Characteristics of Daytime Urban Commuters for 20 U.S. Cities: Gender, Work, and Family

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Background

People don't always live in the same place as they work. Instead, they commute. Using data from the 5-year 2009-2013 American Community Survey (ACS), this study focuses on the characteristics of workers who commute into a city. This analysis focuses on the top 20 cities that experience the greatest proportional change in commuter-adjusted daytime population due to workers who commute into the city.



Location of Cities Among the Highest for Commuter-Adjusted Population Change



The figure below highlights the city of San Diego and the surrounding area where commuters may reside. San Diego's population increases by 14% during the day.







Who commutes into a city for work?

Gender, Marital Status, and Presence of Children

(Percent of commuters)

Austin, TX

Baltimore, MD

Boston, MA

Charlotte, NC

Columbus, OH

Dallas, TX

Denver, CO

Houston, TX

Indianapolis, IN

Jacksonville, FL

Las Vegas, NV

Memphis, TN

Portland, OR

San Diego, CA

San Francisco, CA

Washington, DC

Seattle, WA

Tucson, AZ

Austin, TX

Boston, MA

Dallas, TX

Denver, CO

Houston, TX

Indianapolis, IN

Jacksonville, F

Las Vegas, NV

Memphis, TN

Portland, OR

San Diego, CA

Seattle, WA

Washington, DC

San Francisco, CA

Nashville, T

Oklahoma City, OK

Baltimore, MD

Charlotte, NC

Columbus, OH

Nashville, TN

Oklahoma City, OK



Race, Ethnicity, and Foreign-Born Status

One-Way Commuter Time to Work



Mode of Transportation



Household Income (Percent of commuters)

utes 🗧 60 Minutes or Longer	Less than \$25,00	00 \$25,000 to \$49,999	■ \$50,000 to \$74,999	■ \$75,000 to \$99,999	■ \$100,000 or more	
13	Austin 5	14	19	18	44	
16	Baltimore 4	11	16	17	52	ACS dat
33	Boston 3	8	12	15	62	
13	Charlotte 6	16	20	18	40	Highligh
10	Columbus 4	12	18	17	49	 Jacks
14	Dallas 5	16	19	17	43	• Las \
11	Denver 6	17	19	17	42	
15	Houston 6	15	18	16	46	• Four
11	Indanapolis 4	14	20	18	44	• San
13	Jacksonville 4	16	20	19	41	
5	Las Vegas 8	22	22	18	31	
9	Memphis 5	14	21	18	42	Finding
17	Nashville 4	16	21	20	39	cities.
8	Oklahoma City 7	19	22	18	34	
12	Portland 6	16	20	19	39	• Won
12	San Diego 5	13	17	16	47	Seat
34	San Francisco 3	9	13	14	61	• Simi
24	Seattle 5	12	16	17	50	
6	Tucson 7	17	20	18	37	 Amo
34	Washington, D.C. 2	8	12	13	65	com

Are there commuting differences by gender?

Gender, geographic context, and mobility are often interrelated. Differences in mode of transportation and commute times are examined by gender for workers who commute into a selected city.

This poster is released to inform interested parties of ongoing research and to encourage discussion. Any views expressed are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the U.S. Census Bureau.

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Live Here to Commute There

ata illustrate the characteristics of workers who commute into cities. ghts include:

ksonville, FL has the highest share of male commuters at 60%

- Vegas, NV has the lowest share of married commuters at 48%
- r out of ten commuters to Washington, DC work in government
- Francisco, CA has the lowest share of commuters who drive alone at 44%

igs also highlight travel patterns for women and men commuters for selected

omen are more likely to use public transportation than men in Boston, MA; attle, WA; San Francisco, CA; and Washington, DC

nilar percentages of women and men commute alone by car to San Diego, CA nong our selected cities, less than 10 percent of women or men have short mmutes (less than 15 minutes)