

Populace | WORKING

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CLARK COMMUTING PATTERNS

These figures give insight into local commuter trends.

► 2005 – Top five areas sending workers into Clark County:

Floyd County	5,295
Washington County	1,551
Harrison County	1,545
Kentucky	1,244
Scott County	884
Total of above workers	10,519
19.9% of Clark County work force	

► 2005 – Top five area receiving workers from Clark County:

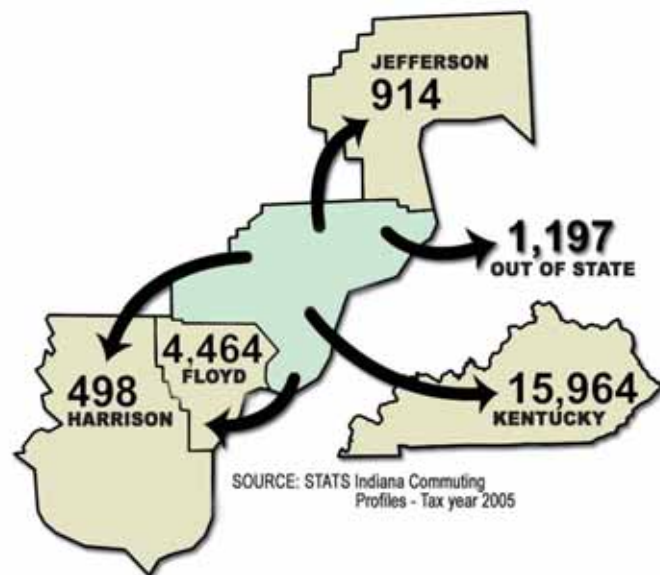
Kentucky	15,964
Floyd County	4,464
Out of State*	1,197
Jefferson County, Ind.	914
Harrison County	498
Total of above workers	23,037
35.2% of Clark County labor force	

► 2000 – Top five areas sending workers into Clark County:

Floyd County	5,159
Washington County	1,495
Harrison County	1,395
Kentucky	760
Scott County	738
Total of above workers	9,547
18.9% of Clark County work force	

► 2000 – Top five areas receiving workers from Clark County:

Kentucky	15,620
Floyd County	4,308
Out of State	1,862
Jefferson County, Ind.	490
Harrison County	429
Total of above workers	22,709
35.5% of Clark County labor force	



FLOYD COMMUTING PATTERNS

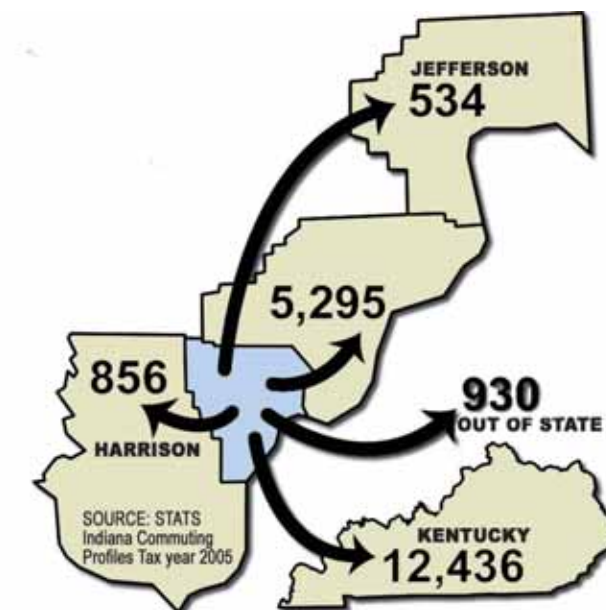
These figures give insight into local commuter trends.

► 2005 – Top five areas sending workers into Floyd County:

Clark County	4,464
Harrison County	2,341
Washington County	888
Kentucky	562
Crawford County	245
Total of above workers	8,500
23.5% of Floyd County work force	

► 2005 – Top five areas receiving workers from Floyd County:

Kentucky	12,436
Clark County	5,295
Out of State*	930
Harrison County	856
Jefferson County, Ind.	534
Total of above workers	20,051
41.9% of Floyd County labor force	



► 2000 – Top five areas sending workers into Floyd County:

Clark County	4,308
Harrison County	1,949
Washington County	741
Kentucky	512
Crawford County	189
Total of above workers	7,699
21.9% of Floyd County work force	

► 2000 – Top five areas receiving workers from Floyd County:

Kentucky	12,488
Clark County	5,159
Harrison County	803
Out of State	698
Jefferson County, Ind.	272
Total of above workers	19,420
41.3% of Floyd County labor force	

SOURCES: These figures are provided to give a summary of commuting patterns, not employment patterns, and will not match labor force or employment numbers from sources such as the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data source: Indiana Department of Revenue

*NOTE: Commuters to/from Illinois, Michigan, Kentucky, Ohio, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania are shown separately and are not included in the 'Out of State' category.

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Commuters cross the Clark Memorial Bridge into Louisville. (Photo by C.E. Branham /News And Tribune)

HOOSIERS HEAD TO WORK

► Indiana's average travel time to work is 22.5 minutes, which is a few minutes shorter than the national average of 25.1 minutes. Double those numbers and you get the total time spent getting to and from work each day, 45 minutes and 50.2 minutes, respectively.

► Indiana's shorter commute saves each worker about 21 hours in travel time each year. (1) So, while the typical American spends eight-and-a-half days getting to and from work in the course of a year, the average Hoosier spends roughly seven-and-a-half days in transit to his or her job.

► Half of Indiana's workers leave home between 6:30 a.m. and 9 a.m. Almost 25 percent of workers rise early and leave home to go to work before 6:30 a.m., while the remaining 25 percent leave for work at 9 a.m. or later.

SOURCES: 2005 American Community Survey; State of Indiana and Indiana University Partnership for Economic Development

► CLARK COUNTY RESIDENTS

- Average commute: 22.4 minutes
- 5.5% of Clark County residents commute longer than 45 minutes.

► FLOYD COUNTY RESIDENTS

- Average commute: 20.2 minutes
- 4.5% of Floyd County residents commute longer than 45 minutes. This is among the lowest percentages across the state. The state average is 11.2%

► OTHER COMMUTING TRENDS

- Men are slightly more likely to carpool than women (10 percent of men vs. 9 percent of women).
- Women are more likely to work in the county where they live (73 percent of women vs. 65 percent of men). They are also more likely to work in the city or town where they live (35 percent of women vs. 29 percent of men).
- Men are more likely to leave the house before 6:30 a.m. (31 percent of men vs. 17 percent of women).
- Women are more likely to have commutes less than 30 minutes (76 percent of women vs. 67 percent of men).