

DBE ENTERPRISES



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Thinking Transit

How Large is the Public Transportation Industry?

- In 2000, America's public transportation systems employed 350,000 workers to operate, maintain and manage all modes of transit.
- A full 50% of this workforce serve as operators or conductors.
- In addition, 10,000-20,000 professionals work under contract to public transportation systems or are employed by companies and government offices that support these systems.
- The public transportation fleet is comprised of 129,000 vehicles in active service with the majority (58%) being buses.

How Many Public Transportation Providers Are There?

- There are approximately 6,000 public transportation systems operating in the United States and Canada, with the majority of these agencies operating more than one type of service.
- Many agencies typically contract additional services with private operators, further increasing the number of total public transportation providers.

How Much Energy Does Public Transportation Use - and Save?

- In 1999, public transportation vehicles used 856 million gallons of fossil fuels and 5.2 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity - which is less than 1% of all energy consumed in the U.S.
- Among fossil fuels, diesel ranks first and is used primarily by buses, but vehicles also use gasoline, compressed natural gas, propane, and liquefied natural gas.
- Most electricity (65%) is consumed by heavy rail vehicles, as well as commuter rail (25%) and light rail (8%).

Who Uses Public Transportation?

- Public transportation customers are diverse: People age 65 or older represent 7% of riders; 18 years and younger, 10%; women, 52%; White, 45%; African-American, 31%; Hispanic, 18%; and Asian and Native Americans, 6%.
- In 2000, Americans took 9.4 billion trips using public transportation, an increase of 3.5% from the previous year - the equivalent of more than one million new trips each day.
- During the same year, ridership grew twice as fast as the U.S. population and outpaced growth in other travel modes.
- An estimated 14 million Americans ride public transportation each weekday and an additional 25 million use it on a less frequent but regular basis.

Where Do People Go on Public Transportation?

- Work is the most popular destination, with 54% of all trips ending at workplaces. However, people use public transportation for a variety of reasons:

Work	54%
School and educational activities	15%
Shopping	9%
Social visits with family and friends	9%
Medical appointments	5.5%

While transit clearly benefits those who use it, even larger benefits accrue to all citizens in the form of economic development, reduced congestion, more livable communities and cleaner air.

Stimulates Economic Development

- A transit coalition report, "Dollars & Sense: The Economic Case for Public Transportation in America," found that every dollar taxpayers invest in public transportation generates \$6 or more in economic returns.
- Every \$10 million in capital investment in public transportation yields \$30 million in increased sales.
- Every \$10 million in operating investment yields \$32 million in increased sales.

Saves Money

- It's more cost efficient to use public transportation, particularly in business and urban areas.
- For every \$10 million invested in public transportation, more than \$15 million is saved in transportation costs to both highway and public transportation users.
- According to the American Automobile Association, the estimated cost of driving a single-occupant vehicle is between \$4,826 (for a small car) and \$9,685 (for a large car), depending upon mileage. By contrast, the annual average cost for public transportation for one adult ranges from \$200 to \$2,000, depending upon mileage, time of day, type of vehicle or service.

Creates Jobs

- In addition to the 350,000 people directly employed by public transportation systems, thousands of others are employed in related support services (i.e., engineering, manufacturing, construction, retail, etc.). For every \$10 million invested in capital projects for public transportation, more than 300 jobs are created and a \$30 million gain in sales for business is realized.

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Gets People to Work

- Public transportation is key to moving former welfare recipients into the workforce as permanent wage earners. An estimated 94% of welfare recipients attempting to move into the workforce do not own cars and rely on public transportation.

- The current \$75 million federal "Access To Jobs" initiative provides grants to transit service providers to help low-

income residents get to work by providing transportation choices.

- Another \$500 million for these programs is guaranteed by law for a five-year period.
- Public transportation provides valuable options for suburban commuters who work in the city. In fact, the average annual income of rail commuters is more than \$50,000 and most own two cars.

Eases Traffic Congestion

- Nearly half of all Americans believe traffic is a serious problem where they live. Most (57%) do not feel their commute will improve over the next three years, and nearly a quarter expect to spend more time commuting.

- According to the Texas Transportation Institute (TTI), car drivers spent more than 40 hours last year stuck in traffic in one-third of the cities studied.

- Half the drivers spent the same amount of time stuck in traffic as they did on vacation, according to the same TTI study. These findings apply to small, medium and large cities.

- Public transportation helps to alleviate our nation's crowded network of roads by providing transportation choices.

- Without transportation choices, there would be 64,413 more cars on the road in New Orleans, 167,061 more cars on San Diego roads, and 2,610,280 more cars on New York City roads, according to the Sierra Club.

- In Portland, Oregon, a study by the Sierra Club showed that when more transportation options are offered, people use their cars less, thereby cutting traffic by 6% and traffic delays by 66%.

Source: <http://www.publictransportation.org/pt2.html>

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Contractor/Consultants	Total Contract Amount	Total Paid to Date	DBE Paid to Date	(1) DBE % Actual to Date	(2) DBE % Total Contract Value	Target DBE % Goal
Minnesota Transit Constructions (MnTC)	303,691,586	224,985,588	32,044,569	14.24%	10.55%	15%
Other Contractors	5,819,825	5,381,225	738,280	13.72%	12.69%	
O'Brien Kreitzberg (OBK) (3)	14,411,331	12,935,598	2,569,105	19.86%	17.83%	15%
Marsh	545,000	395,000	107,214	27.14%	19.67%	5%
Other Consultants	33,530,643	27,674,659	1,339,677	4.84%	4.00%	
SUB-TOTAL	357,998,385	271,372,070	36,798,845	13.56%	10.28%	
Other Commitments *	81,574,395	72,023,488	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	439,572,780	343,395,558	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

* ROW Cooperative Agreements, Other Direct Costs, etc. (1) Calculates DBE percentage based upon DBE dollars expended vs. contract dollars paid to-date (actuals). (2) Calculates DBE percentage based upon DBE dollars expended vs. total contract value. (3) Value as of May 2003 - Preliminary