
- Biking and walking to work and amenities
- Sidewalk availability and sidewalk lighting
- Availability of bike lanes
- Costs associated with commuting



2017 AHS Asks New Transportation-Related Questions:

- Number of commuting days each week
- Number of days drives self all the way to work each week
- Company car use
- Drives self a portion of the way to work
- Use of carpool
- Roundtrip miles driven for commute
- Cost of parking and tolls
- Use of public transportation for commute



Resources for Census Products

- Census Bureau General assistance with AFF
 301-763-INFO (4636) or 800-923-8282
- Census.gov FTP Technical Support
 301-763-2626
- Census 2020 Support

census.2020.program.management.review@census.gov

 Journey to Work and Migration Statistics Branch 301-763-2454

