



# Top 10 Drive-to-Work Census Tracts in Manhattan

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# Top 10 Drive-to-Work Census tracts in Manhattan

An analysis of commuting data from the 2000 Census shows that 5,500 or more auto commuters work in each of 10 census tracts in Manhattan. The top-5 tracts are in Downtown Manhattan while tracts 6 through 10 on the list are in Midtown, as shown in Figure 1.

Analysis of these tracts shows that government workers are far more likely to drive to work than are private-sector workers.

## The #1 census tract for auto commuters: Municipal Building to the Federal courts

- The top census tract for auto commuters is between Canal Street and the Brooklyn Bridge, and includes New York City's Municipal Building, home to a number of City agencies, 1 Police Plaza and the Federal court area.
- 11,350 workers commute by auto to this census tract.
- 46% of the 24,780 workers in this tract commute by car. This is the highest percentage of any census tract in the Manhattan central business district (with the sole exception of one census tract on the far west side that has a relatively small number of jobs).
- 56% of workers in this tract work in "public administration," e.g., government jobs. Of government workers, 57% commute by auto.

## Tract #s 2-4: Downtown business district

- Tracts are centered on Wall Street and the World Trade Center (reflecting the 2000 year Census data)
- 14-15% of workers in these Downtown tracts commute by auto.
- 4% are government workers, of whom 23% commute by auto.

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## Tract # 5: City Hall and Federal offices

- Tract # 5 encompasses City Hall, the Tweed Building and other City office buildings on Chambers Street and the Federal Courthouse.
- 25% of workers in this tract commute by auto.
- 50% of workers in this tract work in government. Of this group, 24% commute by car.

## Tracts # 6-10: Midtown business district

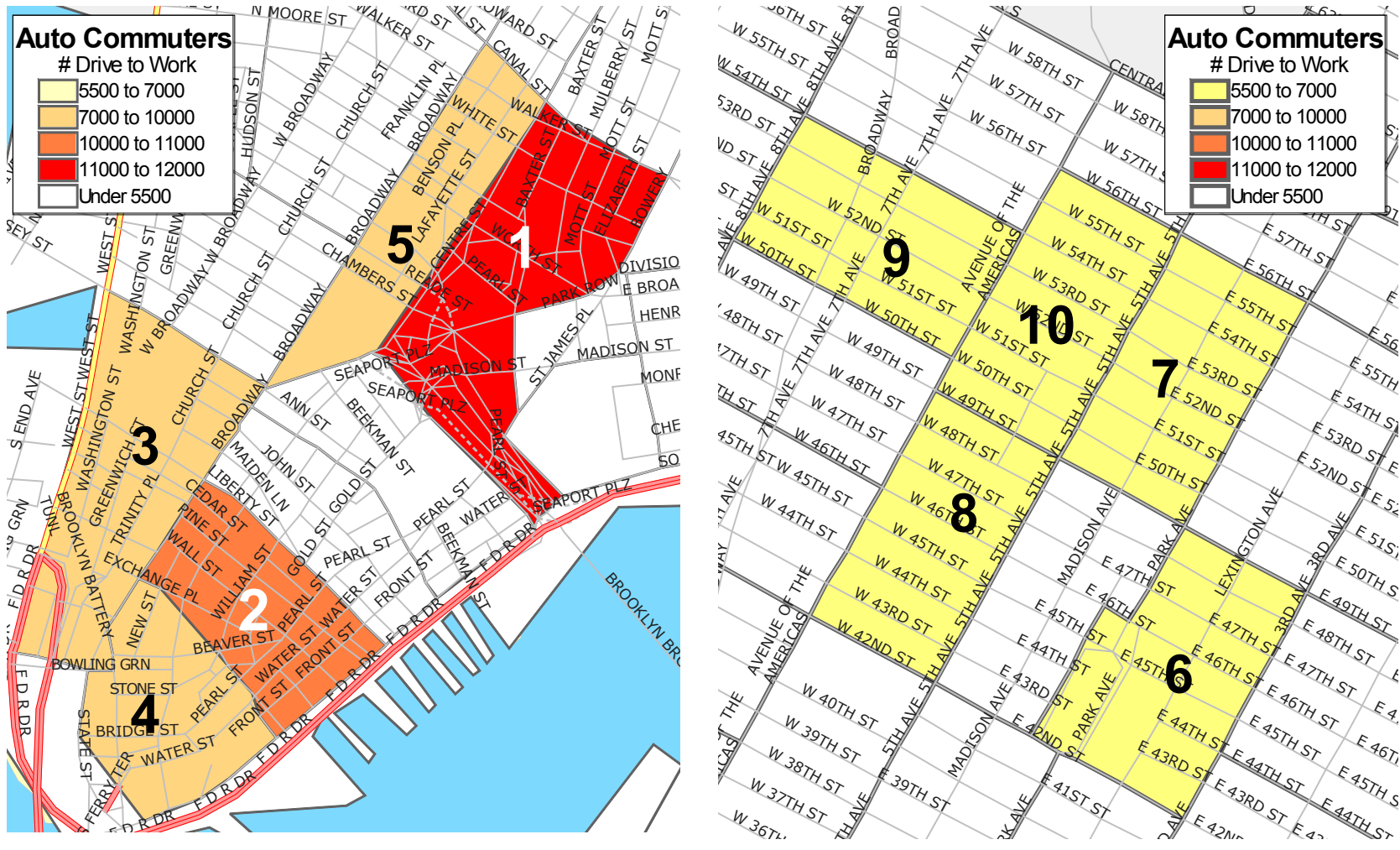
- All are in Midtown Manhattan.
- 11-12% of workers in these tracts commute by auto
- 1% are government workers, of whom 18% commute by auto.

In the Manhattan central business district (59th Street to the Battery) as a whole, government workers are twice as likely to drive to work than private sector workers:

- 33% of government workers commute by auto
- 16% of all workers commute by auto
- 13% of finance, insurance and real estate (FIRE) workers drive to work
- 11% of workers in professional and management services industries drive to work.

If government workers commuted by car at the same rate as FIRE and professional workers, there would be 14,000 fewer cars coming into the CBD each day. Collecting metered parking rates on the parking spaces currently used by these cars would generate over \$33 million annually in revenues to the City.

# Fig. 1. Top 10 Drive-to-Work Census tracts



Numbers correspond to rankings shown in Table 1. #1 indicates Census tract with the most auto commuters, #2 the tract with the second-most auto commuters, etc.

# Table 1. Top 10 Drive-to-Work Census tracts in the Manhattan CBD

Rank	Census tract #	Total workers	Auto Commuters				Other modes			
			# Commute by Auto	% Commute by Auto	Public admin. as % of total workers	% of Public admin. that drive to work	# Commute by Transit*	% Commute by Transit	Taxi, walk, bicycle, work at home#	% Taxi, walk, bicycle, work at home
1	2900	24,780	11,350	46%	56%	57%	11,445	46%	1,985	8%
2	700	71,745	10,005	14%	3%	23%	58,600	82%	3,140	4%
3	1300	61,350	9,305	15%	5%	23%	49,755	81%	2,290	4%
4	900	57,265	8,810	15%	3%	24%	45,760	80%	2,695	5%
5	3100	29,655	7,320	25%	50%	24%	20,330	69%	2,005	7%
6	9200	61,715	6,825	11%	1%	20%	49,175	80%	5,715	9%
7	10200	55,045	6,770	12%	0%	34%	42,645	77%	5,630	10%
8	9600	50,490	6,020	12%	1%	8%	41,100	81%	3,370	7%
9	13100	47,450	5,650	12%	1%	22%	37,315	79%	4,485	9%
10	10400	46,555	5,515	12%	1%	15%	36,020	77%	5,020	11%

# About the Data

Data presented in this report are from the 2000 U.S. Census, conducted in April 2000. Commute data are based on the Census 1-in-6 “long form” sample, thus providing accurate data at the tract level. All data reported here are based on respondents’ place of work in the preceeding week as reported on Census forms. Commute data are published at the Census tract level in the Census Transportation Planning Package (CTPP).

## Availability:

- CTPP data are available at [http://transtats.bts.gov/Tables.asp?DB\\_ID=630&DB\\_Name=Census%20Transportation%20Planning%20Package%20%28CTPP%29%202000&DB\\_Short\\_Name=CTPP%202000](http://transtats.bts.gov/Tables.asp?DB_ID=630&DB_Name=Census%20Transportation%20Planning%20Package%20%28CTPP%29%202000&DB_Short_Name=CTPP%202000).

## “Government worker” definition:

- The 2000 Census industry classification scheme defines “public administration” as “establishments of federal, state, and local government agencies that administer, oversee, and manage public programs and have executive, legislative, or judicial authority over other institutions within a given area.” Government establishments engaged in the production of private-sector-like goods and services are generally classified in the same industry as private-sector establishments engaged in similar activities. Thus, employees of schools, hospitals and transportation providers are classified in hospital, educational and transportation industries, respectively, not as “public administration.”