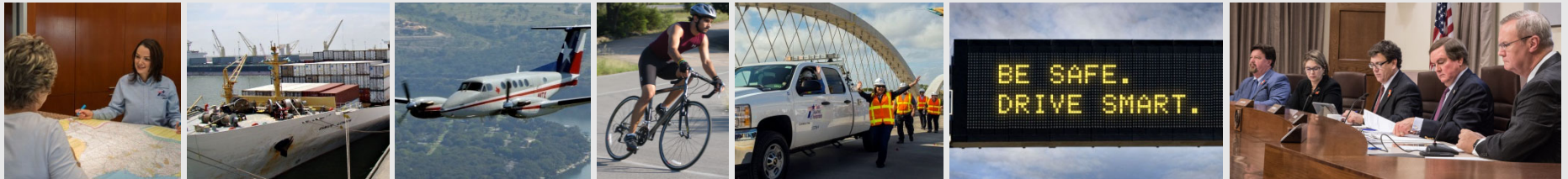




TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION



CENSUS AND THE TEXAS TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

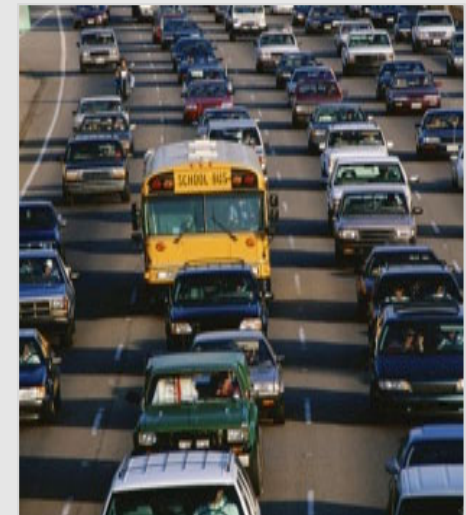
Marc D. Williams, P.E., Deputy Executive Director



Date

Census and Transportation

- Demographics and transportation together provide comprehensive solutions to complex issues. They help get you where you need to go on time, save lives, and keep the economy moving.
- Key census data variable used in transportation include:
 - Population
 - Age distribution
 - Disability
 - Household composition, income and life cycle stage
 - Education level
 - Residence location (urban, suburban, or rural)
 - Land area



Transportation Funding

- Texas' relies heavily on Census derived data to fund the many elements of its transportation system. Federal programs that use Census data for funding distributions* include:
 - Highway Planning and Construction - \$3.9B
 - Federal Transit Formula Grants - \$315.9M (Urbanized Area)
 - Federal Transit Formula Grants for Rural Areas - \$47.2M (Nonurbanized Area)
 - Federal Transit Capital Investment Grants - \$44.0M (State of Good Repair)
 - Elderly and Disabled Transit Grants - \$19.9M
 - Federal Transit Planning Grants - \$11.6M
 - National Motor Carrier Safety - \$30.0M (TxDMV)
 - State and Community Highway Safety Grants - \$18.9M

* FY 2019



Transportation Planning

- Census data are used in many transportation planning applications. These include:
 - Population forecasting
 - Travel demand modeling and microsimulation
 - Title VI analysis
 - Land use analysis
- State and local planning experts contract for a special tabulation of American Community Survey data called the Census Transportation Planning Package (CTTP).
- U.S. Census definition of “urbanized areas” is used in the Federal determination of Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs).
- Both FHWA and FTA use census data to define their own population thresholds for urbanized and nonurbanized areas.

Other Programs and Efforts

- Census derived data is used in a number of other key transportation programs.
 - Forecasting future program and investment needs.
 - State funded programs including Metropolitan & Urban Area Corridor Projects, and Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement projects.
 - Transportation alternatives such bike and pedestrian programs
 - Federal disaster declaration process and FEMA reimbursement for debris removal and repair/replacement of non-federal aid highways.
 - Local programs funded through MPOs.
 - Environmental Community Impact Assessments.
 - Local intersection signalization.
 - Population highway signage.

