Victoria Socio-economic and Demographic Data Development Methodology

technical memorandum

prepared for

Victoria Metropolitan Planning Organization

prepared by

Cambridge Systematics, Inc.

with

Bomba Consulting
3410 Far West Blvd., Ste. 254
Austin, TX 78731

May 19, 2023

www.camsys.com

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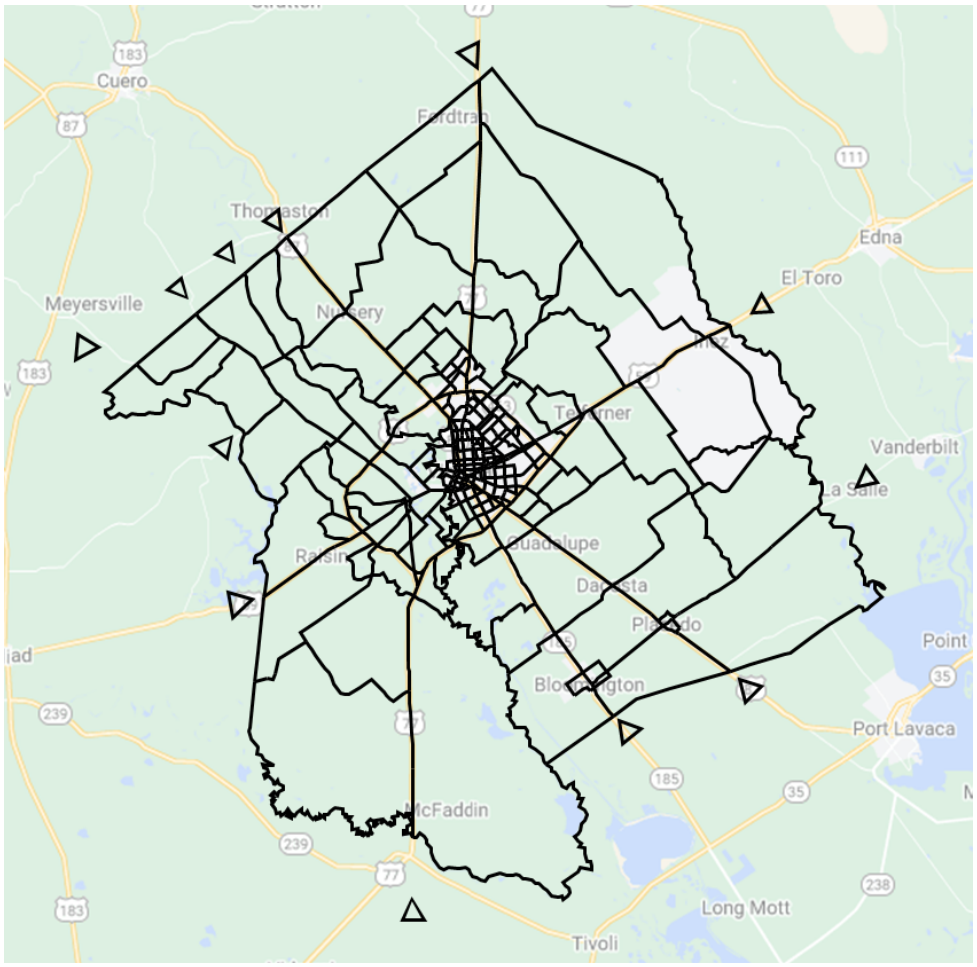
1.0 Introduction

This technical memorandum describes the methodology used to develop the 2017 base year as well as the 2022 interim and 2050 forecast year socio-economic and demographic datasets for Victoria County. The datasets are presented in the format that is compatible with TexPACK as per TxDOT TPP's Socioeconomic Guidelines document. The included variables are defined in Table A.1 in the appendix.

The current traffic analysis zone (TAZ) layer used in Victoria's travel demand model was maintained, as shown in Figure 1.1. The geography consists of 225 internal zones (numbered 1 – 225) and 12 external zones (numbered 226 – 237).

Figure 1.1 Victoria TAZ Geography



2.0 Data Sources

Our approach to developing the socio-economic and demographic data for Victoria County relied on publicly available data as well as data provided by TxDOT. Table 2.1 provides a comprehensive list of data sources used for developing the base, interim and forecast year datasets.

Table 2.1 Data Source and Uses

Data Source	Used For
2010 and 2020 Decennial Census	» Interpolating 2017 block-level population and households, which are then aggregated to the TAZ level. » Calculating a compound annual growth rate to revise population projects for 2022 and 2050.
2013-2017 5 Year American Community Survey data	Deriving zonal median household income in 2017 dollars.
2017 Data Axle Employment Dataset	Developing 2017 zonal employment by type (basic, retail, service and education).
Texas Education Agency Academic Excellence Indicator System (AEIS)	Deriving zonal education employment and enrollment for public schools for academic year 2017-2018.
Institute for Demographic and Socioeconomic Research (IDSER) Control Total Memo	Understanding county control totals for the base, interim and forecast years as developed by the researchers at the University of Texas at San Antonio (UTSA).

3.0 Socioeconomic and Demographic Datasets

The base, interim and forecast socio-economic and demographic datasets leverage the various data sources identified in Table 2.1 as well as TxDOT TPP's Socioeconomic Guidelines document in support of Victoria MPO's travel demand model update.

3.1 2017 Base Year Dataset

3.1.1 Population

As per TxDOT's guidelines, population is divided into household population, group quarters population and special generator population. Household population represents population residing in households, whereas group quarters population residing in group quarters such as prisons, dormitories, nursing facilities and military barracks. Special generator population is population associated with special generators.

Household Population

Household population was based on the 2020 decennial Census block-level population distribution, due to the lack of block-level data between each decennial Census. The 2020 blocks were then tagged to their respective TAZs and aggregated to get 2020 household population at the TAZ level. Using the Victoria County total population from IDSER as the control total, the 2020 TAZ-level household population was scaled to represent 2017 conditions. This was done by calculating the percentage each zone's population of the county population in 2020, then applying those percentages by the 2017 control total, maintaining thereby the 2020 distributions.

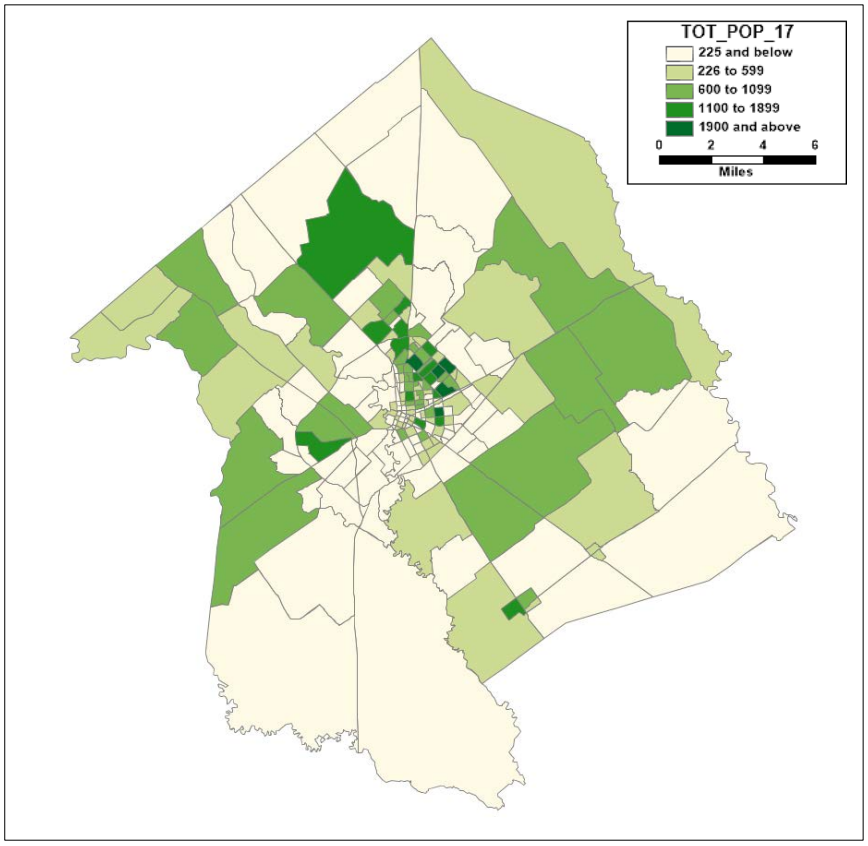
Group Quarters Population

Group quarters were identified using the 2020 census block data and by looking at satellite imagery for facilities such as assisted living and nursing homes, jailhouses and juvenile detention centers, and college dormitories. In zones where there were no households and a non-zero population, the total population was assigned to group quarters. Otherwise, the 2020 group quarters population was copied. The resulting group quarters population was then scaled to match the control total provided by IDSER. Group quarters population associated with college dormitories, military barracks and jailhouses are typically stored as special generator population in SGZ_POP_17, whereas the remainder of group quarters population is grouped with household population and stored in POP_17, as per TxDOT's guidelines.

Total Population

Figure 3.1 shows the total population (TOT_POP_17) in Victoria County, the sum of household (and non-special generator group quarters) population (POP_17) and special generator population (SGZ_POP_17).

Figure 3.1 Total Base Year Population for Victoria County



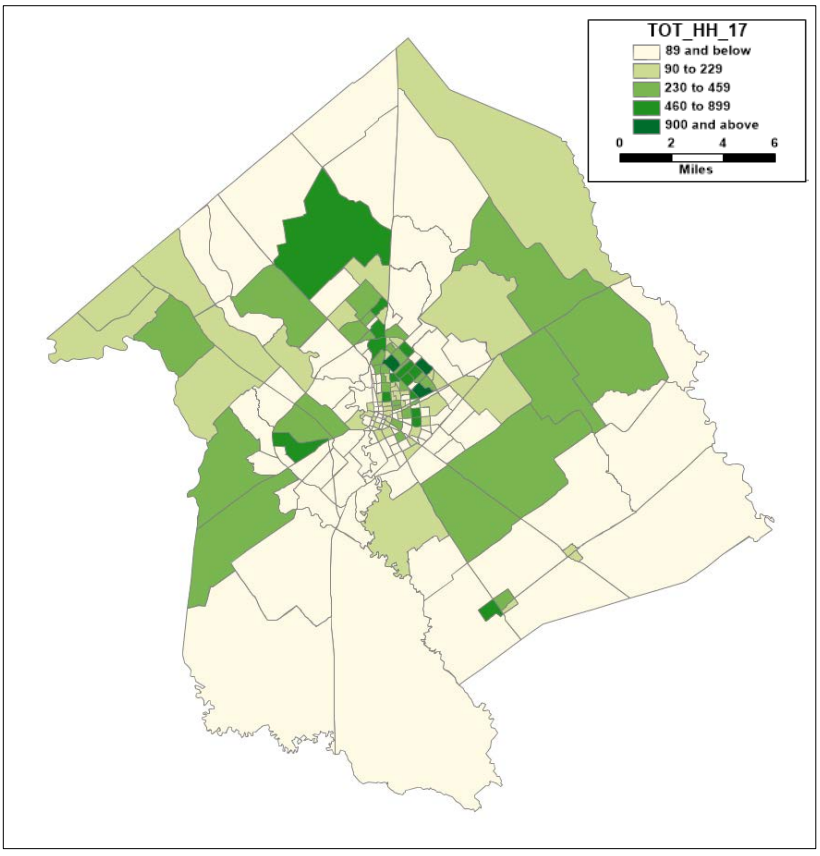
3.1.2 Households

Number of households

The 2017 households were allocated with the same method as the household population. Like population, the 2020 households at the block level were tagged to their respective TAZs and aggregated to get 2020 households at the TAZ level. Then, the percentage of households for each TAZ of the total county households in 2020. The total number of households for Victoria County in 2017 was used as the control total and the 2020 distribution was applied to the 2017 control total. Household data are stored in the HH_17. Special generator households (SGZ_HH_17) are calculated using the zonal average household size described in the subsequent section and the special generator population. Total households (TOT_HH_17) are the sum of zonal households and special generator households.

Figure 3.2 shows how the 2017 households are distributed in Victoria County.

Figure 3.2 2017 Households



Average Household Size

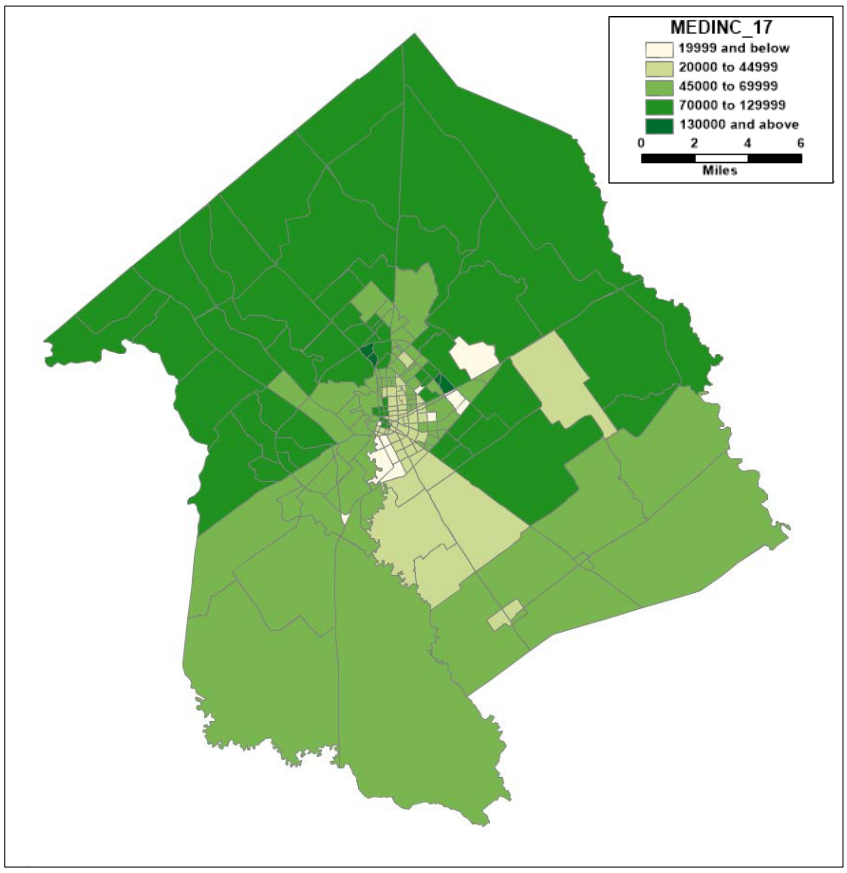
Average household size is calculated by dividing household population, before combining with group quarters population, by number of households in a zone.

3.1.3 Median Household Income

Given that median household income is not currently available at the block level in the 2020 decennial Census data, the median household income was determined using the 2013-2017 5 Year ACS block group level data. Each TAZ was assigned the median household income of the block group to which it belongs. Some of the values were then adjusted manually based on local knowledge of economic conditions in the area, then further refined to match the median household income control total from IDSER.

Figure 3.3 shows the 2017 median household income in Victoria County.

Figure 3.3 2017 Median Household Income



3.1.4 Employment

Employment data is based on Data Axle employment data provided by TxDOT, scaled to match the control totals provided by IDSER. Data Axle employment data defines the type of employment at an establishment based on the associated North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code.

The Data Axle employment dataset was cleaned by removing duplicate employers, correcting unreasonable levels of employment, re-assigning employers to their correct zones, adding missing employment, and correcting employment type designation, as applicable. The resulting 2017 zonal employment was then compared to the 2012 zonal employment to further refine the Data Axle employment dataset. The 2012 and 2017 zonal employment distributions vary significantly, due in part to the Eagle Ford Shale boom bust before 2017 as well as Hurricane Harvey in the summer of 2017. The employment dataset does not capture public school employment well, so it is supplemented by the AEIS employment data from the Texas Education Agency.

The EMP_17 field in the TAZ geographic layer represents the sum of basic (BASIC_17), retail (RETAIL_17) and service (SERVICE_17) employment, whereas the EDU_17 and DA2_EMP_17 fields represent education employment. Special generators were maintained as in the 2012 dataset, and associated employment adjusted to reflect employment from Data Axle (stored in SGZ_BAS_17, SGZ_RET_17 and SGZ_SER_17). It is important to note that, per TxDOT's guidelines, special generator education employment is stored in SGZ_SER_17. The TOT_EMP_17 field sums all employment types along with all special generator employment. TOT_BASIC_17, TOT_RETAIL_17, TOT_SERVICE_17 and TOT_EDUC_17 represent the total 2017 basic, retail, service and education employment, respectively, including respective special generator employment.

Figure 3.4 - Figure 3.7 show the 2017 employment distributions by type in Victoria County.

Table 3.1 shows how the 2017 base year socio-economic and demographic data statistics compares to the IDSER control totals. The income statistic reflects the median of zonal household incomes in the County.

Table 3.1 2017 Base Year Demographic Summary

	Control Total	Base Year Dataset	Difference	% Difference
Total Population	92,028	92,041	13	0
Group Quarters Population	1,508	1,508	0	0
Household Population	90,520	90,533	13	0
Households	33,292	33,956	664	2
Household Size	2.72	2.72	0	0
Median Income (2017 Dollars)	$55,740	$56,176	$436	1
Emp to Pop Ratio	0.42	0.42	0	0
Total Employment	38,445	38,507	62	0
Basic Employment	10,677	10,699	22	0
Retail Employment	9,830	9,850	20	0
Service Employment	15,651	15,665	14	0
Education Employment	2,287	2,293	6	0

Figure 3.4 2017 Total Basic Employment

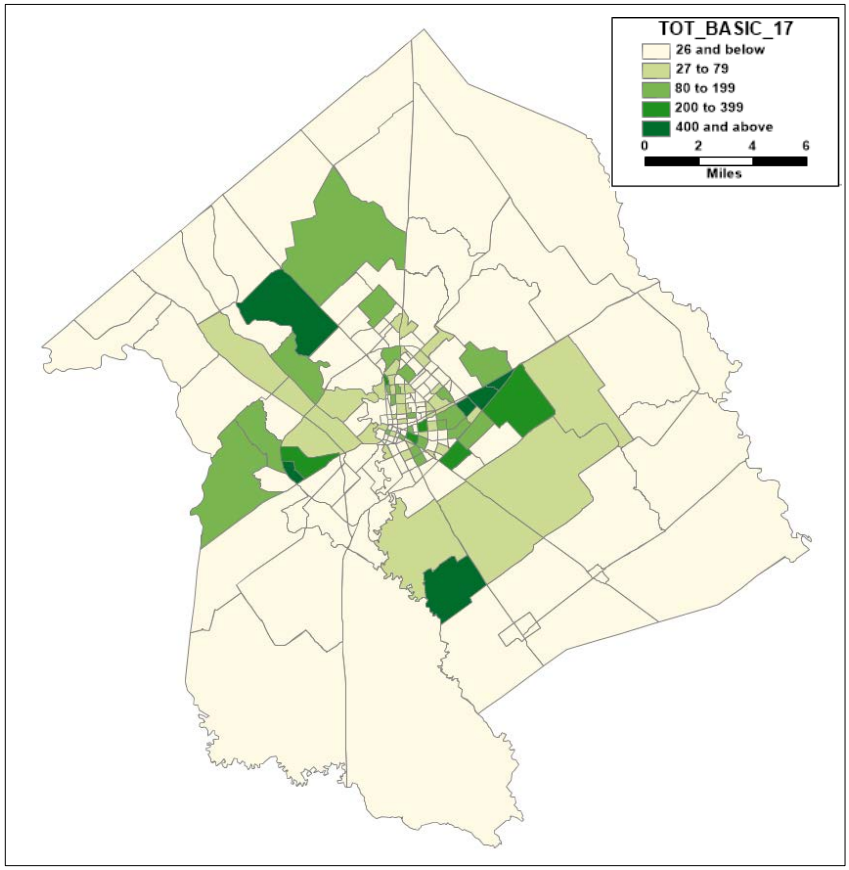


Figure 3.5 2017 Total Retail Employment

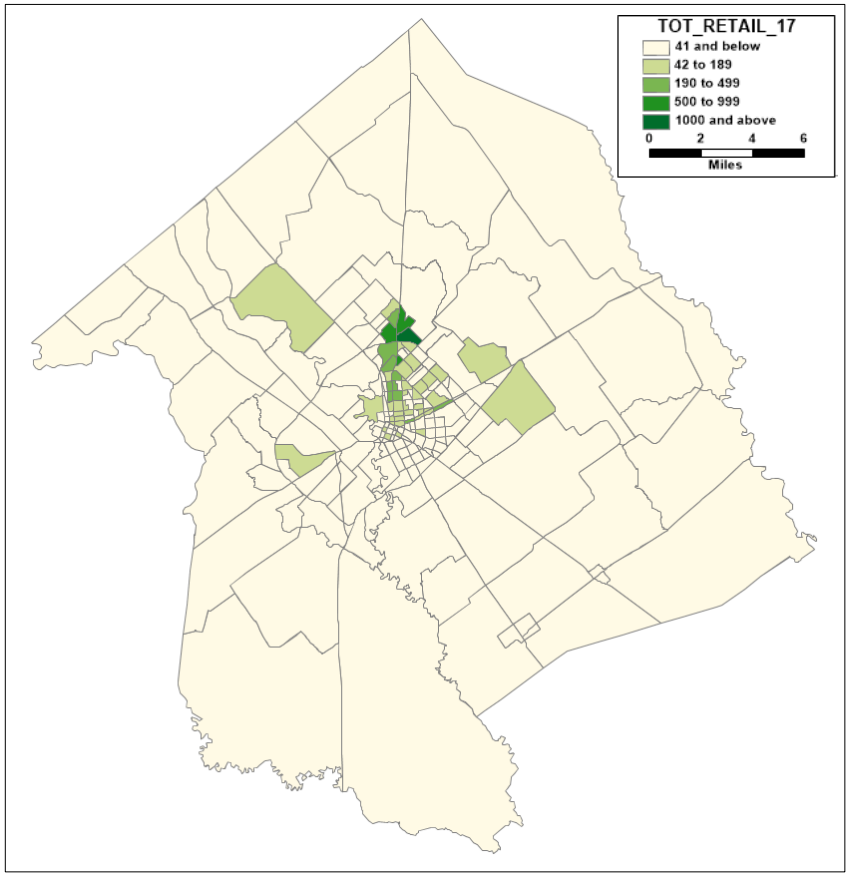


Figure 3.6 2017 Total Service Employment

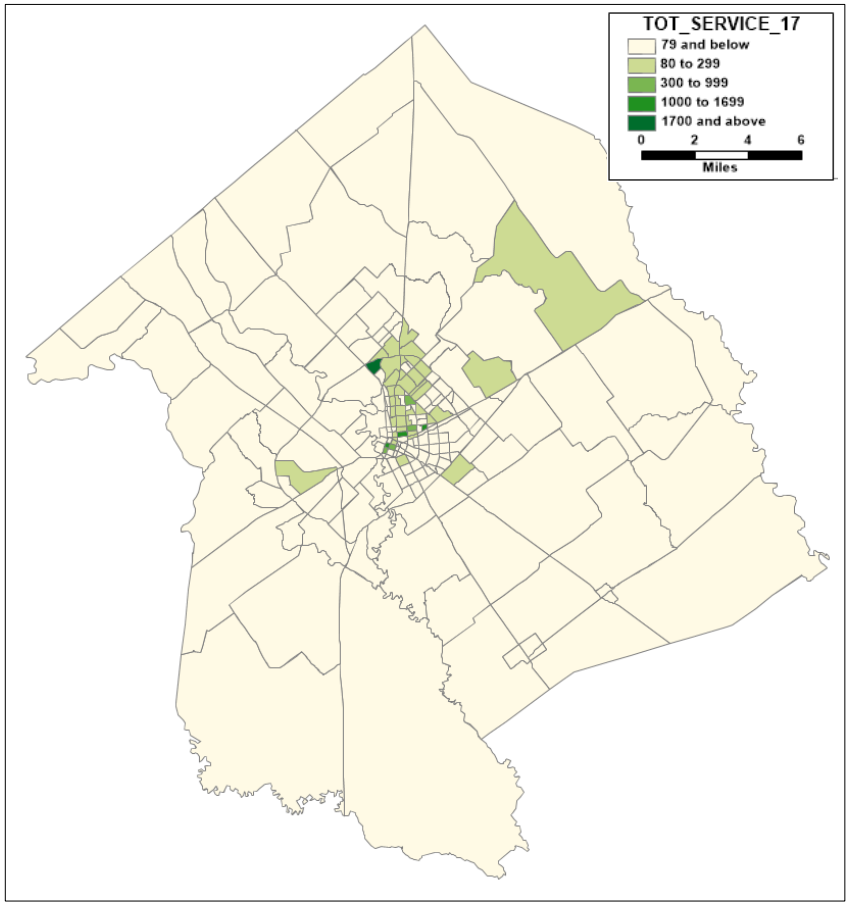
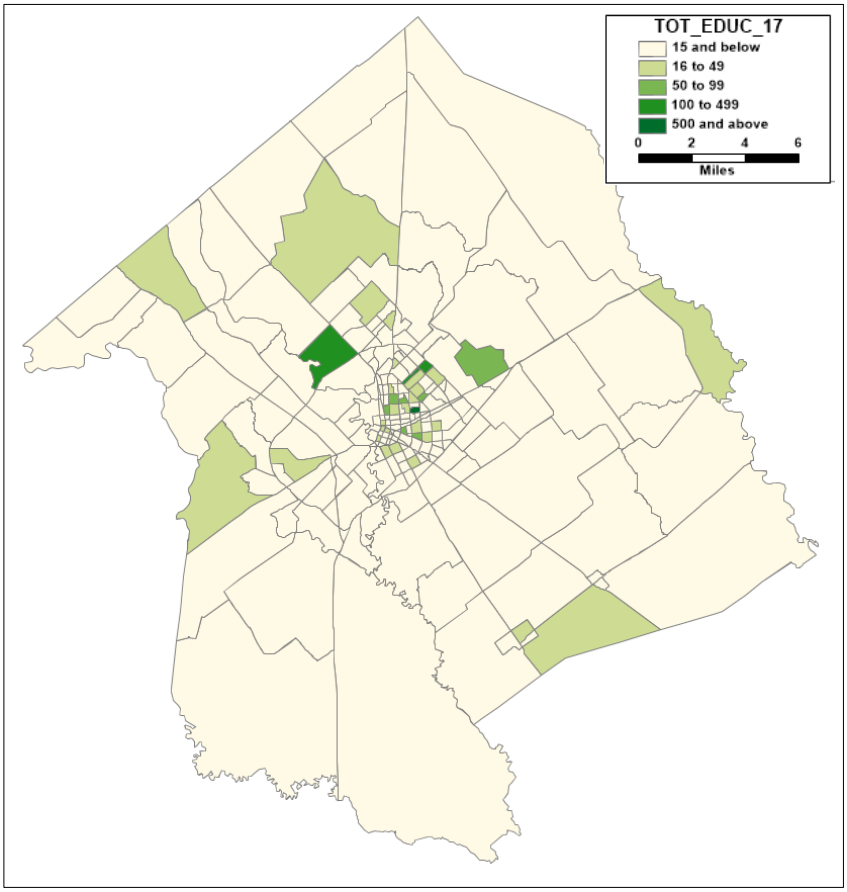


Figure 3.7 2017 Total Education Employment



3.1.5 Area Type

Commented [TS1]: If area type is part of the tasks, where are 2022 and 2050 area types? They are not mentioned in this memo. Are the area types for these two years already calculated and smoothed in the submitted TAZ layer?

Area type is a measure of activity density at the zone level, and influences trip attraction rates, as well as link speeds and capacities. The Victoria travel demand model considers four area types: Central Business District (CBD) typically historically defined, urban, suburban and rural.

Activity Density

Activity Density is calculated using the following formula and stored in the ACTIVITY_DENSITY field.

$$\text{Activity Density} = \frac{\text{Pop}_i + \left(\frac{\text{Regional Population}}{\text{Regional Employment}}\right) \text{x Emp}_i}{\text{Acres}_i}$$

The thresholds from the current model was used to define area type based on calculated Activity Density. Table 3.2 shows the area type thresholds currently used in the Victoria MPO travel demand model.

Table 3.2 Victoria MPO Area Type Thresholds

Area Type Class	Activity Density Range	Description
1	Historic – manually assigned	CBD
2	Activity Density >= 10	Urban
3	1 <= Activity Density < 10	Suburban
4	Activity Density < 1	Rural

Source: Victoria TDM files.

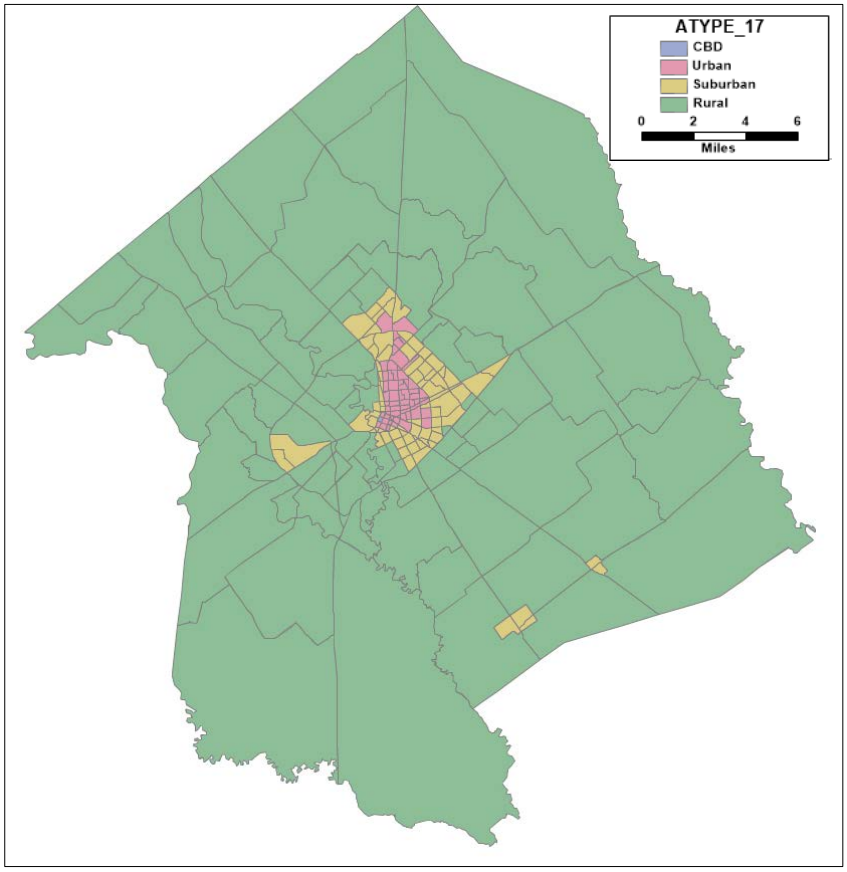
Unsmoothed Area Type

The area type resulting from assigning calculated Activity Density to predetermined thresholds is stored in the UNSMOOTHED_ATYPE2017 field. This area type field results in area type designations that may high variation between neighboring zones.

Smoothed Area Type

Smoothing area types is a manual effort that improves homogeneity in area types for neighboring zones. The resulting area type is stored in SMOOTHED_ATYPE2017 and is identical to the ATYPE_17 field. Figure 3.8 shows the 2017 smoothed area types in Victoria County.

Figure 3.8 2017 Area Type



3.1.6 Special Generator and Add-On Productions and Attractions

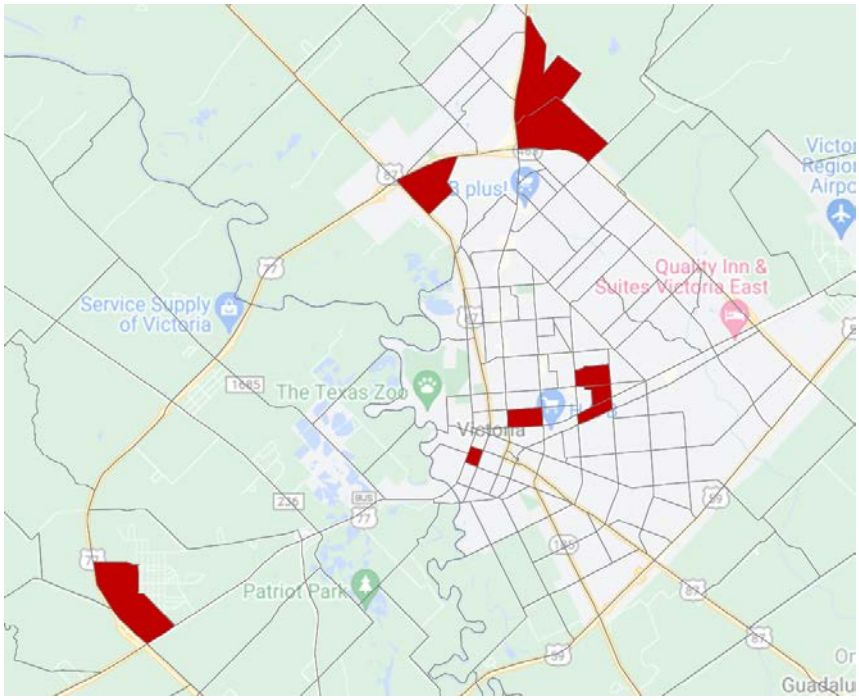
All add-on productions and attractions associated with special generators (including external local trips) have been copied from the 2012 dataset. These may be further refined during model calibration.

The highlighted zones in Figure 3.9 reflect the assumed special generators in the Victoria travel demand model. These are:

- Nursing Rehab
- Victoria County Jailhouse
- DeTar Hospital North
- UH-Victoria & Victoria College
- Citizens Hospital

- Victoria Mall and Associated Retail
- Sodalis Assisted Living
- DeTar Hospital Navarro
- Victoria Industrial Park

Figure 3.9 Victoria Travel Demand Model Special Generators



3.2 Forecast Year Datasets

The development of the 2022 interim and 2050 forecast year datasets relied on input from local stakeholders who are knowledgeable about the historical growth patterns in Victoria County as well as the proposed residential and commercial development in the region. This led to proposed revisions to the control totals on which the forecast year datasets were based.

3.2.1 Local Input

An informal interview was conducted with local stakeholders from Victoria MPO, City of Victoria and Victoria Economic Development Corporation to gather input on planned residential and commercial projects in Victoria County, historical and expected growth trends in the region, areas with little or no growth due to drainage or flooding issues, and impacts of Hurricane Harvey and Eagle Ford shale boom bust on population and employment distributions.

3.2.2 Revisions to Control Totals

Gathered local input revealed somewhat stagnant growth in Victoria County, contrary to what IDSER was projecting for the region. Consequently, the control totals were revised to reflect a slower growth trend, consistent with regional growth over the past two decades, as shown in Figure 3.10.

Figure 3.10 Historic and Project Population in Victoria County (1970 – 2050)

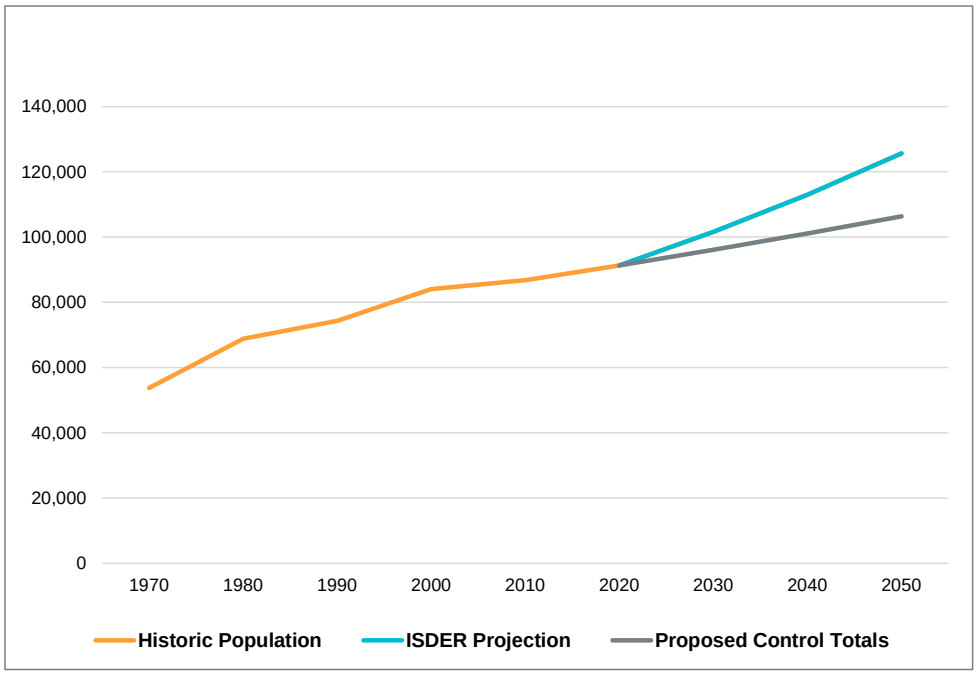


Table 3.3 shows the revised control totals for 2022 interim and 2050 forecast years.

Table 3.3 Revised Control Totals

	2017	2022	2050
Total Population	92,028	92,252	106,363
Group Quarters Population	1,508	1,508	1,508
Household Population	90,520	90,744	104,855
Households	33,292	33,916	40,289
Household Size	2.72	2.72	2.64
Median Income (2017 dollars)	$55,740	$53,315	$49,889
Median Income (nominal dollars)	$55,740	$59,347	$103,484
Employment to Population Ratio	0.42	0.42	0.45
Total Employment	38,445	38,746	47,863
Basic Employment	10,677	10,761	13,880
Retail Employment	9,830	9,907	11,488
Service Employment	15,651	15,774	19,624
Education Employment	2,287	2,305	2,872

The new total population control totals were derived using the calculated compound annual growth rate from the 2010 and 2020 decennial census. The new household control total is based on IDSER's projected household sizes and the new proposed population control totals. The new employment control total is based on IDSER's projected employment to population ratio and the new population projections, and the employment breakdown by type follows IDSER's recommendation.

3.2.3 2022 Interim Year Dataset

The 2022 interim year dataset was developed starting from the 2017 base year and accounting for the residential and commercial development that has occurred between 2017 and 2022 according to local stakeholders. As shown in Table 3.3, the differences in county control totals between 2017 and 2022 are minimal, so the population and employment distributions are largely similar between the two years.

Population

Figure 3.11 shows the 2022 total population in Victoria County. The data shows a slight decrease in population in the Southern parts of the City and County, as opposed to an increase in population in the Northern parts of the City and County, consistent with recent trends in the region. Figure 3.12 shows the population growth trends between 2017 and 2022 in Victoria County.

The total 2022 population is 92,185 residents.

Figure 3.11 2022 Interim Year Population

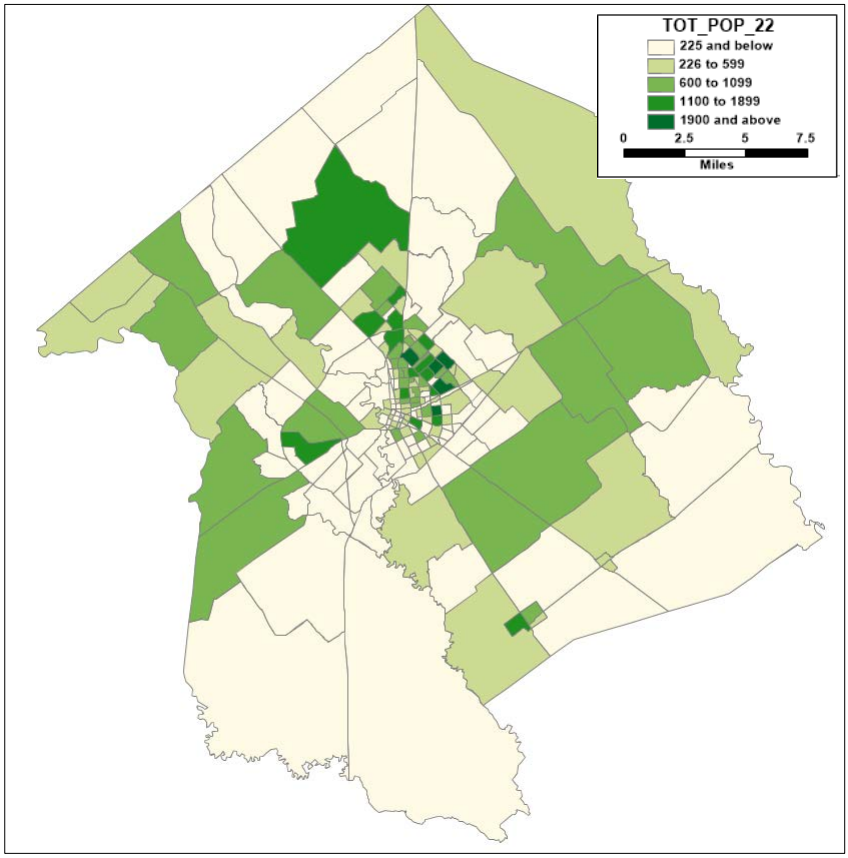
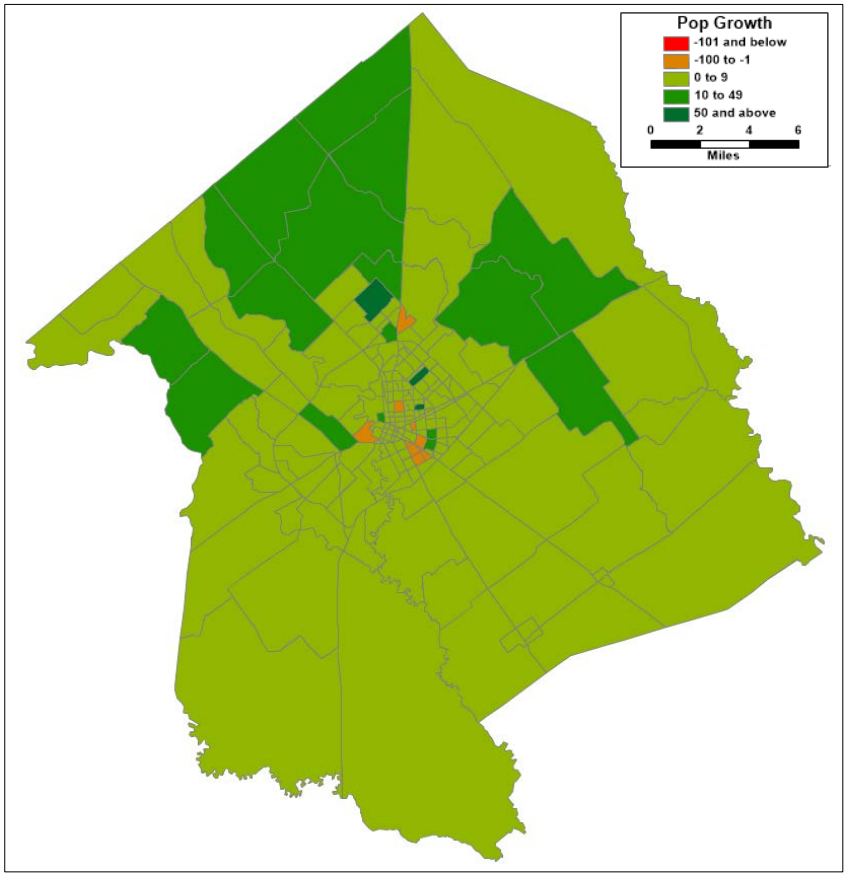


Figure 3.12 2017 – 2022 Population Change



Households

Households follow the distribution of population in the region, with minimal changes to the zonal household size between 2017 and 2022. Figure 3.13 shows the household distribution in Victoria County in 2022, whereas Figure 3.14 shows how the household distribution has changed between 2017 and 2022.

There are 33,995 households in Victoria County in 2022.

Figure 3.13 2022 Interim Year Households

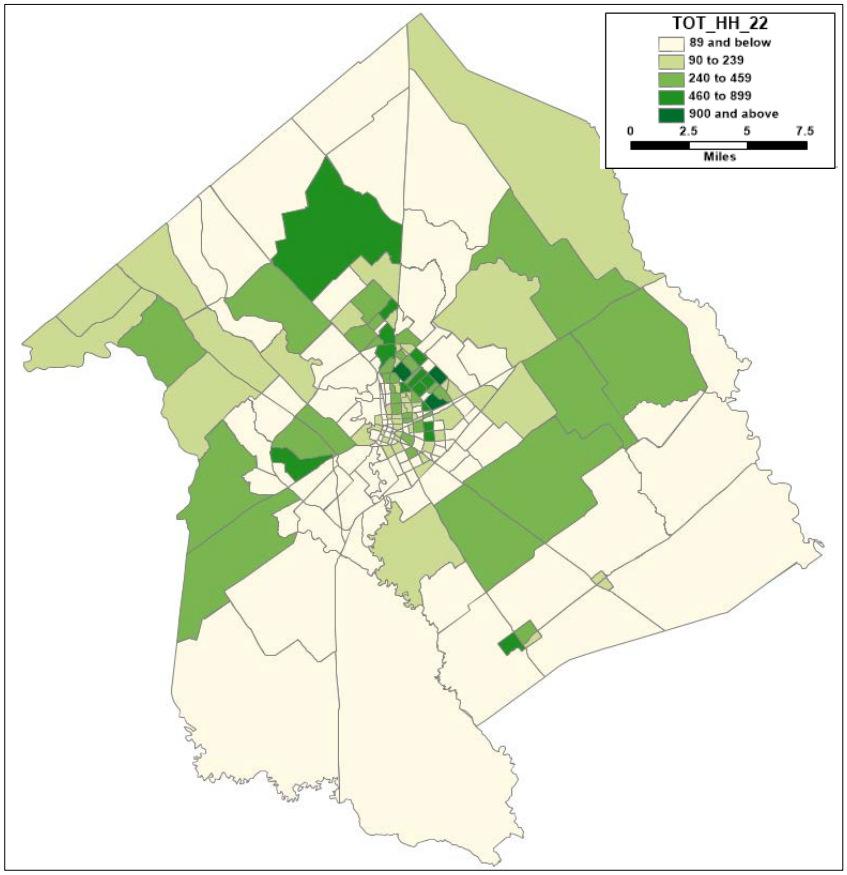
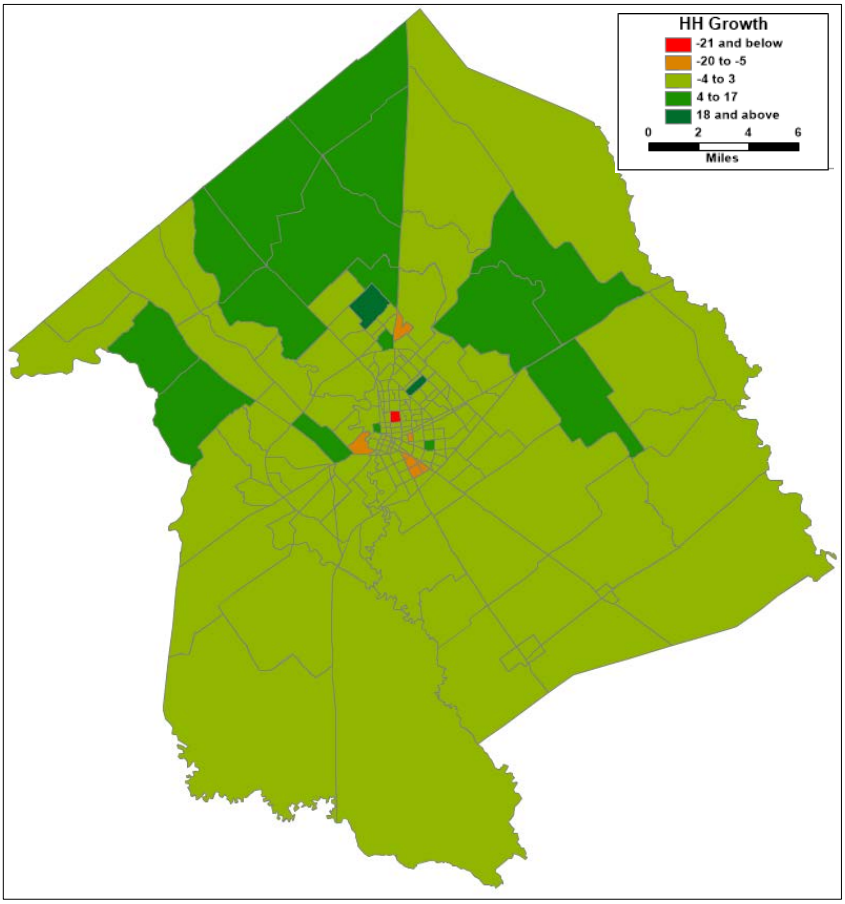


Figure 3.14 2017 – 2022 Household Change



Median Household Income

IDSER's control totals show regional median income declining over time, perhaps due to incomes not catching up with inflation. Consequently, median income was slightly reduced across the board to account for inflation since 2022 median household income is in 2017 dollars. Additionally, there were localized changes to median income, reducing where there were teardowns and the City was trying to stabilize neighborhoods, and increasing where the area is desirable particularly because of the school district. Figure 3.15 shows the 2022 median household income distribution in the County, whereas Figure 3.16 shows how that compares to the 2017 median household income distribution.

The median household income in 2022 is $53,428.

Figure 3.15 2022 Interim Year Median Household Income

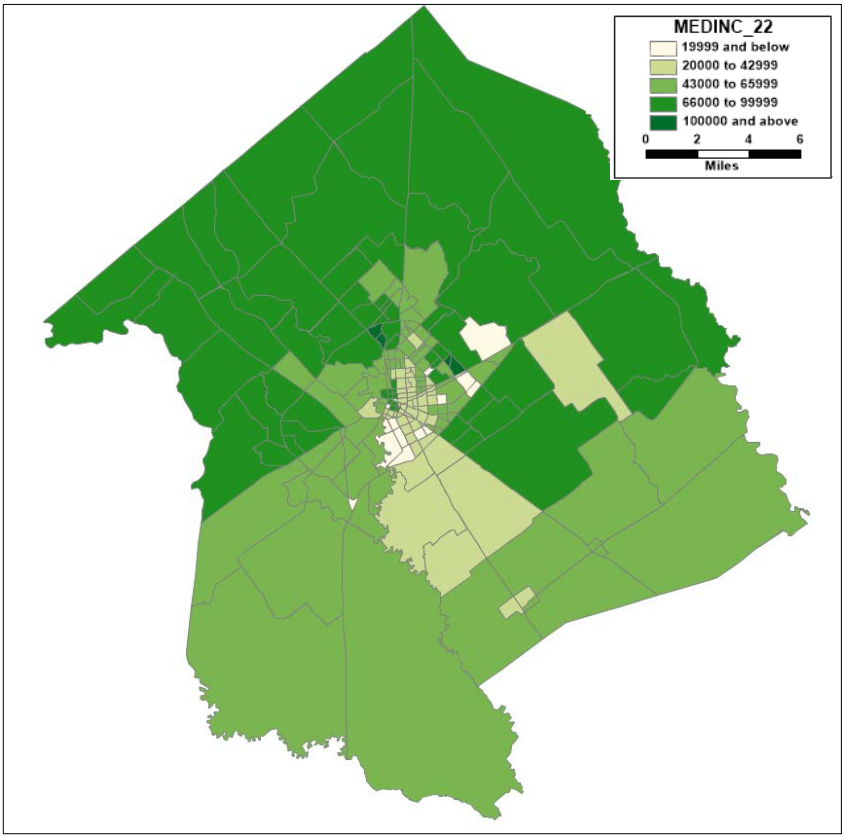
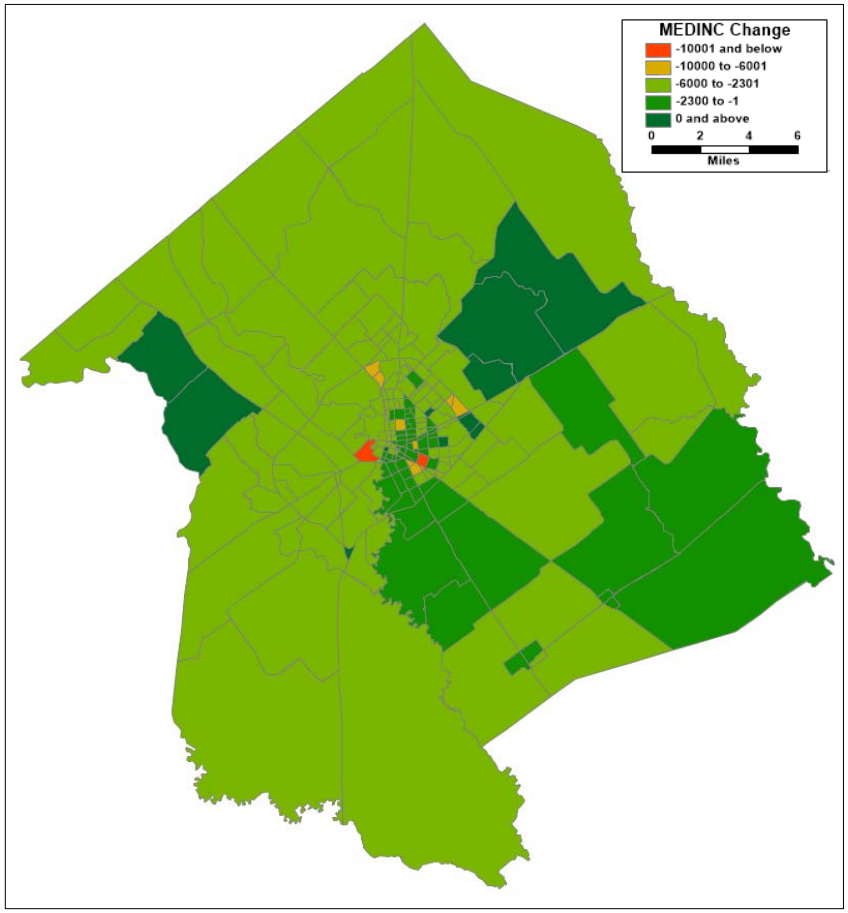


Figure 3.16 2017 – 2022 Median Household Income Change



Basic Employment

Gathered local input revealed that the bulk of the growth in basic employment occurred in industrial areas along US 59. Figure 3.17 shows the 2022 basic employment distribution in Victoria County, whereas Figure 3.18 highlights the two zones where the growth in basic employment has occurred between 2017 and 2022.

The total basic employment in 2022 is 10,801.

Figure 3.17 2022 Interim Year Basic Employment

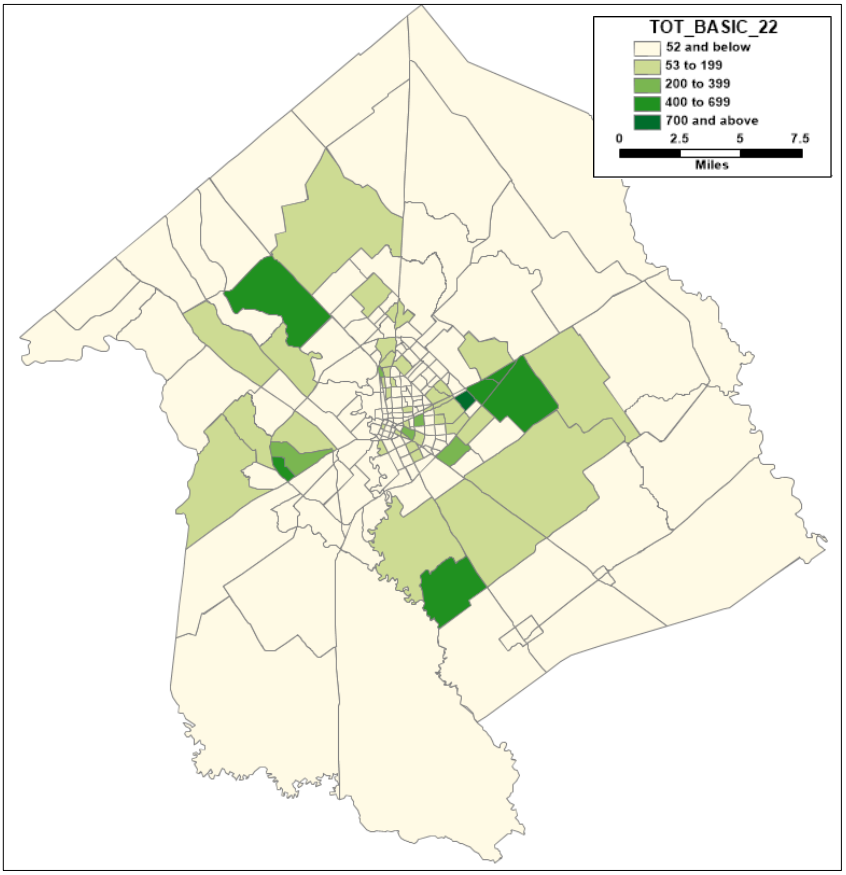
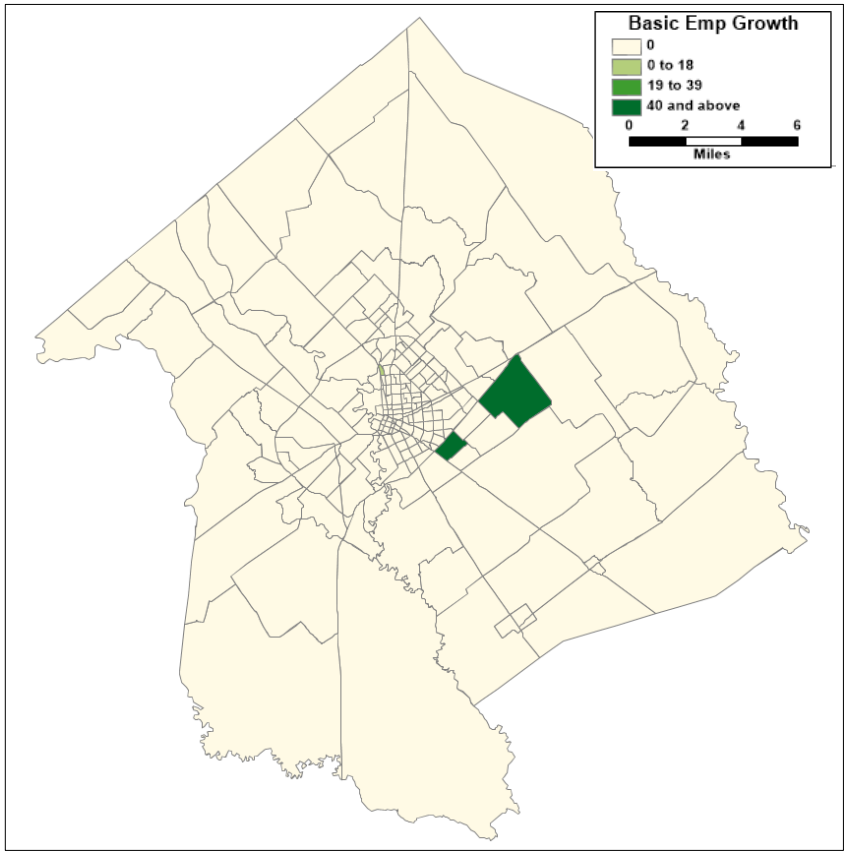


Figure 3.18 2017 – 2022 Basic Employment Change



Retail Employment

Growth in retail employment is concentrated in zones associated with Victoria Mall. Figure 3.19 shows the 2022 retail employment distribution in the County, whereas Figure 3.20Figure 3.16 shows how that compares to the 2017 retail employment distribution.

The total retail employment in 2022 is 9,907.

Figure 3.19 2022 Interim Year Retail Employment

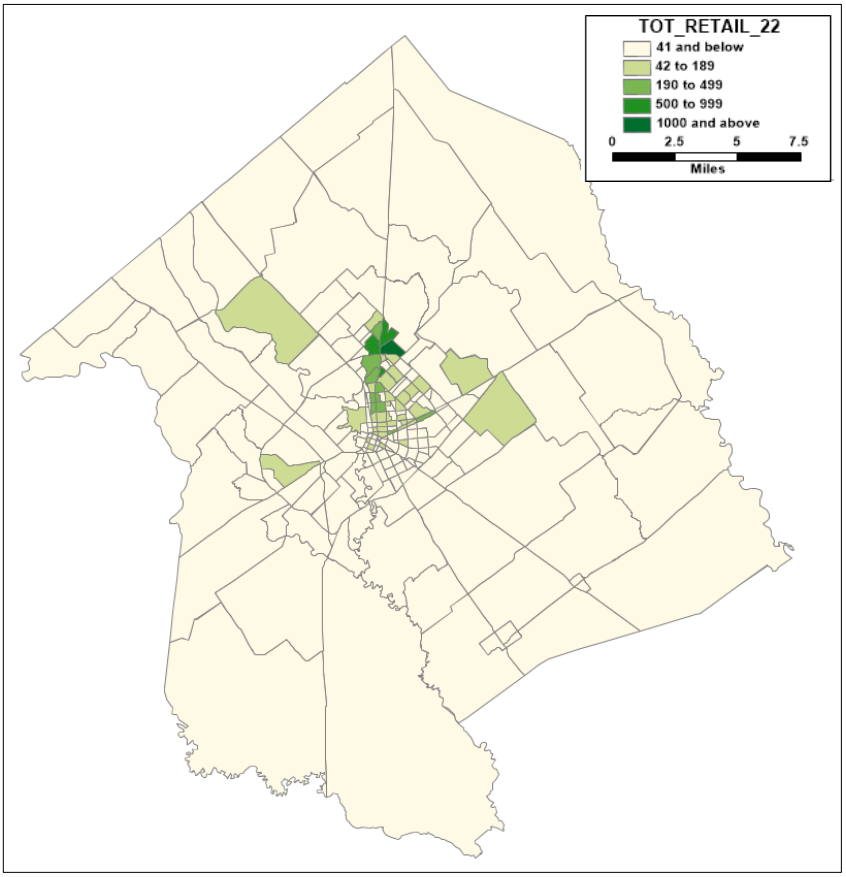
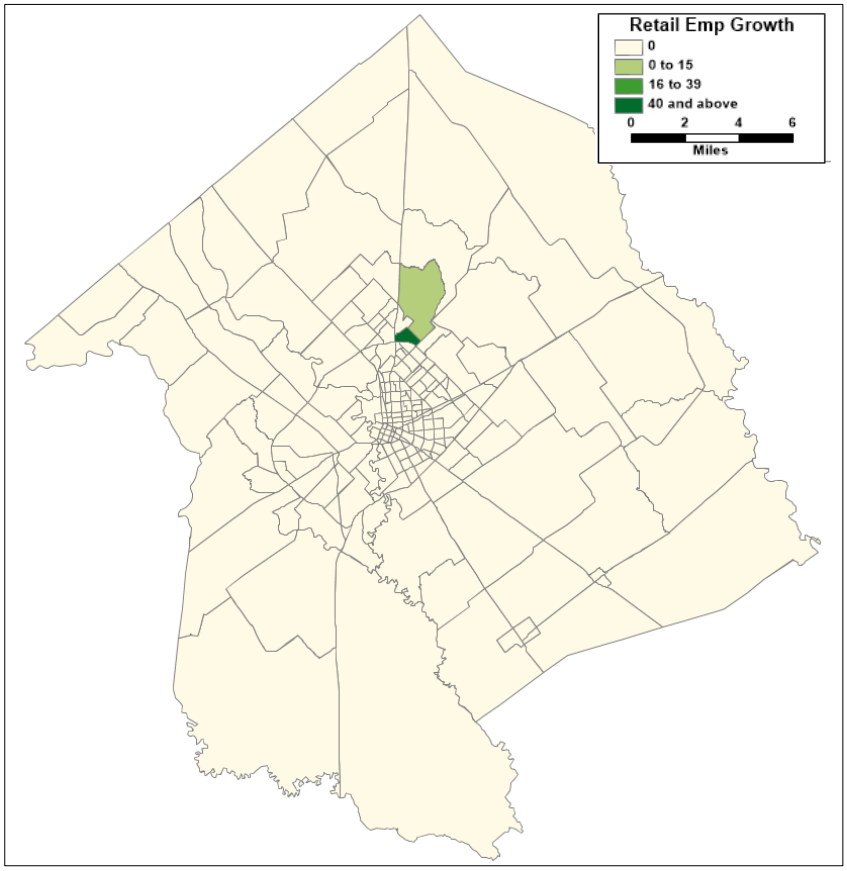


Figure 3.20 2017 – 2022 Retail Employment Change



Service Employment

The growth in service employment between 2017 and 2022 is concentrated at the DeTar and Citizens hospitals in Victoria County. Figure 3.21 shows the 2022 service employment distribution in the County, whereas Figure 3.22Figure 3.16 shows how that compares to the 2017 service employment distribution.

The total service employment in 2022 is 15,840.

Figure 3.21 2022 Interim Year Service Employment

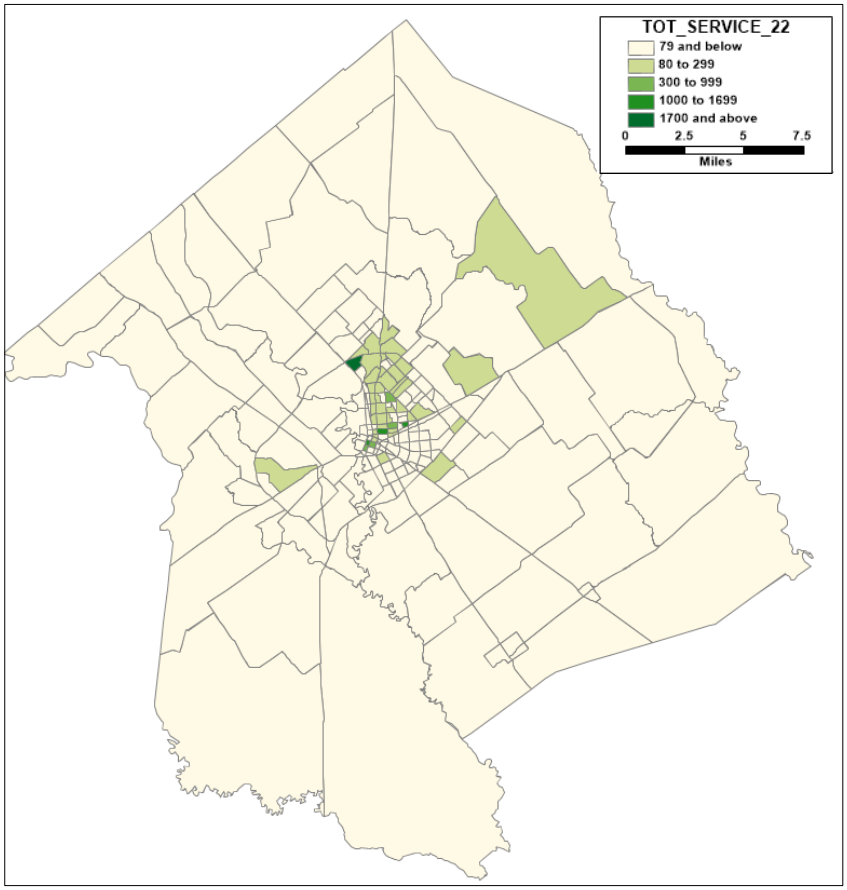
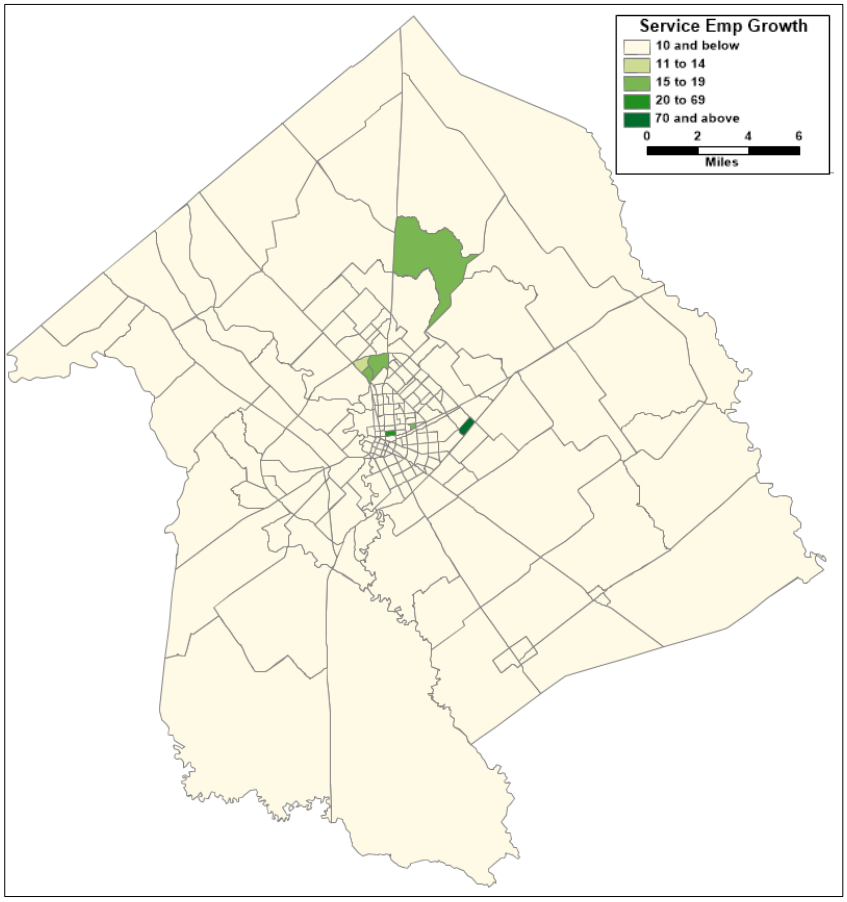


Figure 3.22 2017 – 2022 Service Employment Change



Education Employment

The 2022 education employment data reflects the closure of two elementary schools since 2017: William Woods and Guadalupe. The growth in education employment is associated with University of Houston at Victoria (UHV) expansions. Figure 3.23 shows the 2022 education employment distribution in the County, whereas Figure 3.24 shows how that compares to the 2017 education employment distribution.

The total education employment in 2022 is 2,305.

Figure 3.23 2022 Interim Year Education Employment

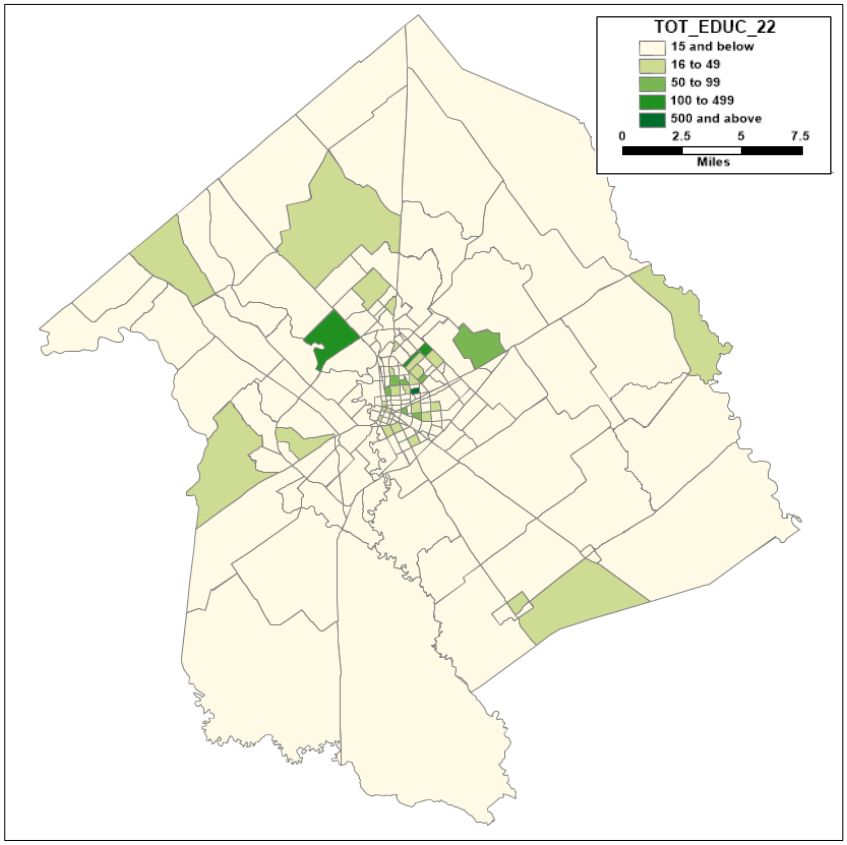
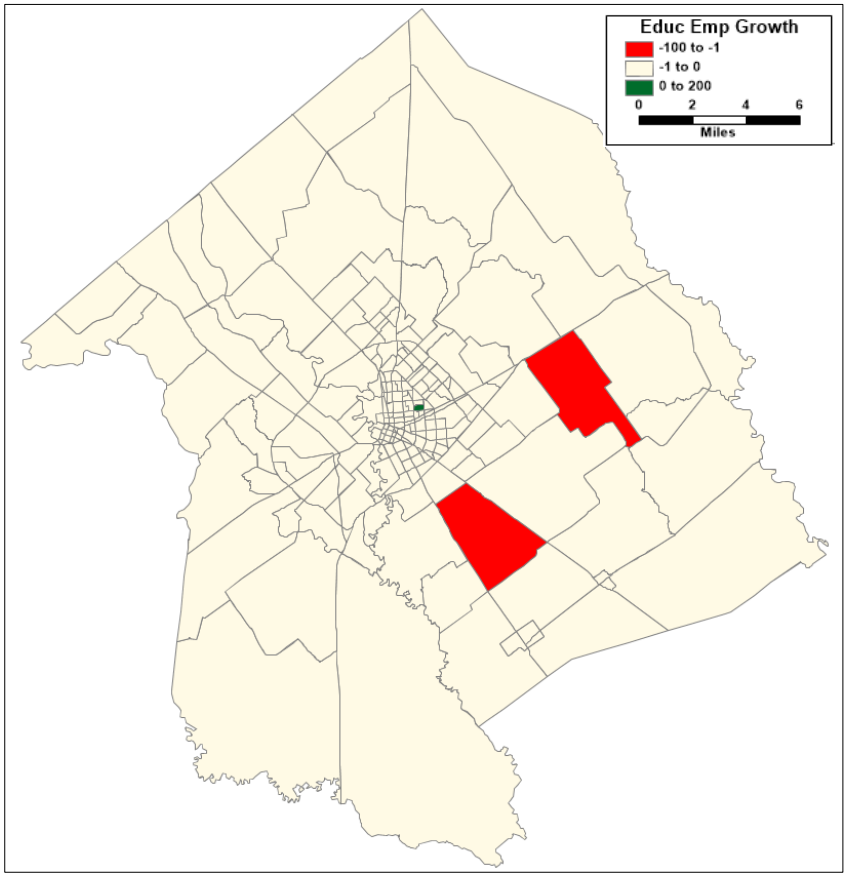


Figure 3.24 2017 – 2022 Education Employment Change



2022 Area Type

The zonal area types were calculated using the projected zonal and regional population and employment in Victoria County according to the formula and thresholds described in 3.1.5. Area types were then smoothed to maintain homogeneity in contiguous zones.

2022 Special Generator Add-on Productions and Attractions

All add-on productions and attractions associated with special generators (including external local trips) have been copied from the 2012 dataset. These may be further refined during model calibration.

2022 Socioeconomic and Demographic Summary

Table 3.4 2022 Interim Year Demographic Summary

	Control Total	2022 Dataset	Difference	% Difference
Total Population	92,252	92,185	-67	0
Group Quarters Population	1,508	1,558	50	3
Household Population	90,744	90,627	-117	0
Households	33,916	33,995	79	0
Household Size	2.72	2.71	0	0
Median Income (2017 Dollars)	$53,315	$53,248	-$67	0
Emp to Pop Ratio	0.42	0.42	0	0
Total Employment	38,746	38,853	107	0
Basic Employment	10,761	10,801	40	0
Retail Employment	9,907	9,907	0	0
Service Employment	15,774	15,840	66	0
Education Employment	2,305	2,305	0	0

Note: The increase in group quarters population is due to the construction of a new residence hall at UHV.

3.2.4 2050 Forecast Year Dataset

The 2050 forecast year dataset was developed starting from the 2022 interim year and accounting for the residential and commercial development that are slated to occur between 2022 and 2050 according to local stakeholders.

Population

Figure 3.25 shows the 2050 total population in Victoria County. The data shows continued growth in the Northern parts of Victoria City and County, as well as little to no growth in zones with drainage or flooding issues. The dataset also shows increase in population in zones that are experiencing short-term population loss due to home rehabilitations. Figure 3.26 shows the population growth trends between 2017 and 2050 in Victoria County.

The total 2050 population is 106,365 residents.

Figure 3.25 2050 Forecast Year Population

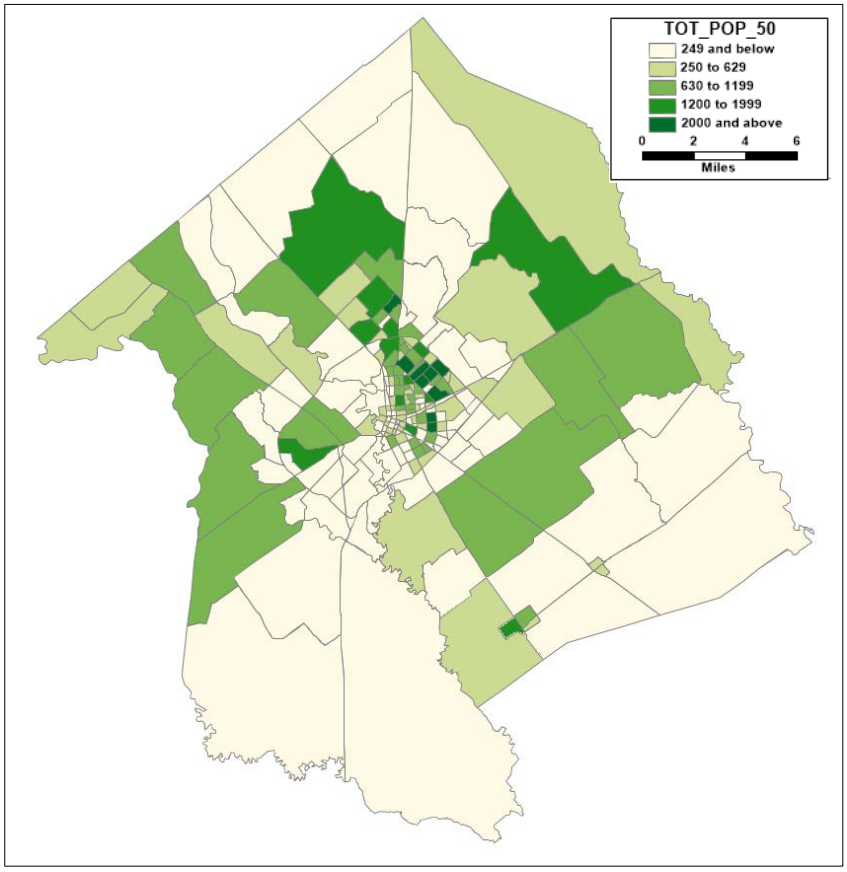
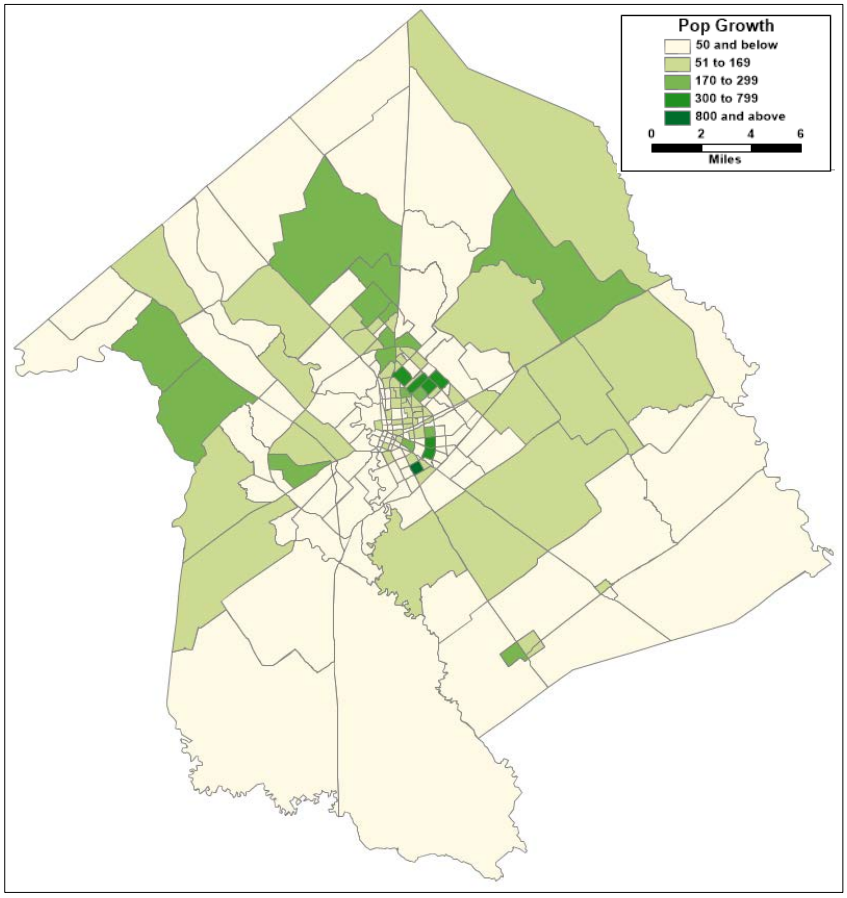


Figure 3.26 2017 – 2050 Population Change



Households

The 2050 households saw a change in zonal household size, particularly at locations where there is a planned multifamily housing development (decrease in household size), or in zones with ranchette development (increase in household size). Figure 3.27 shows the household distribution in Victoria County in 2050, whereas Figure 3.28 shows how the household distribution has changed between 2017 and 2050.

The total 2050 number of households is 40,288.

Figure 3.27 2050 Forecast Year Households

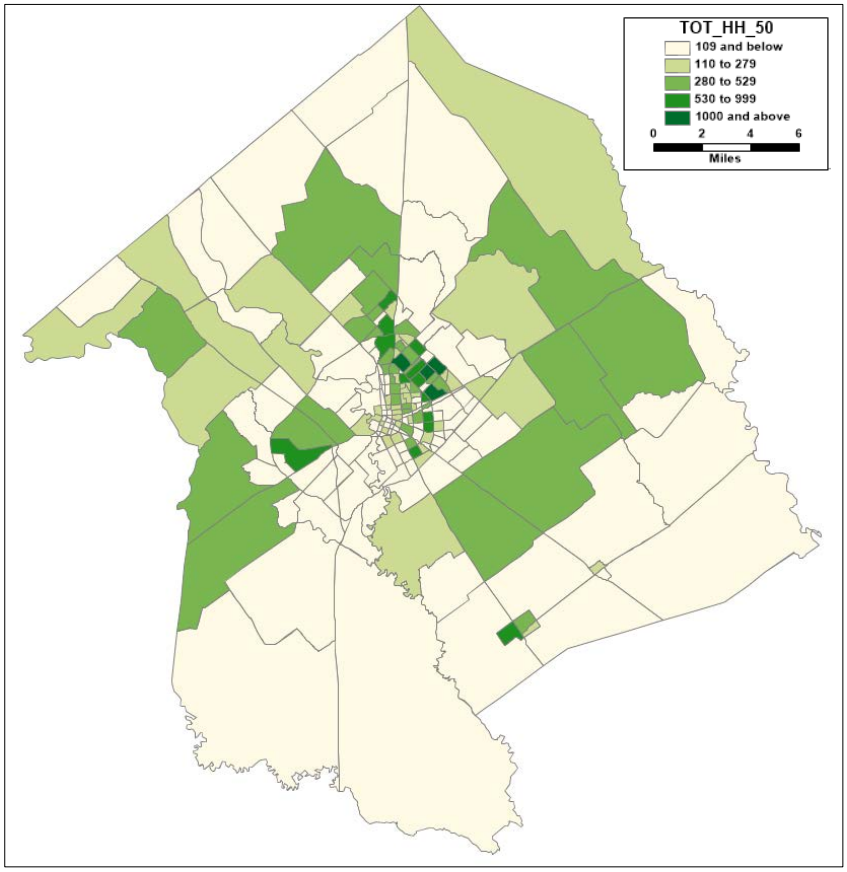
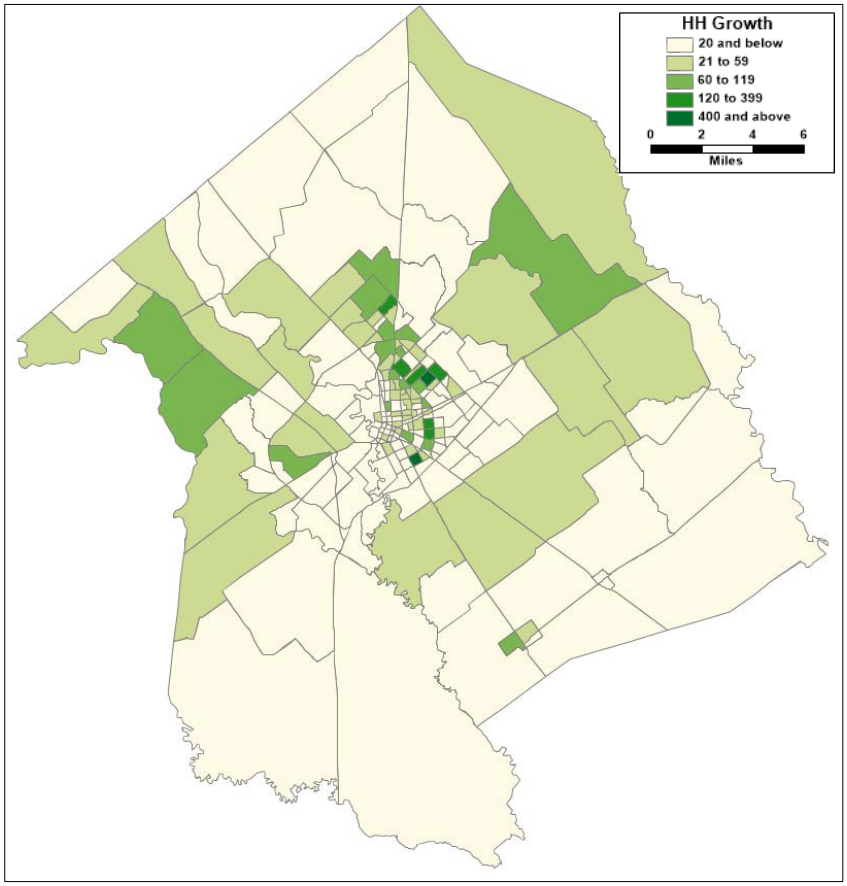


Figure 3.28 2017 – 2050 Household Change



Median Household Income

Similar to 2022, median income was slightly reduced across the board to account for inflation since 2050 median household income is expressed in 2017 dollars. There were additional modifications to median household income, reducing where there was a loss in population due to teardowns and undesirability of neighborhoods, and increasing where there are desirable neighborhoods and expensive land for sale for development.

Figure 3.29 shows the 2050 median household income distribution in the County, whereas Figure 3.30 shows how that compares to the 2017 median household income distribution.

The median household income in 2050 is $49,435.

Figure 3.29 2050 Forecast Year Median Household Income

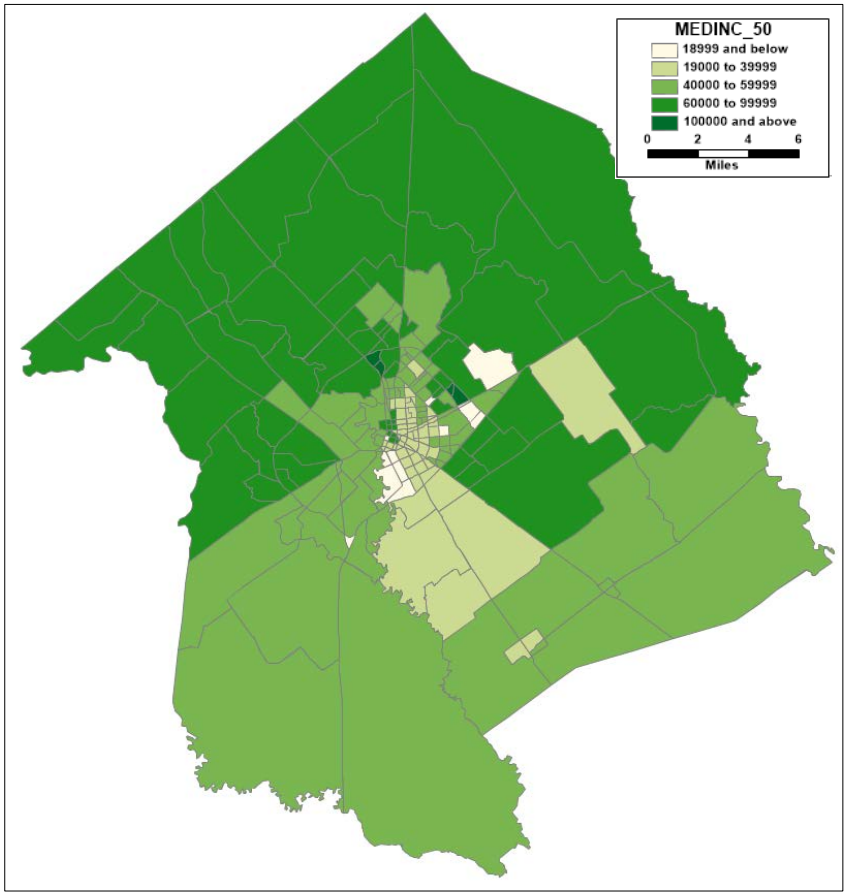
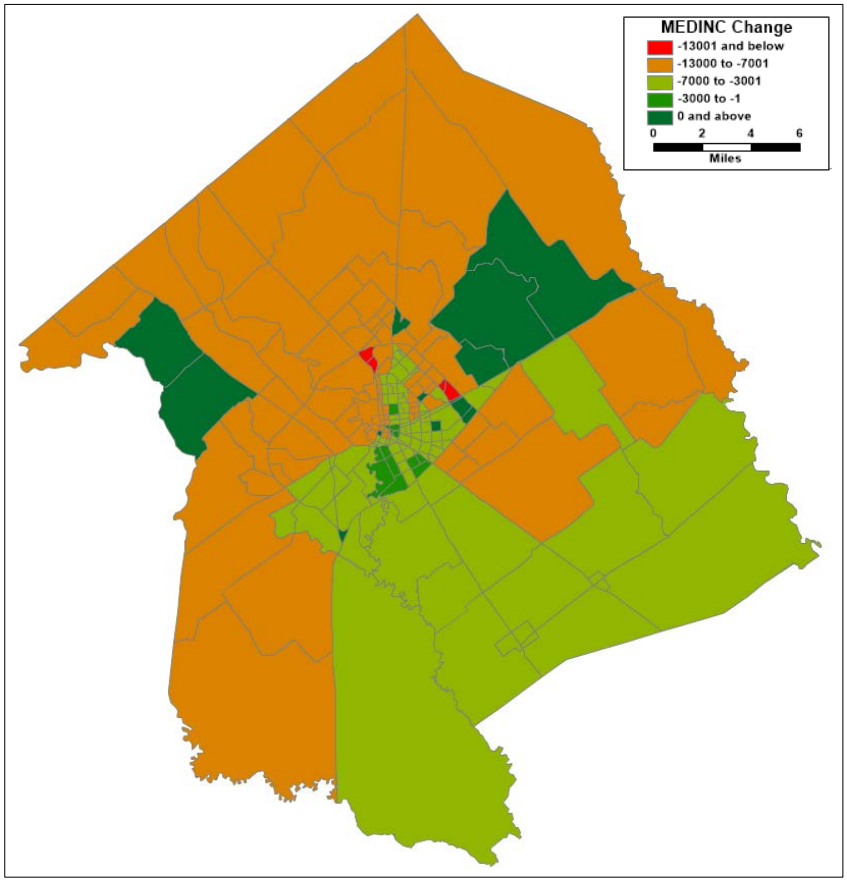


Figure 3.30 2017 – 2050 Median Household Income Change



Basic Employment

Growth in basic employment by 2050 considers planned projects at the Victoria Regional Airport, Port of Victoria, Bloomington Refinery and Victoria Industrial Park. Figure 3.31 shows the 2050 basic employment distribution in Victoria County, whereas Figure 3.32 shows how it differs from the 2017 basic employment distribution.

The total basic employment in 2050 is 13,874.

Figure 3.31 2050 Forecast Year Basic Employment

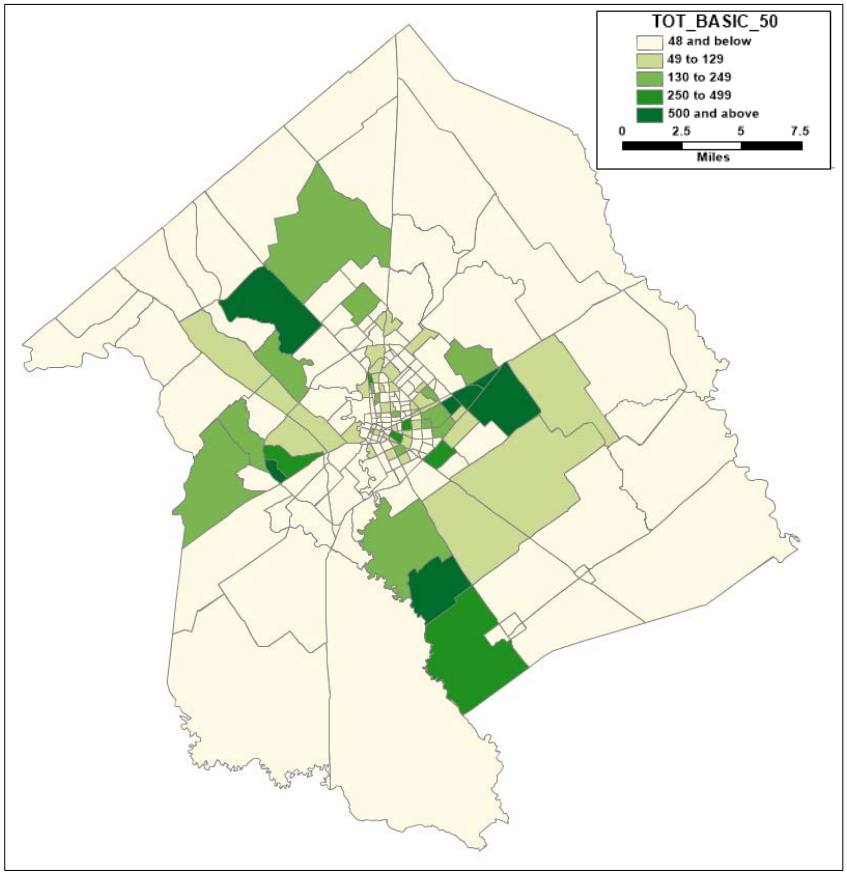
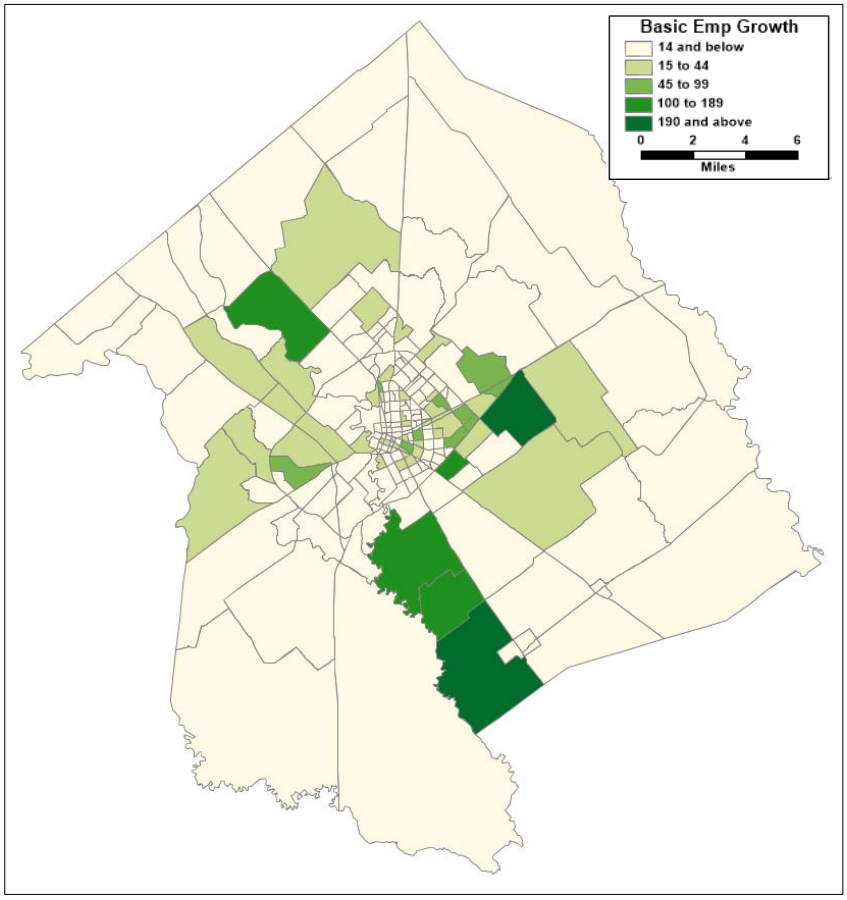


Figure 3.32 2017 – 2050 Basic Employment Change



Retail Employment

Retail growth is expected to be concentrated at Victoria Mall and along Navarro Street. Figure 3.33 shows the 2050 retail employment distribution in Victoria County, whereas Figure 3.34 shows how it differs from the 2017 retail employment distribution.

The total retail employment in 2050 is 11,482.

Figure 3.33 2050 Forecast Year Retail Employment

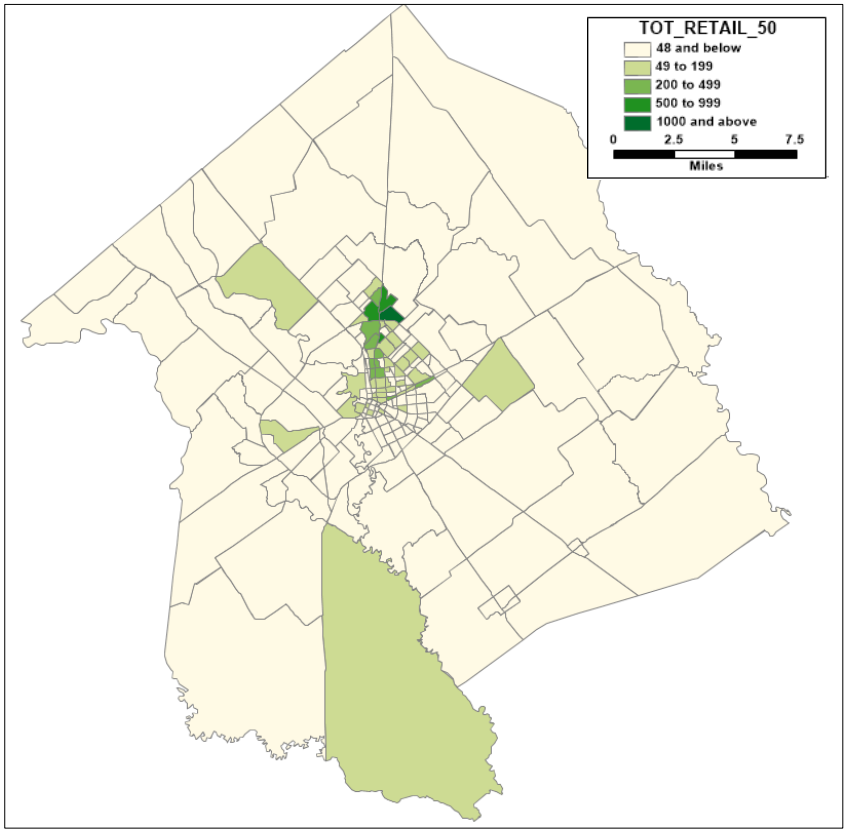
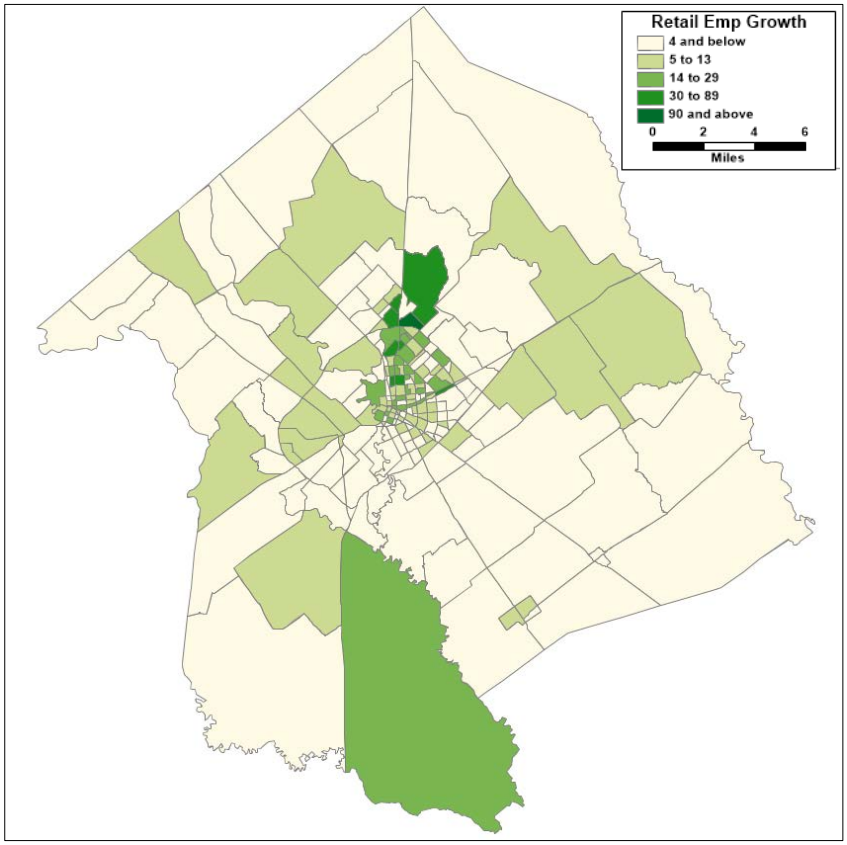


Figure 3.34 2017 – 2050 Retail Employment Change



Service Employment

The 2050 service employment reflects continued investments and expansions at the DeTar and Citizens hospitals, as well as a new police and fire department headquarters. Figure 3.35 shows the 2050 service employment distribution in Victoria County, whereas Figure 3.36 shows how it differs from the 2017 service employment distribution.

The total service employment in 2050 is 19,686.

Figure 3.35 2050 Forecast Year Service Employment

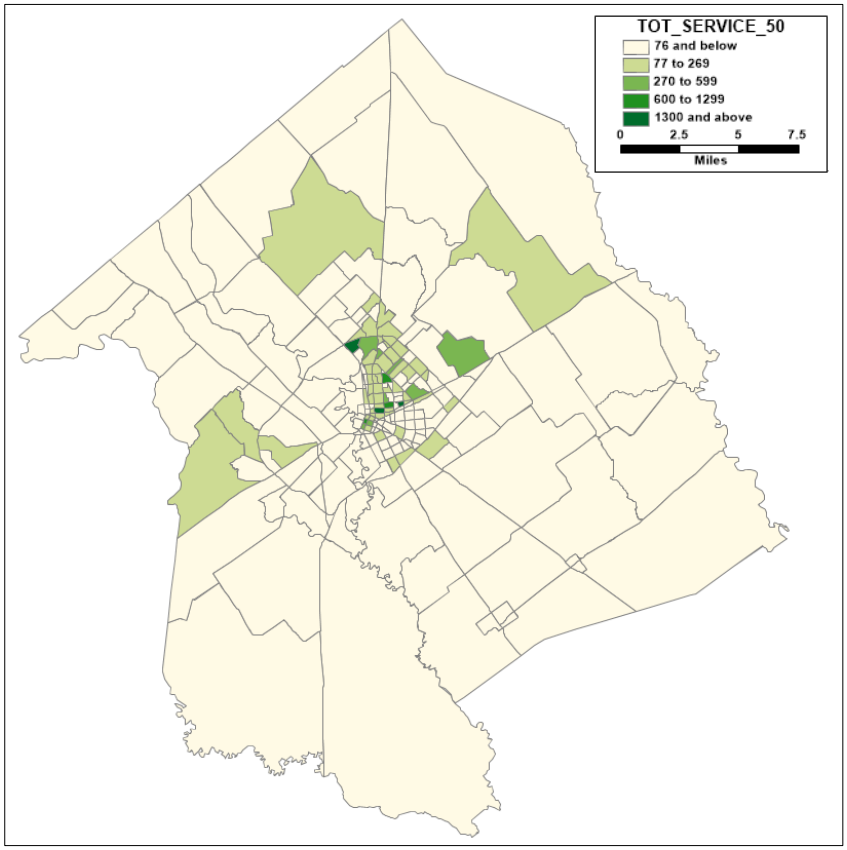
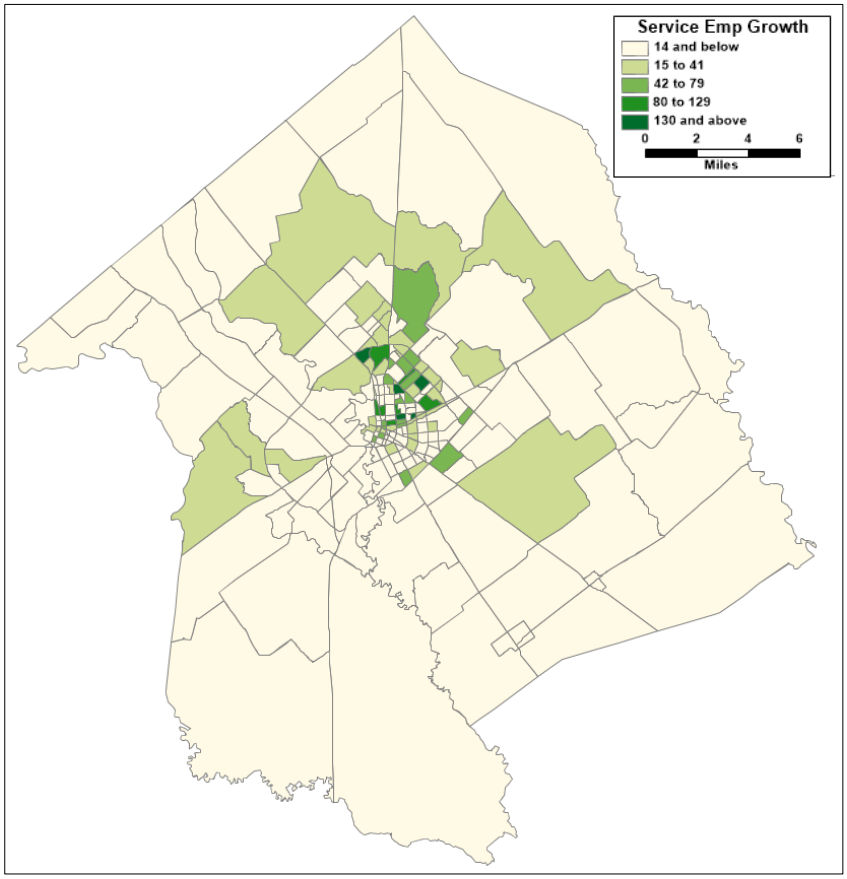


Figure 3.36 2017 – 2050 Service Employment Change



Education Employment

Growth in education employment in 2050 is driven by growth in population as it increases the demand for education employment. The most significant attractor of education employment will be UHV.

The total education employment in 2050 is 2,871.

Figure 3.37 2050 Forecast Year Education Employment

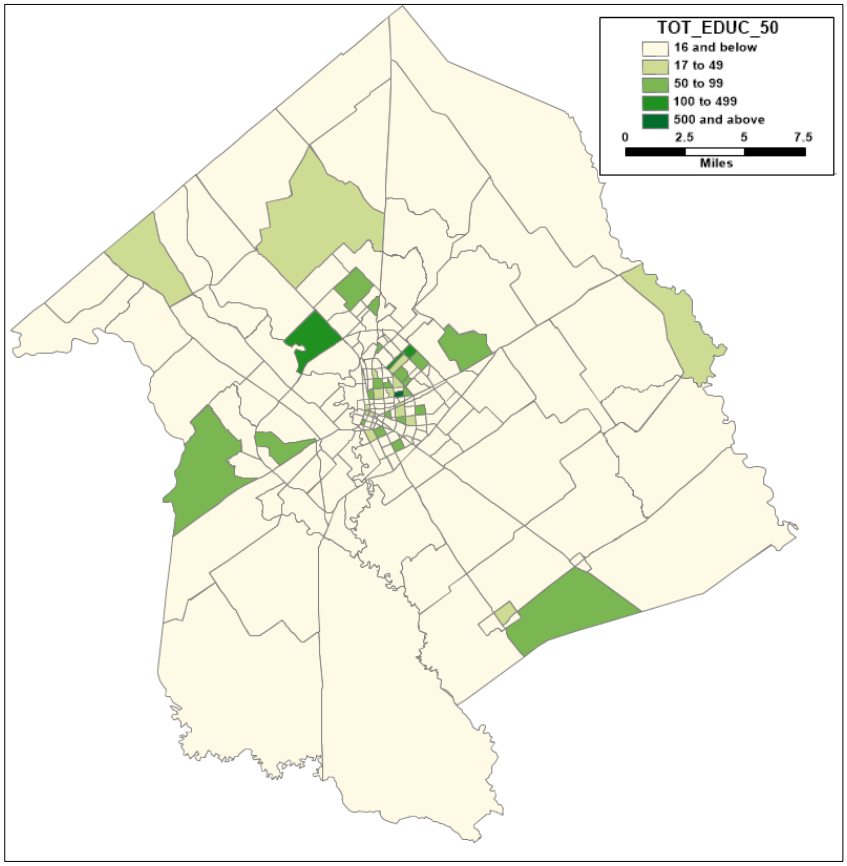
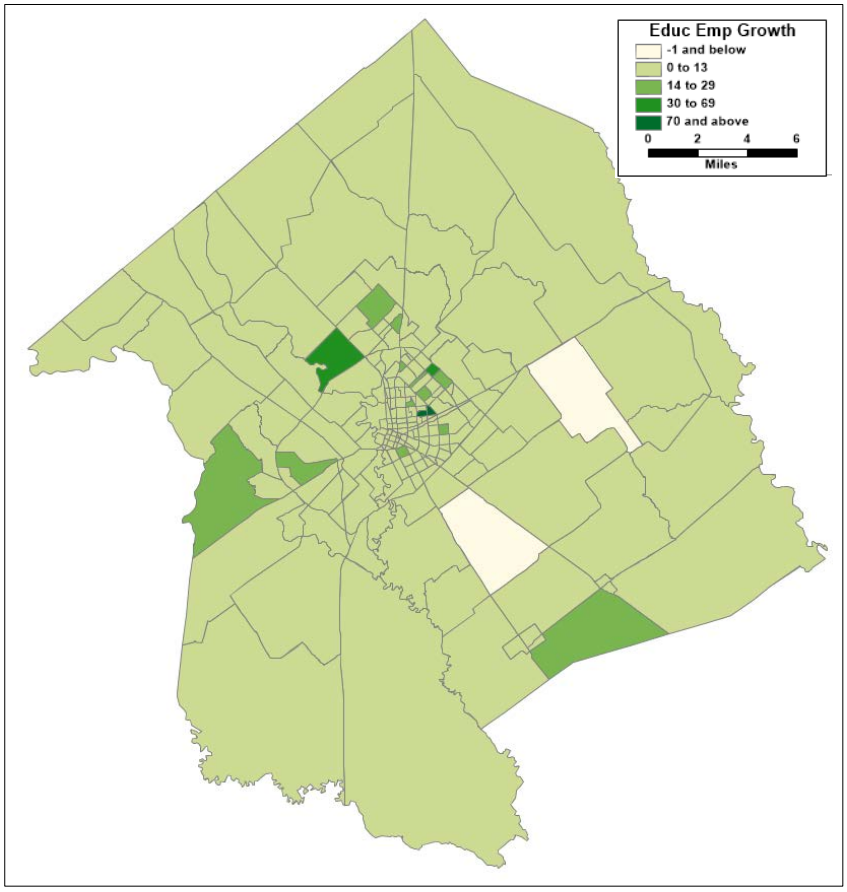


Figure 3.38 2017 – 2050 Education Employment Change



2050 Area Type

The zonal area types were calculated using the projected zonal and regional population and employment in Victoria County according to the formula and thresholds described in 3.1.5. Area types were then smoothed to maintain homogeneity in contiguous zones.

2050 Special Generator Add-on Productions and Attractions

All add-on productions and attractions associated with special generators (including external local trips) have been copied from the 2012 dataset. These may be further refined during model calibration.

2050 Socioeconomic and Demographic Summary

Table 3.5 2050 Forecast Year Demographic Summary

	Control Total	2050 Dataset	Difference	% Difference
Total Population	106,363	106,365	2	0
Group Quarters Population	1,508	1,558	50	3
Household Population	104,855	104,807	-48	0
Households	40,289	40,288	-1	0
Household Size	2.64	2.64	0	0
Median Income (2017 Dollars)	$49,889	$49,435	-$454	0
Emp to Pop Ratio	0.45	0.45	0	0
Total Employment	47,863	47,929	66	0
Basic Employment	13,880	13,874	-6	0
Retail Employment	11,488	11,482	-6	0
Service Employment	19,624	19,686	62	0
Education Employment	2,872	2,871	-1	0

Note: Discrepancies are due to rounding errors.

Appendix A. Appendix

Table A.1 TAZ Layer Variables

TAZ Layer Field	Definition
UNSMOOTHED_ATYPE(year)	Unadjusted zonal area type derived from the calculated activity density of the zone.
SMOOTHED_ATYPE(year)	Manually adjusted zonal area type to remove anomalies and outliers.
ACTIVITY_DENSITY	Measure of zonal density as function of population, employment and zone area.
ATYPE_year	Final zonal area type; used by the TDM.
SECTOR_year	Aggregation of TAZs used for summary purposes.
POP_year	Zonal household population excluding special generator and group quarters population.
HH_year	Zonal number of households excluding special generator households.
HHSIZE_year	Average household size; ratio of POP_year to HH_year.
MEDINC_year	Zonal median household income.
EMP_year	Sum of basic, retail and service employment; excludes special generators.
BASIC_year	Number of basic employees excluding those associated with special generators.
RETAIL_year	Number of retail employees excluding those associated with special generators.
SERVICE_year	Number of service employees excluding those associated with special generators.
EDU_year	Number of education employees excluding those associated with special generators.
DA2_EMP_year	Total number of employees not associated with Basic, Retail or Service; typically EDU_year.
SGEN_year	Flag field, 1 indicating the presence of a special generator.
SGP_NHB_year	Estimated non home-based productions for the special generator(s) in the zone.
SGP_HBW_year	Estimated home-based work productions for the special generator(s) in the zone.
SGP_HNWR_year	Estimated home-based non-work retail productions for the special generator(s) in the zone.
SGP_HNWE_year	Estimated home-based non-work education productions for the special generator(s) in the zone.
SGP_HNWO_year	Estimated home-based non-work other productions for the special generator(s) in the zone.
SGP_TRTX_year	Estimated truck-taxi productions for the special generator(s) in the zone.
SGP_NEXLO_year	Estimated non home-based external-local productions for the special generator(s) in the zone.
SGP_EXLO_year	Estimated external-local productions for the special generator(s) in the zone.
SGA_NHB_year	Estimated non home-based productions for the special generator(s) in the zone.
SGA_HBW_year	Estimated home-based work attractions for the special generator(s) in the zone.
SGA_HNWR_year	Estimated home-based non-work retail attractions for the special generator(s) in the zone.
SGA_HNWE_year	Estimated home-based non-work education attractions for the special generator(s) in the zone.

TAZ Layer Field	Definition
SGA_HNWO_year	Estimated home-based non-work other attractions for the special generator(s) in the zone.
SGA_TRTX_year	Estimated truck-taxi attractions for the special generator(s) in the zone.
SGA_NEXLO_year	Estimated non home-based external-local attractions for the special generator(s) in the zone.
SGA_EXLO_year	Estimated external-local attractions for the special generator(s) in the zone.
SGZ_year	Flag field, 1 indicating the presence of a special generator.
SGZ_SIZE_year	The acreage of the zone with the special generator(s).
SGZ_POP_year	Population associated with the special generator(s).
SGZ_HH_year	Number of households associated with the special generator(s).
SGZ_AVGHH_year	Average household size associated with the special generator(s).
SGZ_MEDINC_year	Median household income associated with the special generator(s).
SGZ_EMP_year	Total employment associated with the special generator(s).
SGZ_BAS_year	Basic employment associated with the special generator(s).
SGZ_RET_year	Retail employment associated with the special generator(s).
SGZ_SER_year	Service employment associated with the special generator(s); excludes education employment associated with the special generator(s).
AOP_NHB_year	Add-on non home-based productions.
AOP_HBW_year	Add-on home-based work productions.
AOP_HNW_year	Add-on home-based non-work productions.
AOA_NHB_year	Add-on non home-based attractions.
AOA_HBW_year	Add-on home-based work attraction.
AOA_HNW_year	Add-on home-based non-work attraction.
CMT_year	Description of the special generator(s) in the zone.
TOT_POP_year	Total zonal population; includes special generator population.
TOT_HH_year	Total number of households; includes special generator households.
TOT_EMP_year	Total zonal employment; includes special generator employment.