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Peculiarities of the USA Transport Industry

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Abstract:

This article studies the peculiarities of the transport industry inherent in the United States, which types of transport industry are leading in the market, the influencing factors.

Keywords: transport, transport system, transport means, public transport, road transport, air transport, railway transport.

The U.S. freight and logistics market size is estimated to be USD 1,274.36 Billion in 2023 and is expected to reach USD 1,618.73 Billion by 2029, growing at an average CAGR of 4.07% during the forecast period (2023-2029).

Transport in the United States is a set of transport systems for the movement of passengers and goods in the United States of America.

Different modes of transport have dominated in each historical period. At present, the main transport is by road and aviation. Several cities have subways.

Currently, the United States has a highly developed and extensive transport system, including such diverse modes of transport as road, air, and rail. However, only the first two types can be called the main ones, as the number of people transported by them is many times higher than the number of railway passengers.

The main means of transport for the population in most regions of the country is personal motor transport. Public transport, especially outside major cities, is much less developed than in Europe, although virtually every city in the United States has some form of public transport.

In addition, a number of cities have ferry services across waterways. The United States is the most motorised country in the world in terms of land transport. The vast majority of American cities and suburbs are designed and developed with automobiles and road transport in mind.

Virtually all cities in the United States are connected by intercity bus lines. Only one company has an extensive network of routes throughout the United States, Greyhound Lines. Greyhound Lines.

With the development of automobiles in North America, the popularity of railways began to decline, and with the construction of the interstate highway system in the 50s and 60s of the XX century, rail transport lost its once paramount economic position, and if it continues to bring profit, it is only in freight transport.

Unlike European countries that invest in rail transport along with other types of transport, the US authorities have focused on road and air transport, leaving rail aside. In the USA, everything is delivered by cars except bulk products over long distances (the railway does this) and oil and gas (pipelines and tankers are used here).

As a result, private railway companies began to lose profits on passenger traffic, which led to a sharp decline in passenger traffic. Only the creation by the US Congress in 1971 of a semi-public corporation Amtrak saved passenger railway transport in the USA from complete extinction.

The popularity of trains increased somewhat during the 1970s when petrol prices rose sharply, and after the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks and the ensuing air transport crisis. Natural disasters such as Hurricane Katrina in 2005 and the heavy snowfalls in Colorado in December 2006 have once again shown how important a role rail can play in transporting people during emergencies. In addition, congestion on highways and airports invariably causes delays. All of these factors are contributing to Americans' renewed interest in rail as an additional way to get around the country.

FTL (Full Truck Load) - delivery of goods with a full truck load. FTL carriage is usually chosen if a consignment from one sender can fill the whole vehicle.

LTL transport (Less than Truckload) is the transport of "consolidated goods", whereby consignments from several consignors are delivered to several consignees in a single vehicle.

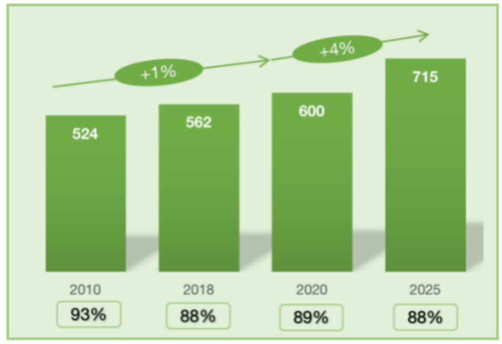
PL means "logistics side" in English. This term is used in the international classification for companies that provide logistics services. The number before the letter designation indicates the level of the operator - the degree of his involvement in the processes of delivery and storage of goods of the customer's company.

What is a 3pl operator? It is a company that undertakes a full range of logistics services - from receiving and storage, to picking and delivery of consignments to final recipients. The term "3pl logistics" literally translates as "third party logistics". This means that the holder or owner of the cargo delegates all stages of the supply chain to a third party.

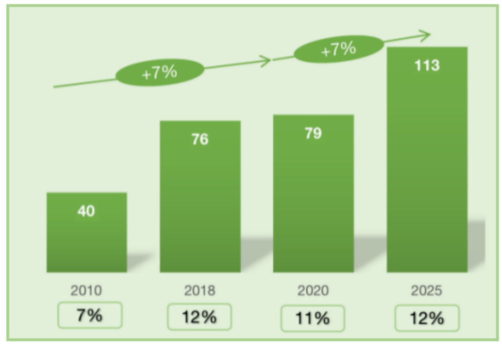
Segment dynamics and market share in the USA

Market segment Market segment size,UZS billion. (par value)

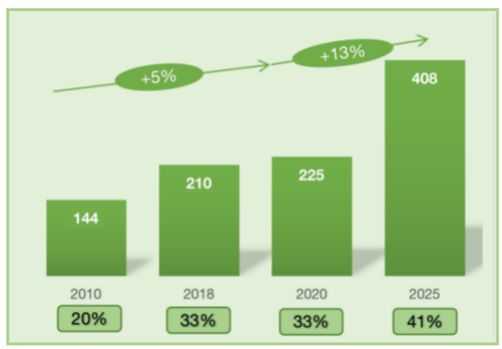
FTL



LTL



3PL*



This table shows the high concentration of FTL haulage among other types of road freight haulage in the US. In 2010 was Rmb 524bn 93%, in 2018 is 562 88%, in 2020 is Rmb 600bn 89%, in 2025 will be Rmb 715bn 88%. This segment has medium competition but retains the largest share.

LTL is moderately increasing and there is high competition in the market. To enter this segment, one needs a high budget and needs to have a fleet of different lifting vehicles. In 2010 was Rmb 40bn 7%, in 2018 is Rmb 76bn 12%, in 2020 is Rmb 79bn 11%, in 2025 will be Rmb 113bn 12%.

3PL* segment will be attractive in the next 10 years. In 2010 it was RUB 144bn 20%, in 2018 it is RUB 210bn 33%, in 2020 it is RUB 225bn 33%, in 2025 it will be RUB 408bn 41%.

The U.S. freight & logistics market size is valued at USD 1,274.36 Bn. in 2023 and is expected to reach USD 1,618.73 Bn. by 2029, growing at a CAGR of 4.07% during the forecast period (2023-2029).

In an effort to optimise logistics, many companies offer different types of transport to their customers. Which mode of transport to choose depends largely on the type of cargo, the destination and the desired delivery time. For short-distance intra-continental shipments, road transport is ideal. It is more expensive than railway transport, but faster. In addition, it is practically independent of climatic conditions. It is well suited for container transport and is also suitable for dangerous goods.

In the US, the main argument in favour of public management of transport has been that private companies are wary of investing their earnings in transport capacity.

The need for state intervention in the activities of transport organisations is also evidenced by the fact that motor transport is a high-risk object. This factor imposes strict requirements to the qualification of personnel, both workers and managers, as well as to the observance of labour, rest, environmental requirements and compliance with traffic rules. To fulfil this, the road transport sector needs a unified technical policy, introduction of unified transport rules, etc.

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