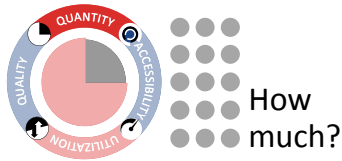


TRAVEL QUANTITY

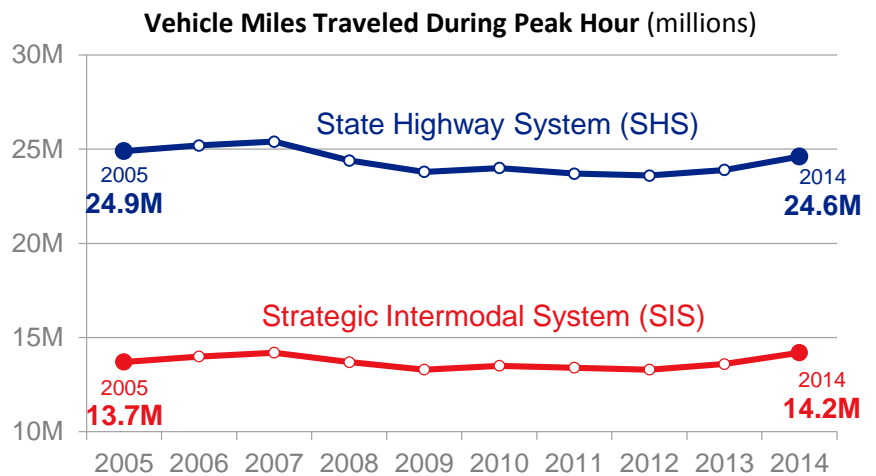


Travel quantity reflects the magnitude of travel on the system, or a particular facility or transportation service; how many people are served and how much freight is moved. The supporting measures for travel quantity of all modes are:

- **Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT)** shown below
- VMT Traveled During Peak Period Per Capita
- Combination Truck Miles Traveled
- Transit Passenger Trips
- Aviation, Seaport, and Rail Passenger Trips
- TEU (20-foot equivalent unit) Containers
- Freight (Seaport, Rail, Aviation) Tonnage



Vehicle Miles of Travel



KEY STRATEGIES: FDOT will help ensure continued progress to improve its core measure of travel quantity through these actions:

- Promote multi-modal options, including non-motorized travel, for people movement within existing and future corridors.
- Implement FDOT’s Complete Streets Policy to improve access and mobility for public transit riders, pedestrians and bicyclists.
- Introduce new modal options or develop new hubs or corridors when existing facilities cannot meet mobility or connectivity needs.
- Enhance Florida’s role as a global hub that provides efficient and reliable connectivity for trade and visitors.
- Ensure connectivity between the Strategic Intermodal (SIS) and regional and local transportation facilities to support complete end-to-end trips.
- Promote options that increase vehicle occupancy.

CONTEXT: The safe, effective and efficient movement of people and goods is key to Florida's economic strength and growth. Each mode of travel is impacted by economic conditions and personal travel choices.

DETAILS: **Highway:** VMT during the peak hour is an indicator of system demand at the time of greatest need/use. VMT per capita decreased by 9.4 percent on the State Highway System (SHS) and 3.9 percent on the Strategic Intermodal System (SIS).

Combination truck miles travelled is trending upward on the SHS and the SIS. While miles travelled have been trending upward for three consecutive years, they are still below 2006 levels. It is a measure of system usage for moving the vast quantity of goods and materials for consumers and producers.

Transit: Passenger trips throughout Florida's 31 fixed-route urban transit systems have been steadily increasing over the past decade, with a slight decrease in 2014. Approximately 91 percent of Floridians live in urban areas and 80 percent live in transit-served areas.

Aviation Passengers: The five-year upward trend of aviation passenger trips since 2010 underscores Florida's special attraction as both a tourist and a business origin/destination—bolstering the state's competitive position. The number of trips peaked in 2007 at 69.7 million, with slight decreases in 2008 and 2009, with increases occurring thereafter to 72.3 million in 2014.

Seaport Passengers: 60 percent of all U.S. cruise passengers embark from Florida ports. The number of trips surpassed the previous high in 2005 of 14.5 million, with slight decreases thereafter to 12.2 million in 2012. However, 2014 saw a sharp 27.6 percent increase over 2012 levels to 15.6 million.

Seaport Containers: The 20-foot equivalent unit (TEU) container provides an approximate gauge of intermodal container movements. Since 2009 Florida has experienced about a 23 percent increase in TEUs moved through Florida ports, reflecting a number of positive trends including expanded economic activity/trade, and use of intermodal transportation.

Rail Passengers: Rail ridership (Amtrak) generally has been trending upward since 2006, but declined over the past two years to 1.1 million trips in 2014.

Rail freight tonnage has been up and down over the ten year period and likely will move upward under favorable economic conditions.