

Transportation: Trends in highway use (from NC Atlas Revisited) ^[1]

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Transportation Part ii: Trends in Highway Use

by Edwin W. Hauser, J. Dennis Rash, Sherry M. Elmes, and Nicholas J. Swartz, 2005.

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Updated by Kurt Brenneman, [Government & Heritage Library](#) ^[2], 2011.

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North Carolina is one of a handful of states that have no county highway departments. Those roadways in about 41 of the states that are maintained by county highway departments are instead a part of the state-maintained system in the Tarheel State, where they are called “secondary roads.” The North Carolina Highway Department ([North Carolina Department of Transportation](#) ^[9]) took over all county roads in the 1930s, in order to have greater leverage with vendors and suppliers of the materials necessary to more economically build and maintain highways.

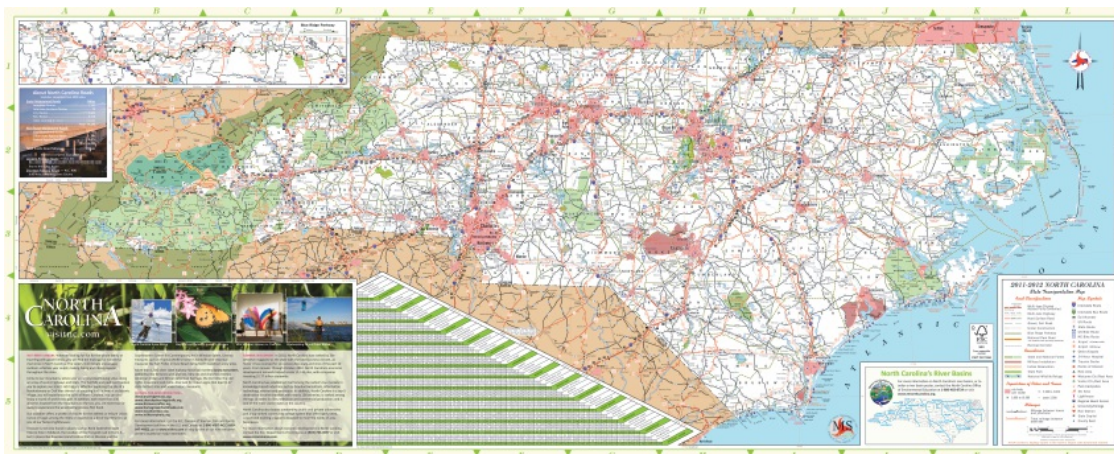
Currently, with about 80,000 miles of state-owned and maintained highways, North Carolina has one of the two largest state-owned and maintained highway systems in the country. In North Carolina, municipalities maintain an additional 21,000 miles of city streets, and combining these two administrative systems with highways maintained by other agencies such as the National Park Service or the U.S. Forest Service, the state contains approximately 105,000 miles of roads and highways. Ferry crossings of several rivers and sounds connect links of the highway system in many coastal counties. Ferries are operated by the [State Ferry Division](#) ^[10], also in the North Carolina Department of Transportation. The state highway system is shown in Figure 1.

One statistic used frequently as a measure of highway usage is Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT), usually expressed on a daily or annual basis. VMT is not an actual measure, however. Daily VMTs on individual segments of both state-maintained highways and municipal streets are typically estimated by periodic or continuous traffic counts. On an annual basis, a statewide estimate of VMT for each county is a combination of these site-specific traffic counts and an estimate developed by the [North Carolina Department of Revenue](#) ^[11] based on tax collections from motor vehicle fuel sales; the size and composition of the vehicle fleets, both public and private; and averages of miles per gallon for various types of vehicles. Trends in VMT on individual highway segments, by county, and for the state as a whole, are therefore useful as a measure of the growth of highway travel over time.

Comparing VMT for 2003 and 2007 (Figures 2 and 3), most counties in the state experienced slight percentage increases in the four-year period (Figure 4), though thirteen counties experienced decreases. Note that in Figures 2 and 3, miles traveled are shown as units of 100 Million Vehicle Miles Traveled (or 100 MVMT). For example, 2003 data (Figure 2) show that ^[12][Alamance County](#) ^[13] experienced between 6.0 and 16.99 hundred MVMT that year. The actual estimate that Alamance County experienced was 14.43 hundred MVMT traveled in 2003. In 2007, Alamance County had 15.81 hundred MVMT, and the legend shows, again, between 6.0 and 16.99 hundred MVMT. Figure 4 shows that county with a zero and 9.99 percent increase from 2003 to 2007; the actual percent change was 9.56 percent.

Only two of the state’s one hundred counties experienced a 30 percent or more increase in VMT during this eight-year period. Both of these counties with larger increases were in the coastal region. While an additional 35 counties experienced between 10 and 30 percent change in MVMT between 2003 and 2007, fifty counties experienced less than a 10 percent increase. Overall, the increases suggest both good news and not so good. On the positive side, a healthy economy is reflected in these numbers. On the other hand, the highway system, particularly in the larger urban areas, is experiencing increasing congestion, increasing commuting time, accompanying traffic safety issues, air and water quality issues, and higher public demand for highway improvements. Thirteen counties experienced a decrease, which may reflect a slow economy in these counties.

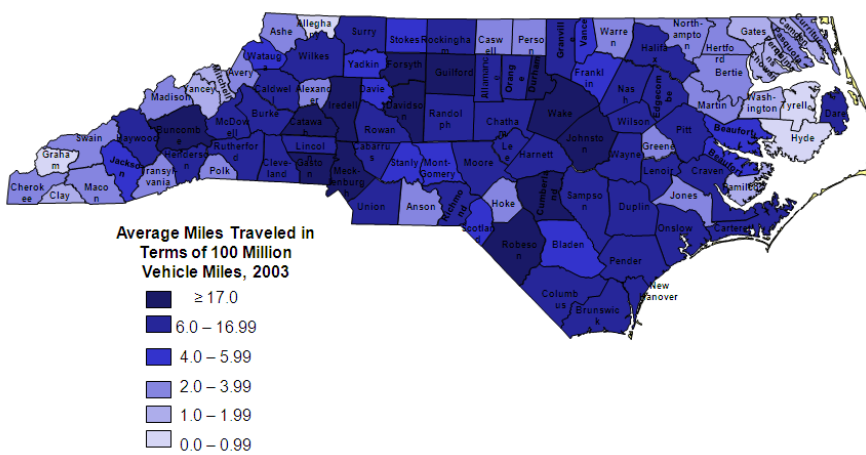
Figure 1. State Highway System



North Carolina Department of Transportation.

[14]

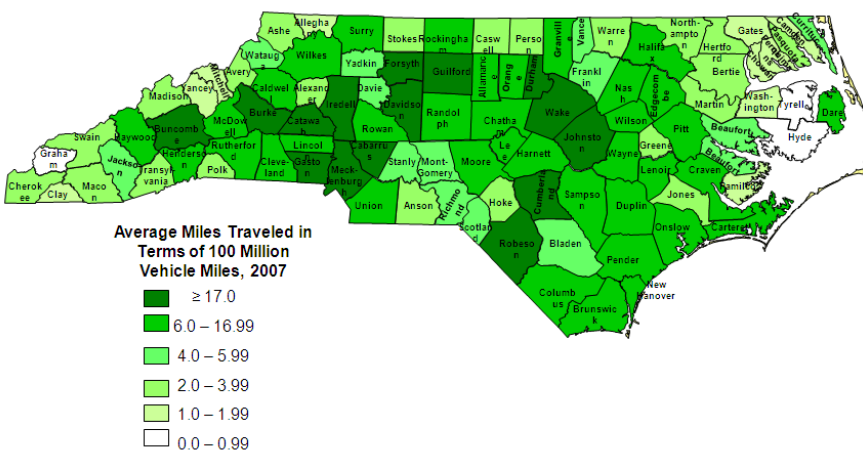
Figure 2. Vehicle Miles Traveled, 2003



Source: North Carolina Department of Transportation

North Carolina Department of Transportation & NC Atlas Revisited.

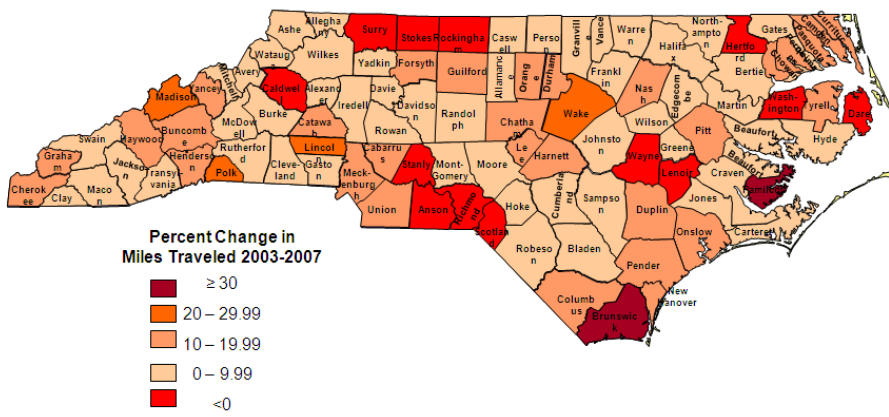
Figure 3. Vehicle Miles Traveled, 2007



Source: North Carolina Department of Transportation

North Carolina Department of Transportation.

Figure 4. Percent Change in Vehicle Miles Traveled, from 2003 to 2007



Source: North Carolina Department of Transportation

North Carolina Department of Transportation.

One might obtain more insight into the cause of increases and decreases in Vehicle Miles Traveled by comparing counties in Figure 4 with Figures 4a and 4b in the NC Atlas web site chapter on Population.

Table 1. North Carolina Public Road Length, Miles by Functional System

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Rural and Urban Miles	102,666	103,128	103,500	104,412	105,104	105,317

Rural	77,986	71,016	71,190	71,306	71,675	69,450
Interstate	660	521	521	542	542	530
Other Principal Arterial	2,198	1,983	2,001	1,962	1,949	1,874
Minor Arterial	2,198	1,983	2,001	2,608	2,598	2,666
Major Collector	8,702	7,933	7,933	7,993	8,014	8,096
Minor Collector	7,331	6,741	6,717	6,728	6,720	6,557
Local	56,097	51,176	51,366	51,473	51,852	49,723
Urban	24,680	31,112	32,310	33,106	33,429	35,867
Interstate	386	562	561	567	583	610
Other Freeways and Expressways	307	385	388	398	428	493
Other Principal Arterial	1,350	1,758	1,782	1,775	1,775	1,821
Minor Arterial	2,388	3,115	3,137	3,164	3,132	3,194
Collector	1,626	2,783	2,817	2,880	2,886	2,734
Local	18,623	23,509	23,625	24,322	24,625	35,867

Source: Highway Statistics Series, Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 2004-2009.

As Table 1 indicates, between 2004 and 2009, total rural and urban public road length increased by 2,651 miles. While this is a rather large number, on the statewide scale, this equates to an insignificant increase in actual highway mileage inventory during any given year. The largest increase in new roadway mileage was additional “local” roads on the state’s urban system. A few miles of Interstate highways were added in some of the years, and these small increases in the centerline miles of major highways has added significant congestion relief to local residents and commuters. These miles increased do not include additional lane miles, such as when two-lane highways are widened to three, four, or five lanes. Mileage shown in Table 1 reflects roads, streets, and highways maintained by all agencies (state, municipal, Federal park and forest roads, etc.).

Table 2 illustrates that the majority of the state’s public roads are owned by the [North Carolina Department of Transportation](#) ^[15] (NCDOT), representing 75.6% of the state’s total. Municipalities within the state own and maintain another 20.4% of the state’s total.

Table 2. North Carolina Street and Highway Miles by Ownership: 2008

	National Highway System	Other Federal Aid Highway	Nonfederal Highway	Total
Total	3,906	18,007	83,190	105,103
NCDOT	3,903	16,774	58,790	79,466
Counties	0	0	0	0
Municipalities	2	940	20,480	21,422
Other Jurisdictions*	0	0	748	748
Federal Agencies**	1	294	3,172	3,467

*includes state park, state toll, other state agency, other local agency, and roadways not identified by ownership

**roadways in federal parks, forests, and reservations that are not part of the state and local highway systems

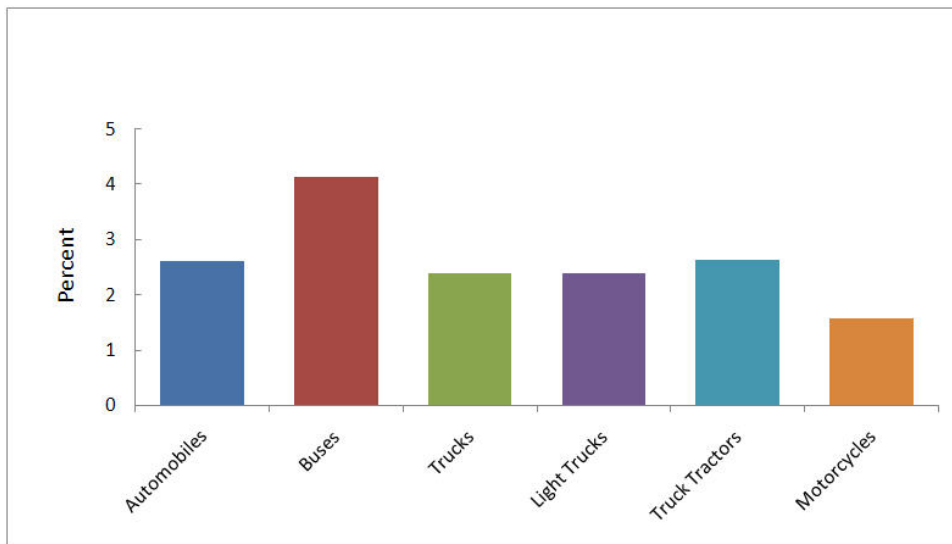
Source: Highway Statistics Series, Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 2008.

Table 3. Transportation-related Growth Measures (1990-2008)				
Item	1990	2000	2008	% Change from 1990
Total Road Miles Under State Control	77,646	78,267	79,466	2.3
Vehicle Registrations (millions)	5.162	6.222	6.249	21.0
Licensed Drivers (millions)	4.551	5.690	6.457	41.9
Vehicle Miles of Travel (billions)	62.751	89.504	101.712	62.1
Fuel Consumption (billions of gallons)	3.911	5.179	5.788	48.0
State Fuel Tax Rate:				
Gasoline and Diesel (cents per gallon)	21.5	22.0	30.15	40.2
Total Receipts for State Highways (\$billions)	1.424	2.619	3.853	170.6
Total Disbursements for State Highways (\$billions)	1.364	2.621	3.584	162.8
Source: Highway Statistics Series, Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 2000 and 2008.				

Table 3 relates various growth measures from 1990 through 2008 (the latest year that all these measures are commonly available). Note that the number of licensed drivers and VMT increased at much higher rates than did vehicle registrations. Table 4 and Figure 5 illustrate a one-year “snapshot” of the number of vehicles by type that were registered in the state in the year 2008.

Table 4. North Carolina and US Motor Vehicle Registrations, 2008				
Motor Vehicle Type	Private and Commercial	Publicly Owned	North Carolina Total	US Total
Automobiles	3,539,487	32,790	3,572,277	137,079,843
Buses	10,592	24,312	34,904	843,308
Trucks	2,588,207	53,441	2,641,648	110,241,587
Light	2,368,685	n/a	2,368,685	99,570,332
Farm	71,240	n/a	71,240	1,908,943
Tractors	51,022	n/a	51,022	1,930,378
Motorcycles	121,598	361	121,959	7,752,926
TOTAL	8,750,831	110,904	8,861,735	359,327,317
Source: Highway Statistics Series, Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 2008.				

Figure 5. NC Motor Vehicles as Percent of US, 2008



2009, tables MV-1 and MV-9.

Subjects:

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