

Texoma Economic Development District

TRANSPORTATION

Key Indicators Impacting Transportation in Community



TEXOMA COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS



Prepared by Mysidewalk.com with assistance and funding from the Economic Development Administration (EDA), U.S. Department of Commerce

Texoma Council of Governments
June 2022

Transportation

Key Indicators Impacting Transportation in Your Community



City managers, performance analysts, community advocates, and other city leaders often have a difficult time compiling and distributing complete information about the transportation issues their communities are facing. The [U.S. Department of Transportation \(DOT\) worked with mySidewalk[®]](#) to create mySidewalk's powerfully simple [report templates[®]](#). These templates give users a complete picture of local transportation conditions. Community leaders and transportation analysts can use this information to focus efforts to increase transportation access, safety, and mobility.

This report examines 5 key indicators impacting transportation in your community today including:

- Commute Mean Travel Time
- Commute Type
- Cost of Transportation
- Motor Vehicle Crash Fatalities
- Vehicle Access

What is the commute mean travel time in your community and how does it compare to other places?

This information can help analysts identify the amount of time citizens spend commuting to work. Compare the average commute time in your location to other locations across the county. The national commute mean travel time is 27.8 minutes.

Commute Mean Travel Time

26.4

Minutes

Texoma 3 counties

24.9

Minutes

Cooke County, TX

↓ 5.8%

25.2

Minutes

Grayson County, TX

↓ 4.7%

32.1

Minutes

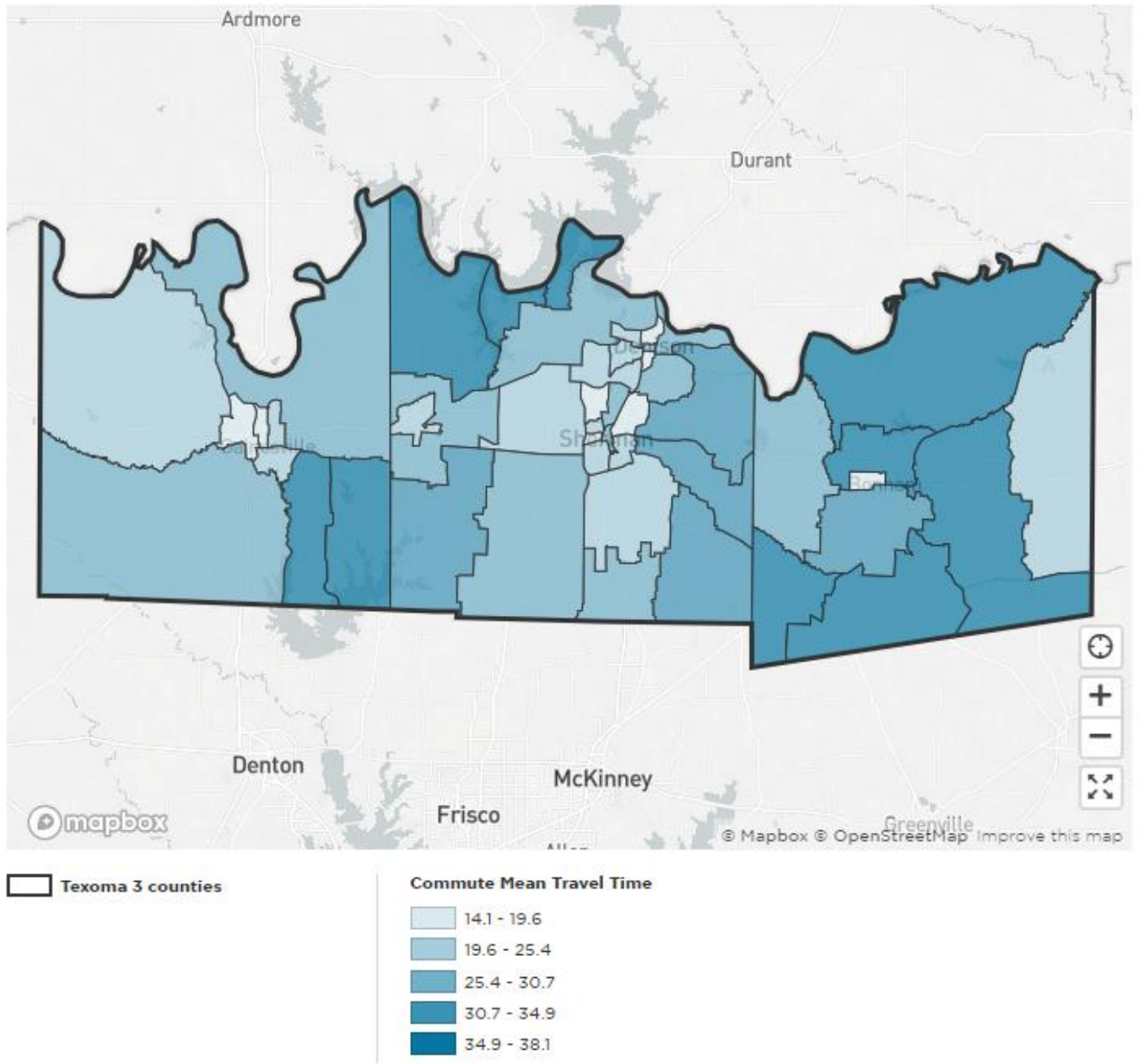
Fannin County, TX

↑ 21.3%

*% Diff. shows the *percentage increase or decrease* as compared to the original geography.

Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2016-2020

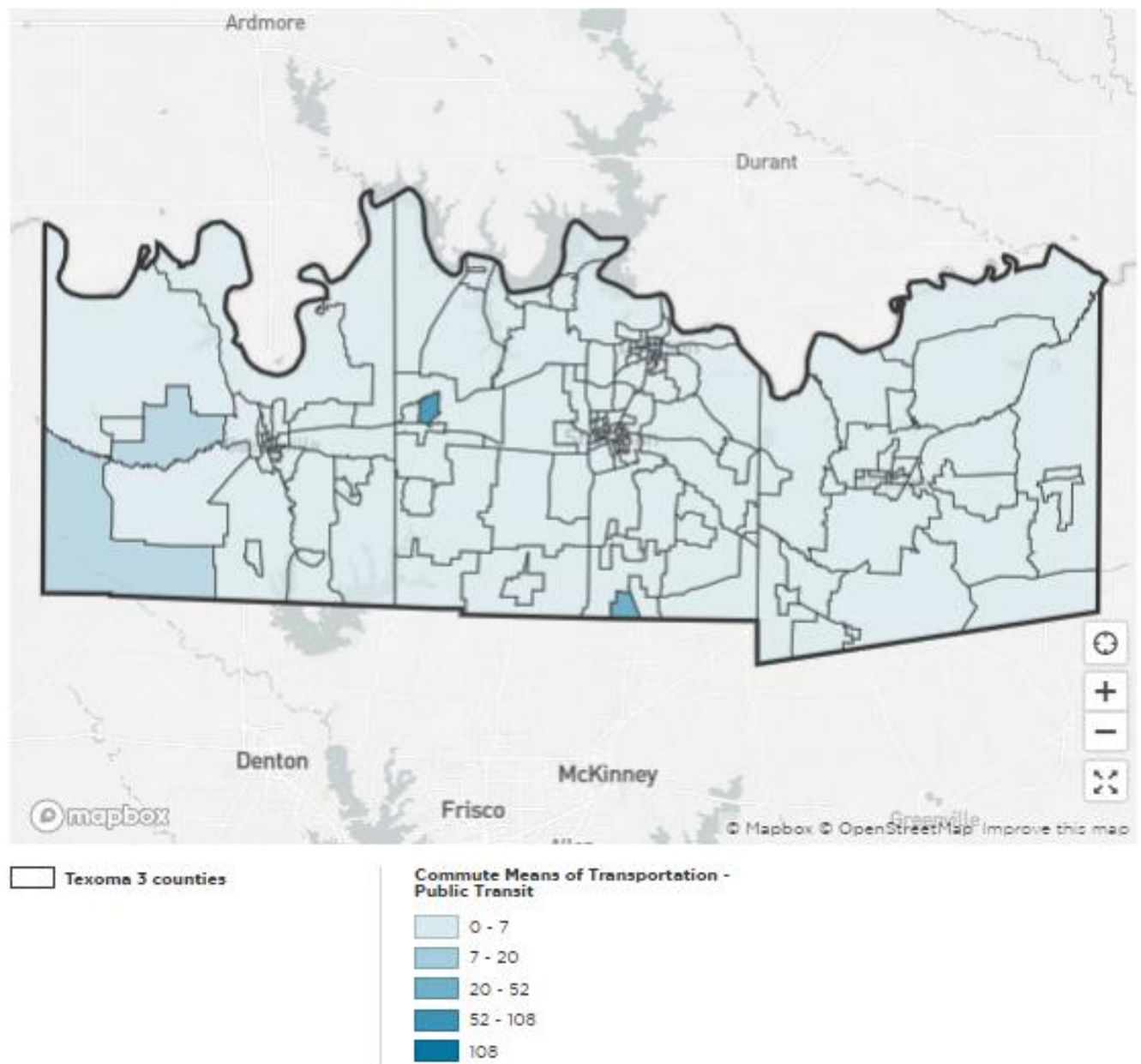
Commute Mean Travel Time



How are residents in your community commuting to and from work?

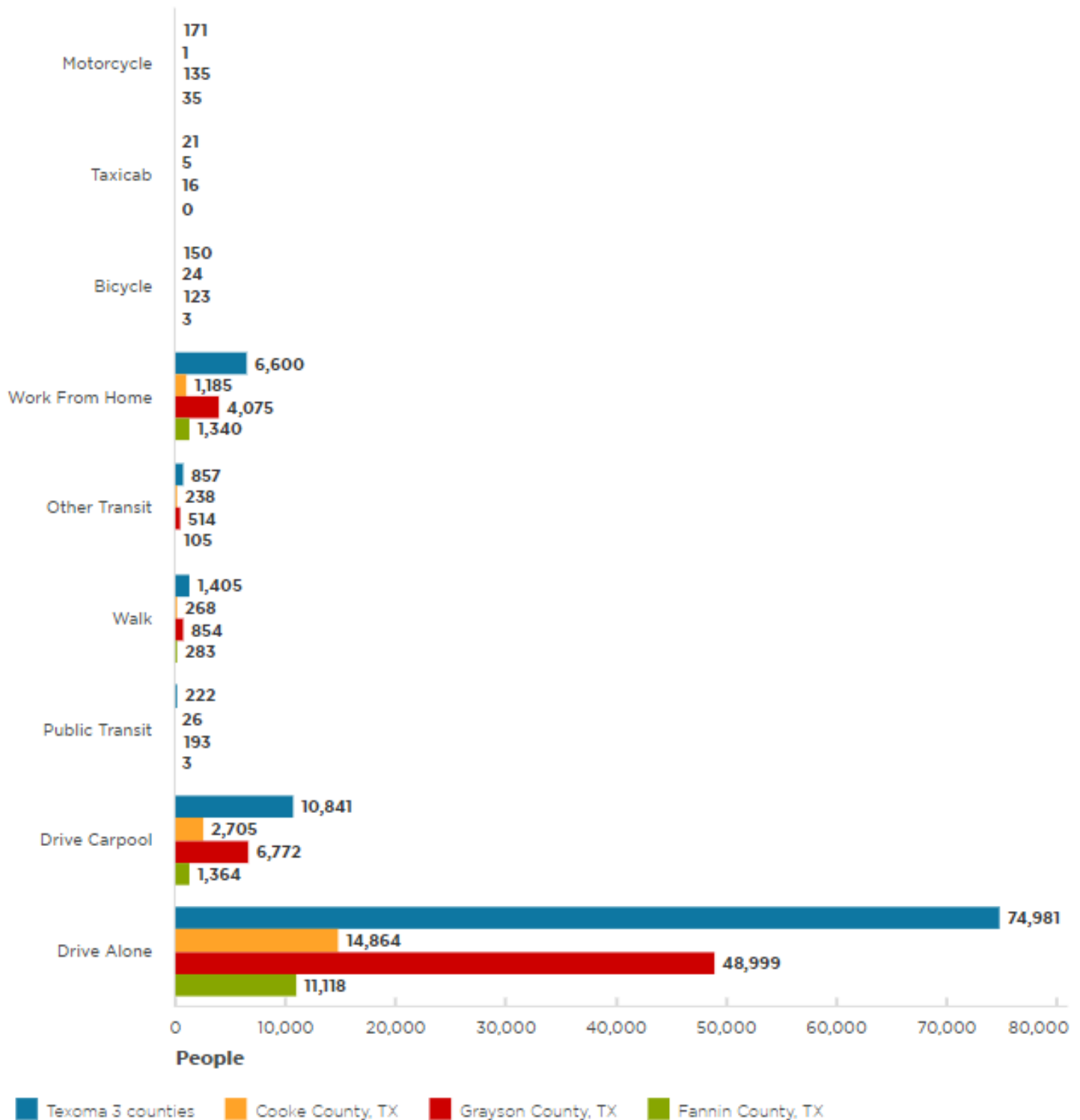
How do residents get to and from work in your community? Do they take public transit, walk, bike, drive, or carpool to work? Being able to answer basic questions about commute patterns can inform decisions about where more public transit may be needed and how residents are getting to different places.

Number of Commuters by Public Transit



Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2016-2020

Commute Type by Percent of Residents Who Commute



Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2016-2020

This chart only represents individuals who commute.

What percent of income are median and low income families spending on transportation in your community?

The cost of commuting can, at times, exceed the cost for residents to simply live closer to work. Typically, the cost of commuting (in terms of the percent of income spent on transportation for a median income family) is greater the farther you move from the city center. Are places with higher rent and easily-accessible public transit more affordable than places with low monthly housing costs but where travel by car is necessary? Local decision makers can use this data to assess affordability for residents and help guide resources to where they will be most impactful.

Percent of Income Spent on Transportation - Median Income Families

29.7%

Texoma 3 counties

28.2%

Cooke County, TX

↓ 5.2%

29.3%

Grayson County, TX

↓ 1.4%

33.3%

Fannin County, TX

↑ 12.1%

Percent of Income Spent on Transportation - Low Income Individuals

65%

Texoma 3 counties

65.4%

Cooke County, TX

↑ 0.6%

63.7%

Grayson County, TX

↓ 1.9%

69.6%

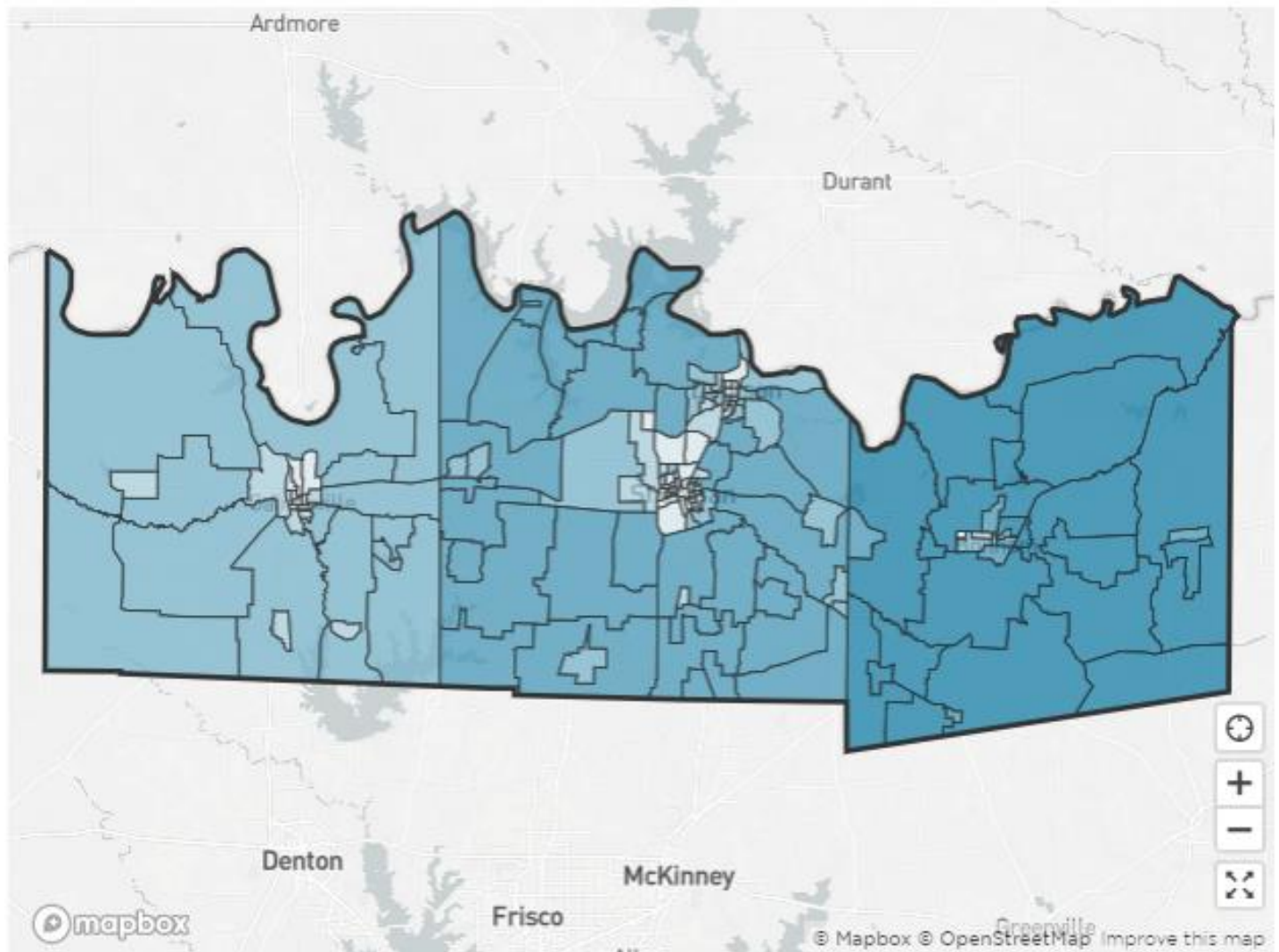
Fannin County, TX

↑ 7%

*% Diff. shows the *percentage increase or decrease* as compared to the original geography.

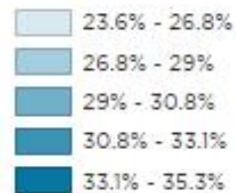
Sources: US HUD & DOT LAI V2.0 2012

Percent of Income Spent on Transportation: Median Income



Texoma 3 counties

Percent of Income Spent on Transportation - Median Income Families



Sources: US HUD & DOT LAI V2.0 2012

How many motor vehicle crashes in your community led to fatalities in 2015?

Safety is an important element of transportation performance.

Unfortunately, 2015 saw the largest yearly percent increase in motor vehicle crash fatalities in nearly 50 years. This dataset details transportation safety for your location in terms of the total count of reported motor vehicle crash fatalities, along with the percentage of crash fatalities in your location involving drunk drivers, distracted drivers, or drowsy drivers. For more information on this dataset and an overview of historical trends in motor vehicle crashes see this [NHTSA research note](#)[↗].

Community Comparison: Motor Vehicle Crash Fatalities

Motor Vehicle Crash Fatalities

47

People

Texoma 3 counties

13

People

Cooke County, TX

↓ 72.3%

26

People

Grayson County, TX

↓ 44.7%

8

People

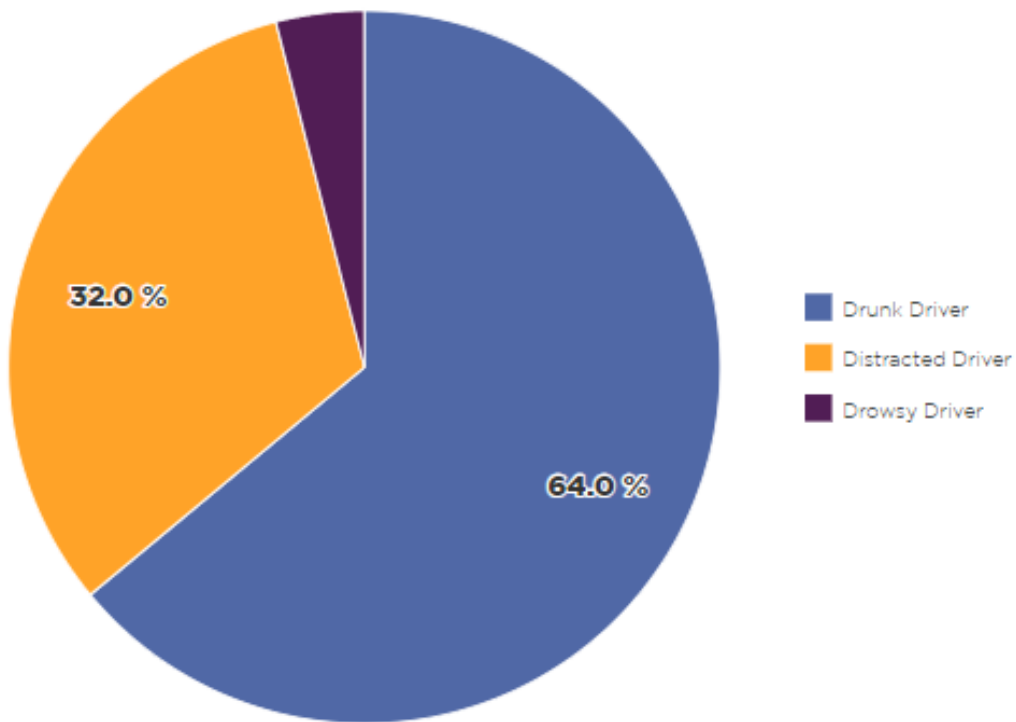
Fannin County, TX

↓ 83%

*% Diff. shows the *percentage increase or decrease* as compared to the original geography.

Sources: NHTSA FARS 2015

Factors Contributing to Motor Vehicle Fatal Crashes in 2015



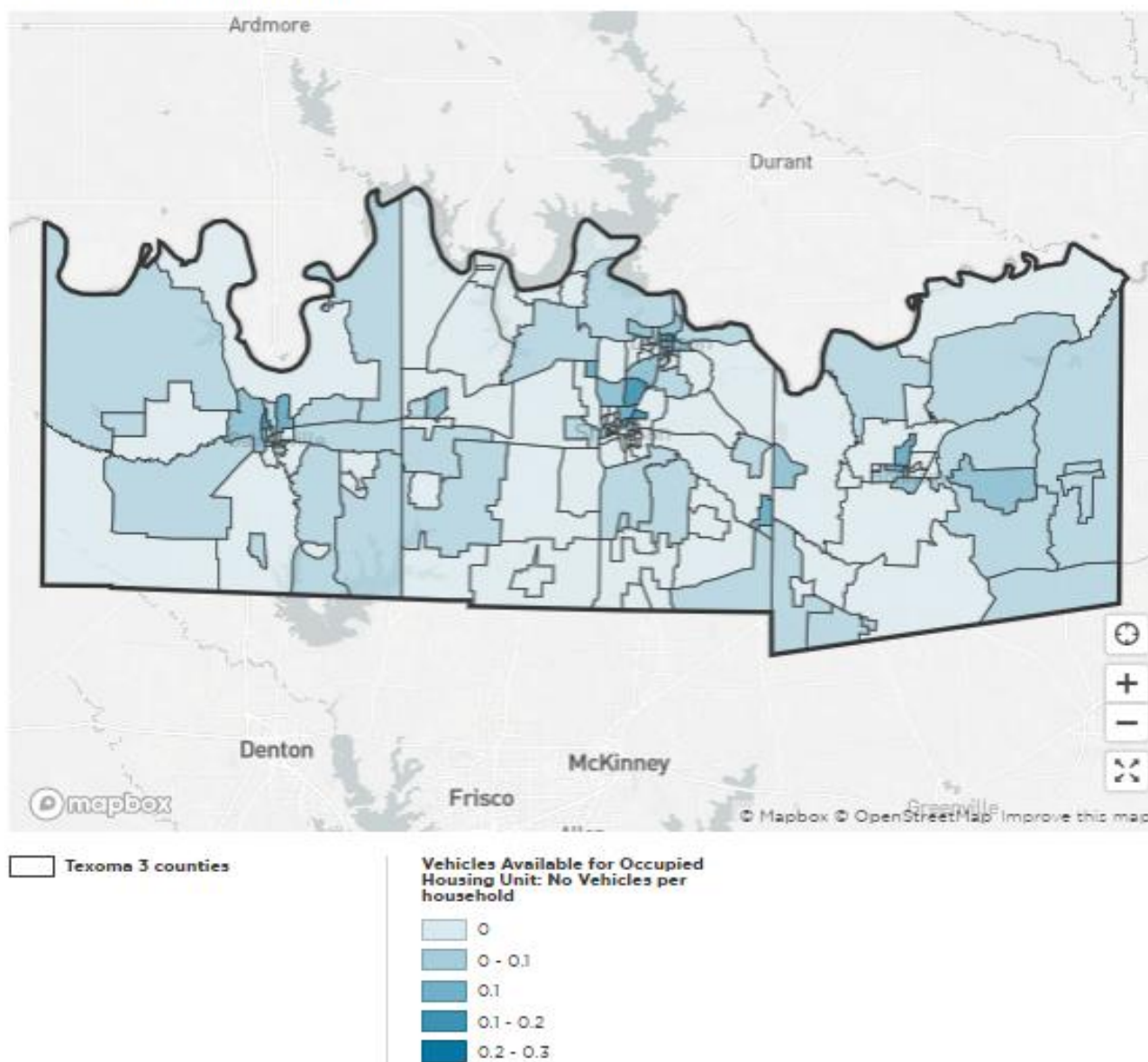
Texoma 3 counties

Sources: NHTSA FARS 2015

What percent of residents have access to vehicles in your community?

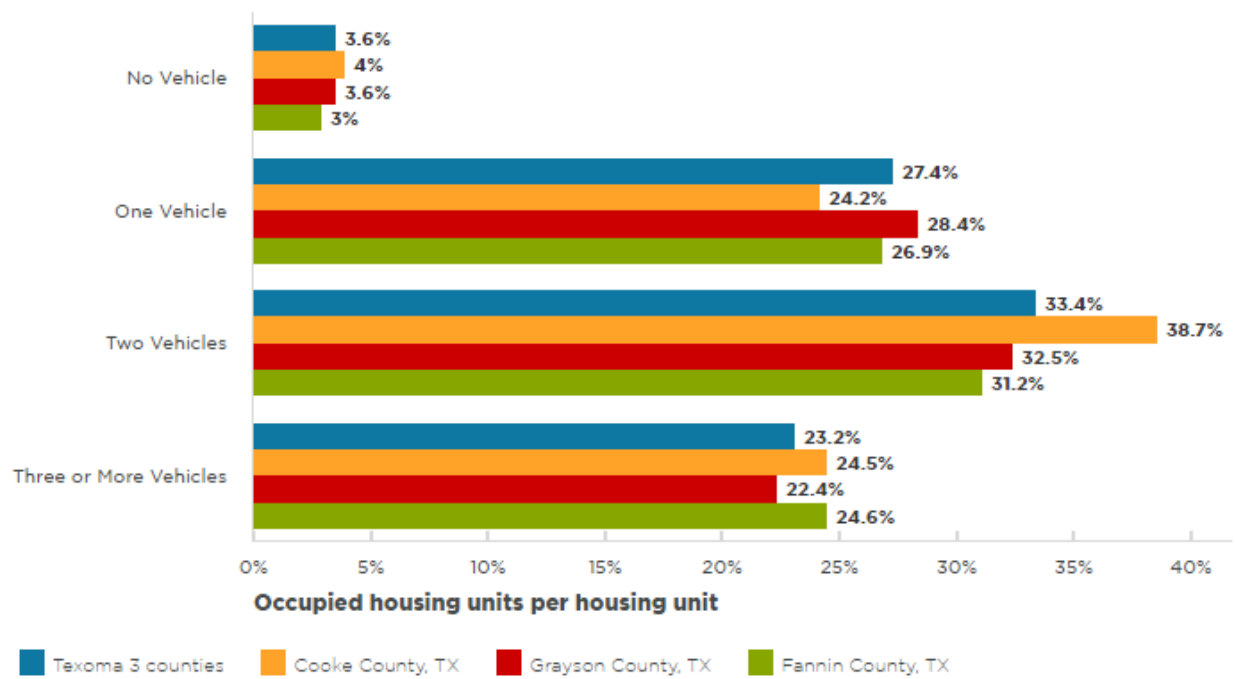
For many residents, access to jobs, healthy foods, parks, and schools is out of reach without a car. Although many residents with no access to a vehicle are served by public transit across the country, “hundreds of thousands of zero-vehicle households” live outside of the reach of public transit ([Brookings, 2011](#)).⁸ The ability to find places where residents could suffer from lack of transportation access can help civic decision makers allocate resources to the areas where they are most needed.

Zero Vehicle Households



Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2016-2020

Number of Vehicles Available by % of Total Housing Units



Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2016-2020