

Each database record shows the modes that serve the facility, those that are nearby but not connecting, and facility location information. The data can be analyzed on a city, state, zip code, metropolitan area, or modal basis. Geographic coordinates are provided for each terminal so the data can be used with Geographic Information System software for mapping and analysis.

BTS measures the connectivity for the modes in the database and has issued several reports covering connectivity by mode. BTS continually updates the database.

The latest IPCD connectivity data and reports on modal connectivity can be obtained at: <http://www.bts.gov/programs/connectivity/index.html>

### Intermodal Connectivity by Population Area

	Metro-politan Areas (50,000+ pop.)	Micro-politan Areas (10,000-50,000 pop.)	Total Metro. and Micropolitan Areas	Non-Metro. and Non-Micropolitan Areas (Less than 10,000 pop.)	Total
With intermodal connections	3,827	169	3,996	58	4,054
Without intermodal connections	1,726	666	2,392	794	3,186
Total passenger facilities	5,553	835	6,388	852	7,240
Percent with connections	68.90%	20.20%	62.60%	6.80%	56.00%

**NOTE:** As defined by U.S. Census Bureau, a metropolitan area contains a core urban area of 50,000 or more population, and a micropolitan area contains an urban core of at least 10,000 (but less than 50,000) population. Each metropolitan or micropolitan area consists of one or more counties and includes the counties containing the core urban area, as well as any adjacent counties that have a high degree of social and economic integration (as measured by commuting to work) with the urban core.

**SOURCE:** U.S. Department of Transportation, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Research and Technology, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, Intermodal Passenger Connectivity Database, as of December 2014.



U.S. Department of Transportation  
Bureau of Transportation Statistics

## Intermodal Passenger Connectivity Database

*A measurement of connectivity in the U.S. Passenger Transportation System*



Matthew Chambers



Daniel Duchon



David C. Warner



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## About the Intermodal Passenger Connectivity Database

The Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) leads in the collection, analysis, and dissemination of transportation data. The Intermodal Passenger Connectivity Database (ICPD) is an ongoing data collection that measures the degree of connectivity offered to travelers by the U.S. scheduled public passenger transportation system.

Intermodal connectivity increases mobility for the traveling public and leverages both public and private investments made in modal networks. Intermodal terminals enhance the livability and ladders of opportunity of surrounding neighborhoods by creating transportation centers that offer multiple transportation choices.



Cathy Kaplan

### Intermodal Passenger Connectivity Database Summary by Facility Type: December 2014 (number of facilities)

	48 Contiguous States	Alaska and Hawaii	Total
<b>Transit Rail Stations</b>	2,181	0	2,181
With intermodal connections	1,618	0	1,618
Without intermodal connections	563	0	563
Percent with connections	74.20%	N/A	74.20%
<b>Commuter Rail Stations</b>	1,158	0	1,158
With intermodal connections	813	0	813
Without intermodal connections	345	0	345
Percent with connections	70.20%	N/A	70.20%
<b>Intercity Rail Stations</b>	505	22	527
With intermodal connections	275	6	281
Without intermodal connections	230	16	246
Percent with connections	54.50%	27.30%	53.30%
<b>Intercity Bus Stations</b>	2,398	23	2,421
With intermodal connections	1,059	7	1,066
Without intermodal connections	1,339	16	1,355
Percent with connections	44.20%	30.40%	44.00%
<b>Passenger Ferry Terminals</b>	246	41	287
With intermodal connections	106	10	116
Without intermodal connections	140	31	171
Percent with connections	43.10%	24.40%	40.40%
<b>Airports</b>	429	237	666
With intermodal connections	149	11	160
Without intermodal connections	280	226	506
Percent with connections	34.70%	4.60%	24.00%
<b>Total<sup>a</sup></b>	6,917	323	7,240
With intermodal connections	4,020	34	4,054
Without intermodal connections	2,897	289	3,186
Percent with connections	58.10%	10.50%	56.00%

**NOTES:** Intermodal connections exist when a facility is served by more than one mode, or when a facility is served by both transit and intercity service of the same mode.

<sup>a</sup> There are 92 rail stations on the national rail network that service both intercity and commuter rail. They are included in the database as both an intercity rail and a commuter rail facility and counted as both an intercity and a commuter rail facility in the totals at the bottom of the table.

**SOURCE:** U.S. Department of Transportation, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Research and Technology Bureau of Transportation Statistics, Intermodal Passenger Connectivity Database, as of December 2014.

Intermodal terminals are key building blocks for developing connectivity because travelers can only transfer directly between modes if there is a place to do so. The ICPD, which was completed late in 2012, includes facility name and location data information on intermodal connections at each facility and the date that each of the 7,240 records in the database was last updated. As of December 2014, the ICPD shows that connections between two different modes, or between intercity and transit services of the same mode, are available at:

- 83% of 992 heavy rail stations,
- 70% of 1,158 commuter rail stations,
- 67% of 1,189 light rail stations,
- 53% of 527 intercity rail stations,
- 44% of 2,421 intercity bus stops,
- 42% of 184 transit ferry terminals,
- 38% of 103 interstate ferry terminals, and
- 24% of 666 airline airports.

The terminal record for each facility also indicates whether it is served by the transit bus network.

**The ICPD allows, for the first time, measurement of the degree of connectivity in the U.S. passenger transportation system, and it is the first consolidated database of information covering all of the scheduled passenger modes.**