

*a pocket guide to*

# Florida Transportation Trends and Conditions



**2010**

## *introduction and purpose*



The Mission of the Florida Department of Transportation is to provide a safe transportation system that ensures the mobility of people and goods, enhances economic prosperity and preserves the quality of our environment and communities.

The Trends and Conditions process assists Florida transportation policy makers and planning organizations by identifying, analyzing and disseminating information about the key factors and emerging issues that affect Florida.

This ***Pocket Guide to Florida Transportation Trends and Conditions*** is organized into four areas:

- The demand for transportation facilities and services;
- The current system or supply of transportation;
- The impacts of the transportation system on our society; and
- The resources, expenditures and costs associated with providing transportation.

We hope you find this publication helpful in understanding Florida's transportation system. More detailed trends and conditions information is available at:

***[www.dot.state.fl.us/planning/trends](http://www.dot.state.fl.us/planning/trends)***

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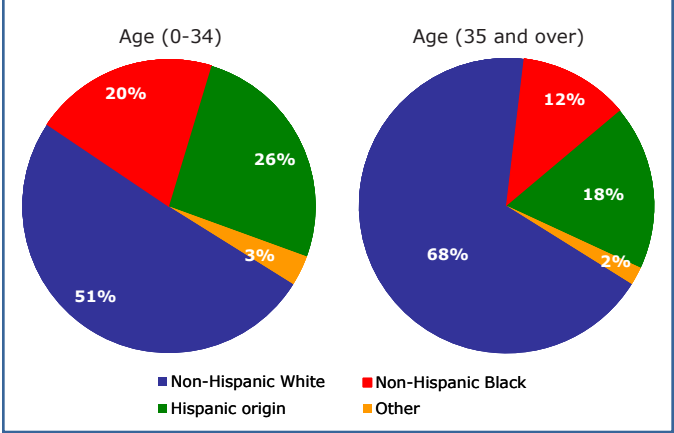
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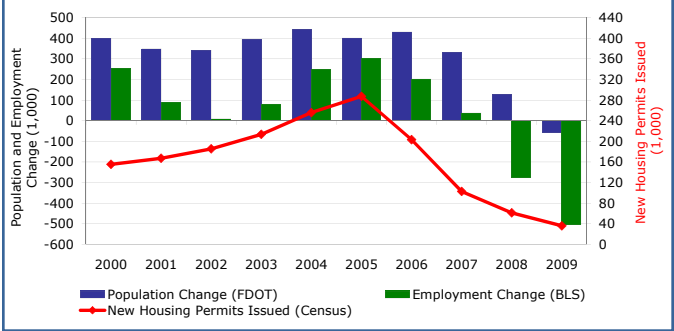
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Population

2009 Population by Age, Race and Hispanic Origin



Annual Change in Population and Employment and New Housing Permits Issued per Year



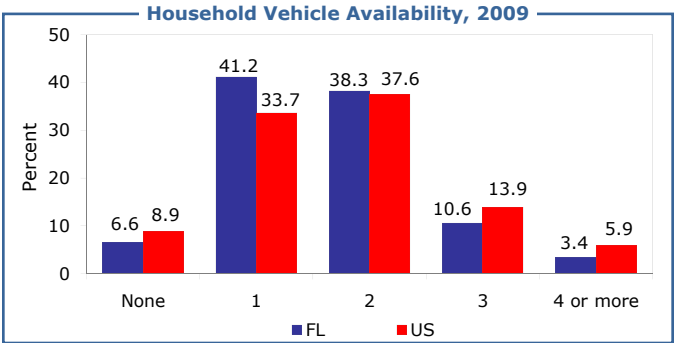
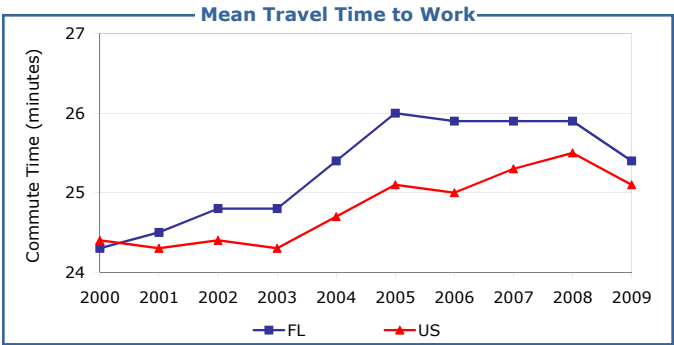
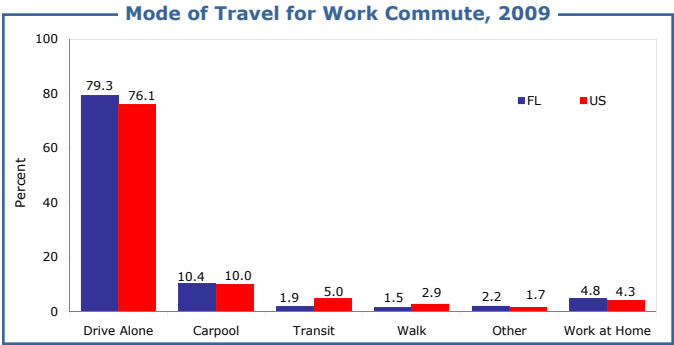
## Population

- In April 2010, Florida's population was over 18,771,000. Estimates indicate Florida had modest growth of 21,000 people from 2009.
- The population estimates for the past two years indicate growth has slowed dramatically from earlier in the decade and prior decades. Out-migration has offset historic international and domestic migration to Florida for employment and retirement. Natural growth (births minus deaths) has been positive and helped to offset migration declines.
- Between 2000 and 2009, Florida's population increased about 1.8% per year, comprising nearly 11% of the total U.S. population growth. Approximately 6% of the nation's population resides in Florida.
- By 2030, 26% of Florida's population is projected to be 65 and older, compared to 10% in 1970 and 17.5% in 2009.
- From 2000 to 2009, Flagler, the fastest growing county in Florida, added over 90% more residents. Other fast growing counties include: Sumter (+79%), Osceola (+58%), St. Johns (+49%), Walton (+43%) and St. Lucie (+42%).
- From 2008 to 2009, 30 Florida counties were estimated to have lost population. Union (-2.5%) and Suwannee (-1.7%) had the largest share.
- In 2009, Florida issued 35,858 new housing permits, 41% below 2008.

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**Sources:** U.S. Census Bureau; Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT); Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); Bureau of Economic and Business Research (BEBR), University of Florida

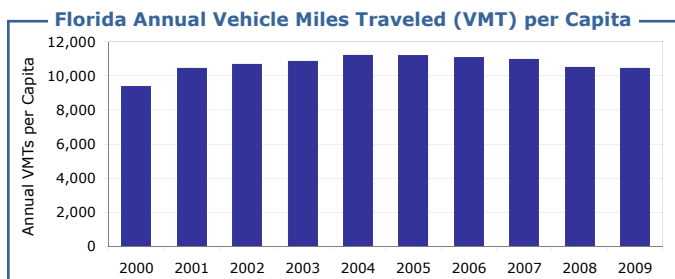
Travel Behavior of Floridians



## Travel Behavior of Floridians

The 2009 American Community Survey found:

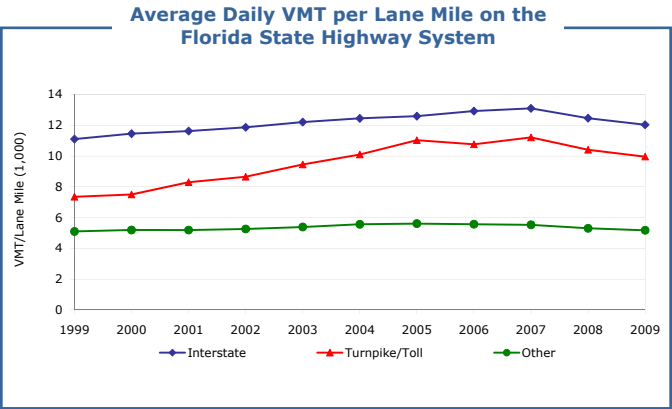
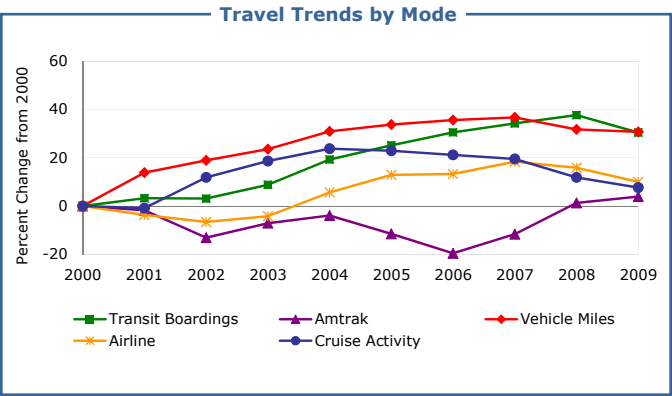
- Nearly 90% of Floridians commuted to work by automobiles, higher than the national average.
- In Florida, transit carried 1.9% of commuter trips, less than half the national average of 5%.
- Walking was a less common means of commuting in Florida (1.5%) than nationally (2.9%).
- Average commute time declined 0.5 minutes in Florida and 0.4 minutes nationally.
- While 31.6% of Florida households had no workers, the national share was below 26.3%.
- The share of the workforce working at home grew to 4.8% in Florida versus 4.3% nationally.
- The share of households in Florida without a car remained at 6.6%, below the national level of 8.9%. The share of household population living in zero-vehicle households was 6.3% in the U.S. and 4.5% in Florida.



**Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey*; FDOT




**Note:** Annual VMT based on FDOT daily VMT times number of days per year.

Travel Levels



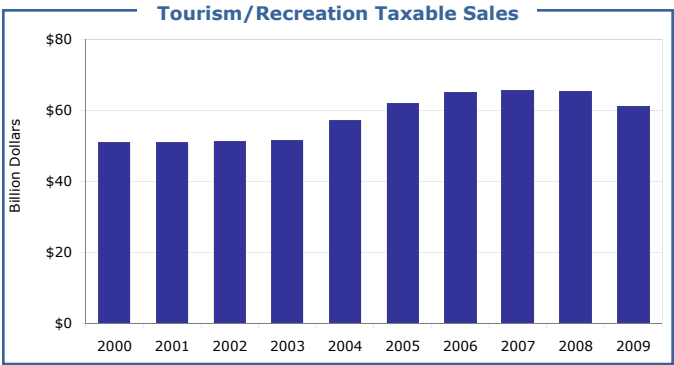
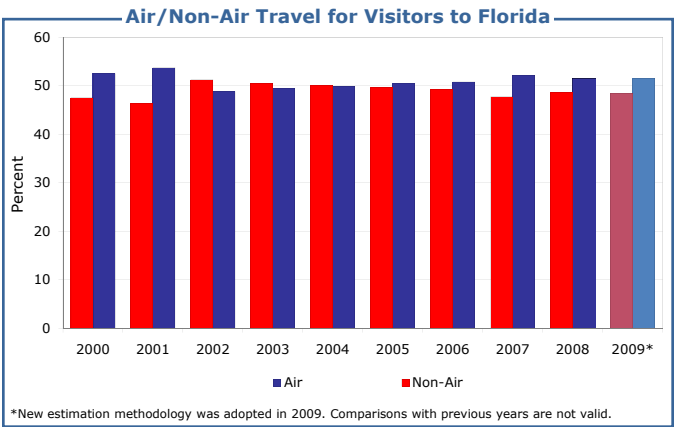
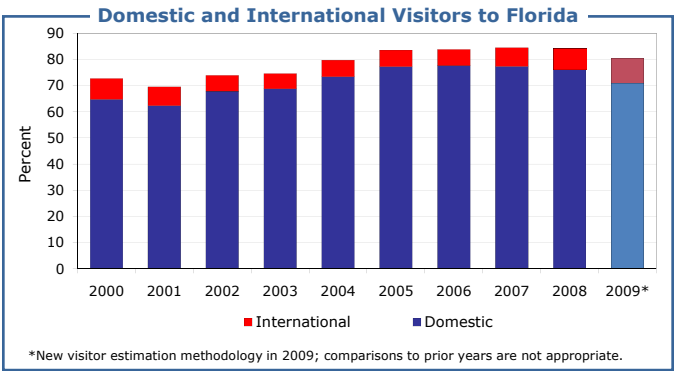


## Travel Levels

- Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) in Florida decreased by nearly 1% in 2009. This decrease was attributable to depressed economic conditions, reduced freight travel, lower tourism levels, slower population growth and higher fuel prices. 
- Fixed route transit boardings in 2009 decreased from 2008 by 13.3 million unlinked passenger trips (about 5%) as a result of declining economic conditions. 
- Amtrak ridership was up 3% while cruise activity was down 3.8% in 2009. 
- In 2009, Florida airports experienced about 66.5 million enplanements, a decrease of 5.1% from 2008.
- VMT per lane mile is an indicator of the intensity of highway usage. While it increased through 2007, travel per lane mile on the State Highway System declined in both 2008 and 2009.
- In 2009, total licensed drivers decreased by 0.02%. Passenger car, truck and motorcycle registrations went down by nearly 1.3%.

**Source:** FDOT Transportation Statistics Office, *State Highway System Mileage Reports*; FHWA, *Highway Statistics Series*; Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles; Amtrak; FDOT Aviation Office; Florida Ports Council; and individual transit agencies

Tourism and Travel



## Tourism and Travel

- There were 80.9 million visitor trips to Florida in 2009.
- Domestic visitors to Florida outnumbered international visitors by approximately 7 to 1.
- Approximately 4.3 people visited the state for every resident in 2009.
- About 51% of all visitors to Florida arrived by air.
- Taxable spending in tourism/recreation reached about \$60.9 billion in 2009, down by approximately 6.6% from 2008.
- About 968,400 persons were directly employed by the tourism industry in 2009, down by 3.8% from 2008.
- There were over 12.7 million cruise revenue passengers in fiscal year (FY) 2009 compared to 13 million in FY 2008.
- Three seaports carried over 10.4 million passengers: over 4.1 million at Port of Miami, over 3.1 million at Port Everglades and over 3.2 million at Port Canaveral.

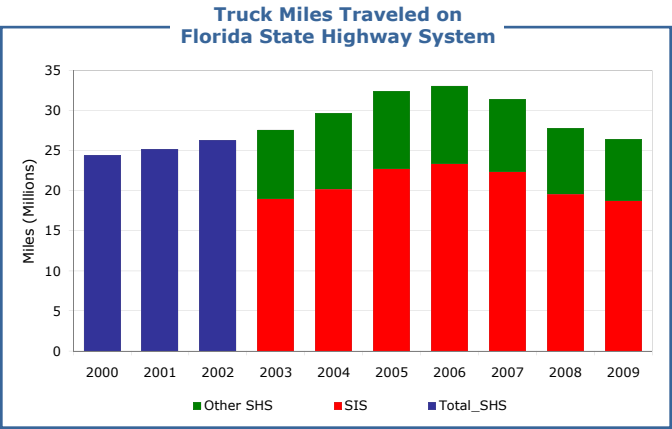
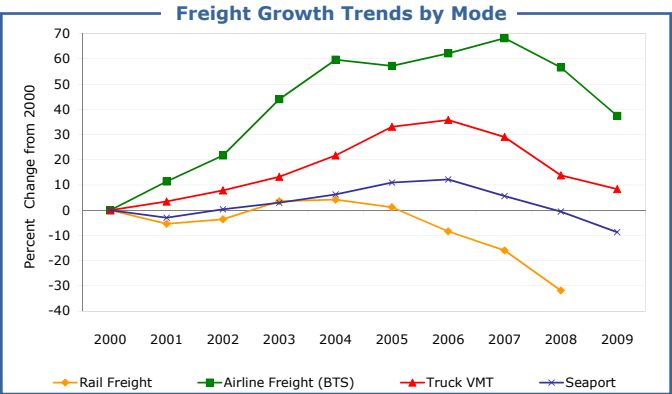


Source: VISIT FLORIDA, *Florida Visitor Study*.

<http://media.visitflorida.org/research.php>

Note: Cruise passenger data reported by respective port authority. New visitor estimation methodology; year to year comparisons for this period are not valid.

Freight and Commerce



## Freight and Commerce

The diversity of freight modes in Florida reflects both the variety of products generated and consumed in Florida and the availability of alternative modes for freight shipment.

- Non metallic mineral freight comprised 51% of total rail freight tonnage in 2008. The fluctuation in rail freight tonnage over the years was mostly due to the changing market conditions for non metallic industries like phosphate.
- Truck Miles Traveled on the entire State Highway System decreased nearly 4.8% in 2009. On the Strategic Intermodal System (SIS), the reduction was 4.2% from 2008.
- Truck travel accounted for 11.4% of total vehicle miles of travel on the SIS in 2009, up from 11.2% in 2008.
- Waterborne cargo in Florida decreased to \$56.9 billion in trade value in 2009, a 31.1% decline from 2008.
- The slowing economy and the significant slowdown in residential and other construction activities have contributed to declines in most freight movement in Florida.



**Source:** FDOT Transportation Statistics Office; FDOT Rail Office; Florida Ports Council; Bureau of Transportation Statistics; Association of American Railroads

Strategic Intermodal System

The following table summarizes the current quantity of facilities on the SIS, as well as the estimated percentage of trips using SIS facilities.

Strategic Intermodal System Facilities		
Facility Type	SIS	Emerging SIS
<b>Commercial service airports</b> Percent of all Florida enplanements Percent of all Florida air cargo tonnage	7 93% 98%	10 6% 1%
<b>General aviation reliever airports</b>	1	0
<b>Spaceports</b> Percent of all launch activity	1 100%	0 0%
<b>Deepwater seaports</b> Percent of all waterborne freight tonnage Percent of all home-port cruise passengers	7 97% >99%	4 2% <1%
<b>Rail freight terminals</b> Percent of all intermodal rail freight tonnage	5 85%	2 15%
<b>Interregional passenger terminals</b> Percent of all interregional passengers	26 82%	9 7%
<b>Rail corridors</b> Percent of all interregional rail passengers Percent of all freight rail tonnage	1,701 mi 100% >90%	370 mi 0% <10%
<b>Waterways</b> Percent of all waterborne freight on coastal and international shipping routes Percent of all waterborne freight on inland interregional waterways	1,999 mi 100% 55%	294 mi 0% 11%
<b>Highways</b> Percent of vehicle miles traveled on SIS Percent of truck miles traveled on SIS	3,528 mi 54% 70%	761 mi
<b>Intermodal Connectors</b> Highway (centerline miles) Rail (mainline miles) Waterway (miles)	572 192 258 179	

**Note:** Data as of October 2010. Includes Planned Add SIS and Planned Add Emerging SIS in the totals.

## **Strategic Intermodal System**

Florida's Strategic Intermodal System (SIS):

- Consists of statewide and regionally significant facilities and services - **Strategic**;
- Contains all forms of transportation for moving both people and goods, including linkages for smooth and efficient transfers between modes and major facilities - **Intermodal**; and
- Integrates individual facilities, services, forms of transportation (*modes*) and linkages into a single, integrated transportation network - **System**.

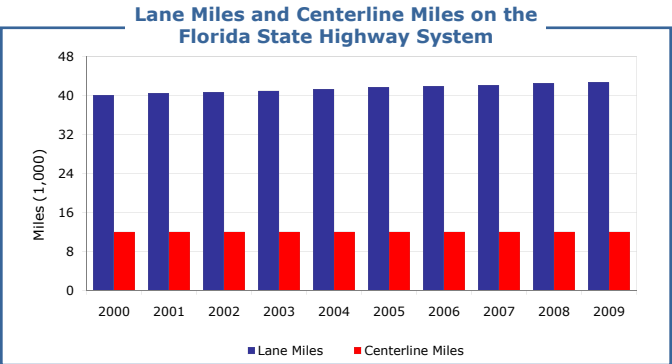
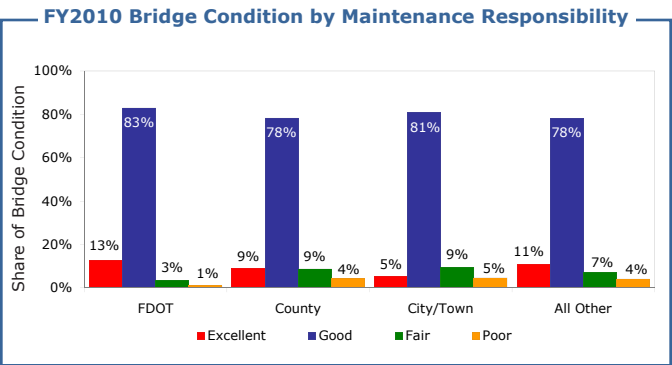
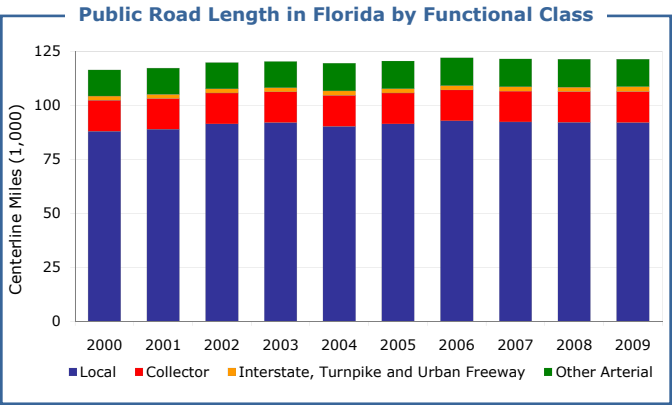
The SIS was established to:

- Efficiently serve the mobility needs of Florida's citizens, businesses and visitors; and
- Help Florida become a worldwide economic leader, enhance economic prosperity and competitiveness, enrich quality of life and reflect responsible environmental stewardship.



Source: FDOT Office of Policy Planning

Roadway System





## **Roadway System**

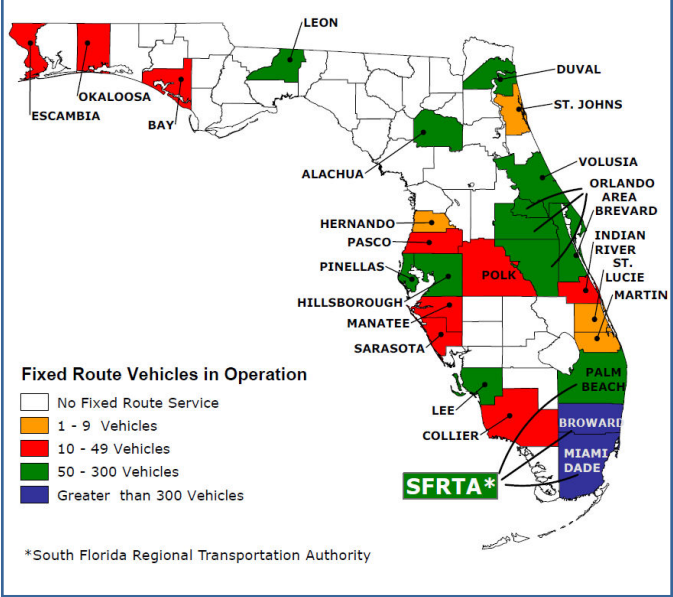
- The centerline miles of public roads remained about the same in 2008 and 2009. Lane miles on the Florida State Highway System (SHS) grew less than 1% in 2009.
- Urban and rural roads functionally classified as “local” comprised 75.8% of the roadway centerline miles in 2009.
- The SHS was approximately 10% of the entire Florida roadway network in 2009, but it carried about 56% of all daily traffic.
- Since 2000, total public road length in Florida has increased by nearly 5,000 centerline miles or more than 4%.
- As Florida’s roadway infrastructure grows and ages, additional resources are required to maintain the existing system leaving less for expansion.
- Lower VMT, reduced vehicle fee collections and a decrease in toll receipts collectively resulted in a slight decline in Florida’s Transportation Trust Fund revenues in 2009.
- Of the 11,309 bridges in Florida, approximately 55% are maintained by FDOT while the rest by local governments and organizations.
- About 95% (5,933) of the state-maintained bridges are in excellent or good condition.

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**Sources:** FDOT Transportation Statistics Office; Florida Transportation Commission, 2009/10 *Annual Performance and Production Review of the Department of Transportation*

Transit Systems

Fixed Route Vehicles in Operation



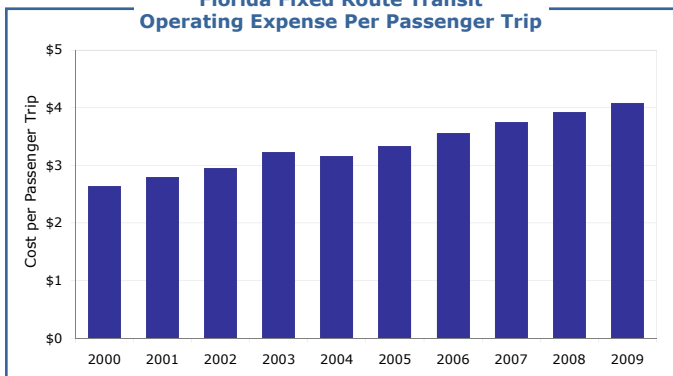
Florida Fixed Route Transit Service



## **Transit Systems**

- Passenger boarding was approximately 249 million on fixed route systems in 2009, a decrease of about 5% from 2008.
- After a record-setting year in 2008, transit ridership declined in 2009 due to the economic downturn. Service cuts and fare increases resulting from decreased local revenues and fewer people working contributed to this decline.
- Seventy-six percent of Florida's population resides within three-quarters of a mile of a transit route.
- Several Florida urban areas are planning for or exploring bus rapid transit or rail transit to meet current and future travel needs.

**Florida Fixed Route Transit  
Operating Expense Per Passenger Trip**



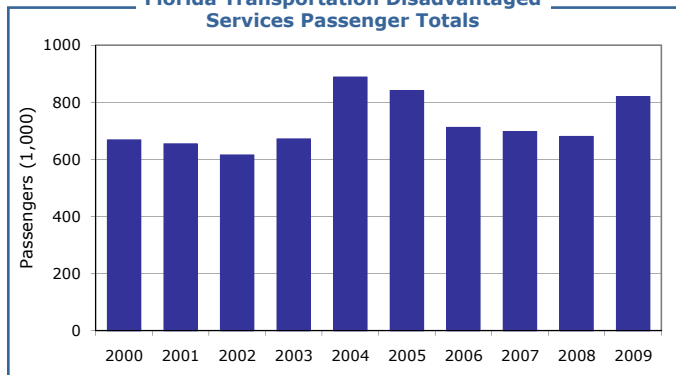
**Source:** Federal Transit Administration, National Transit Database; FDOT Transit Office

**Note:** Fixed Route transit service includes vanpools affiliated with a public program. Vanpools reported over 1.15 million trips in 2009.

## Transportation Disadvantaged Services

- Florida's Transportation Disadvantaged (TD) Program coordinated and provided nearly 52 million trips during 2009, an increase of 2.7% from 2008.
- Over 34.2 million TD Program trips were provided on fixed route transit services.
- Of the trips provided by the TD Program, 29% were for medical purposes, 18% for employment purposes, 21% for education/training, 13% for nutrition and 19% for other services.
- Florida's residents 60 or older account for 38% of TD trips, while children and younger adults make up 15% and 47%, respectively.
- The number of unmet TD trip requests in 2009 was 1,057,419; an increase of 4.8 % from 2008.

**Florida Transportation Disadvantaged  
Services Passenger Totals**



**Source:** Florida Commission for the Transportation Disadvantaged,  
*2009 Annual Performance Report*

## **Pedestrian and Bicycle Services**

- FDOT and many local governments typically include sidewalks and bicycle facilities in urban-area construction projects.
- **Bicycle way:** Any road, path or way which by law is open to bicycle travel, such as bicycle lanes, paved shoulders, shared use paths and traffic lanes. Designated bicycle lanes are stripe-separated portions of the roadway with pavement marking indicating the preferential use of bicycles. Statewide, bicycle lanes exist along 684 miles of the State Highway System.
- **Pedestrian way:** A space for pedestrian travel separated from traffic lanes, such as sidewalks, shared use paths, footpaths and shoulders. Of over 4,827 miles of SHS urban non-limited access roads, over 2,286 miles (47%) have sidewalks on at least one side of the road.
- Bikes-on-bus usage has generally grown in Florida. The Space Coast system in Brevard had the highest increase in bikes-on-bus boardings with approximately 26% more users in 2009.



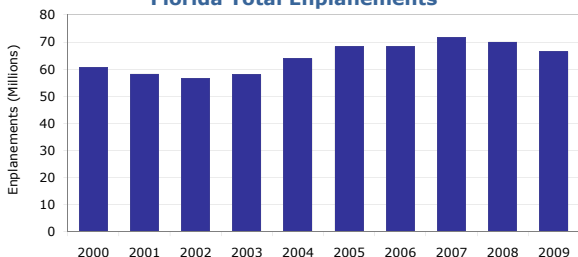
Florida Monthly Bikes on Bus Boardings					
Agency	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
BCT, Fort Lauderdale	31,300	31,696	32,584	30,560	36,066
PSTA, St. Petersburg	15,320	19,499	28,461	33,007	29,454
HART, Tampa	10,191	17,086	20,730	20,663	17,925
Space Coast, Brevard	4,000	5,480	6,967	8,081	10,176
Star Metro, Tallahassee	1,200	1,367	1,524	2,227	2,253

**Source:** FDOT, Roadway Characteristics Inventory; FDOT Safety Office; individual transit agencies; National Safety Commission

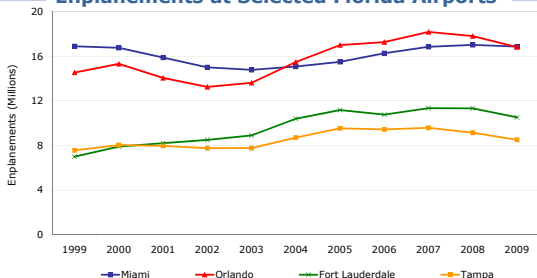
## Airports

- Security concerns, industry restructuring, fuel price volatility, consolidation and the lingering recession have created near-term uncertainty regarding air travel. However, the core demand trend for air travel appears to remain strong.
- Commercial airport expansion has slowed but is expected to resume as forecasted demand materializes and funding becomes available.
- Florida's total enplanements in 2009 decreased by 5.1% from 2008. Miami, Orlando, Tampa and Fort Lauderdale/Hollywood International Airports had a decrease of 0.9%, 5.5%, 6.9% and 7.1%, respectively.

Florida Total Enplanements



Enplanements at Selected Florida Airports

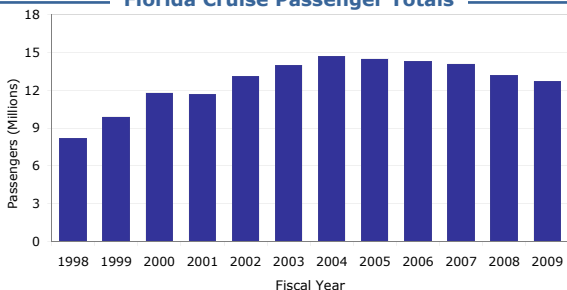


Source: FDOT Aviation Office; Florida individual airports; Federal Aviation Administration

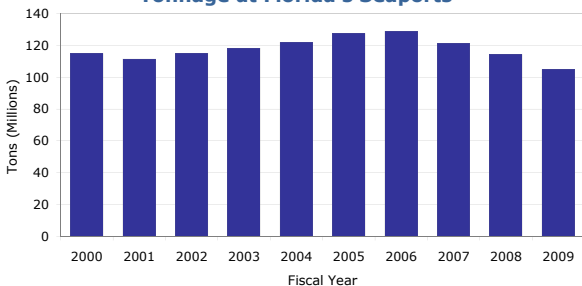
## Seaports

- Florida's 14 deepwater seaports moved 104.8 million tons of cargo and handled 2.7 million TEU's (20-foot equivalent container units) in 2009.
- Florida remains a leader in the U.S. cruise industry. Seven of Florida's 14 seaports carried 12.7 million cruise passengers of which 11.3 million sailed on multi-day cruises in 2009.
- Compared to FY 2008, all aspects of Florida's seaport transportation declined in 2009: waterborne tonnage by approximately 8.2%, container movements by 6.3%, cruise passenger volumes by 3.8% and containerized cargo value by 16.3%.

**Florida Cruise Passenger Totals**



**Tonnage at Florida's Seaports**



**Source:** FDOT Seaport Office; Florida Ports Council, *A Five-Year Plan to Achieve the Mission of Florida's Seaports: 2009/20010-2013/2014*

## **Rail System**

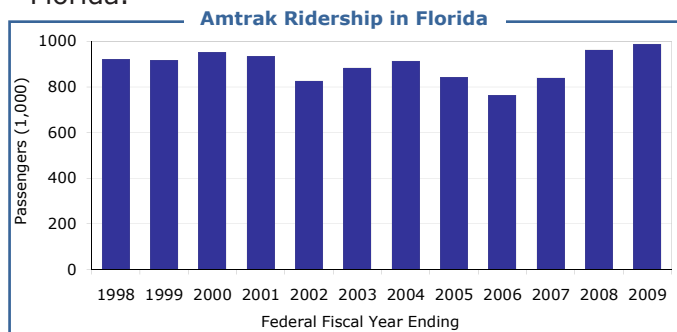
- Of the 2,786 miles of rail lines in Florida, all but 81 miles are owned by 15 freight railroads and the entire track is controlled by them.
- As of October 2010, there were 3,893 public rail crossings in Florida, which presented both safety and mobility challenges.
- In 2008, Florida's freight railroads moved nearly 83 million tons of freight.
- Industries which depend heavily on a strong freight rail system are phosphates and fertilizers, coal, distribution and retail, food and agriculture, paper and fiber, automotive distribution, energy and construction.





## Rail System

- The Florida Department of Transportation owns the rail infrastructure on which Amtrak operates in Southeast Florida.
- Amtrak currently provides three daily trains to Florida: the Silver Meteor and Silver Star from New York and the Auto-Train directly from Lorton, Virginia to Sanford, Florida.
- Florida is implementing the first high speed rail line connecting Tampa and Orlando and actively planning expansion to southeast Florida. Additional intercity rail is under study and urban rail transit investments are moving ahead in various communities.
- Amtrak expended \$22.88 million for goods and services in Florida in FY 2009, an increase of 157% over FY 2008. It carried 988,303 passengers, an increase of around 3% from FY 2008.
- In 2009, Amtrak employed 750 residents and operated service on almost 500 route miles in Florida.

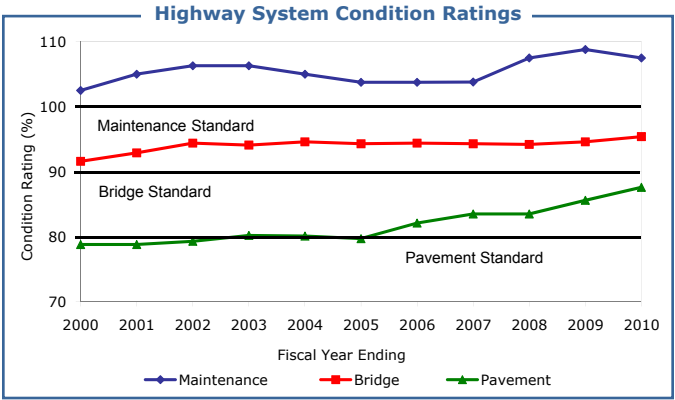


**Source:** FDOT Rail Office; Amtrak; Association of American Railroads, *Railroad Safety Statistics – Annual Report 2009*

**Note:** Urban rail transit services are included in the transit pages of the pocket guide.

System Performance

The state is committed to keeping the State Highway System (SHS) in acceptable condition. This includes meeting standards for maintenance, bridges and pavement condition. Condition ratings on the SHS continue to exceed the standards set by the Florida Legislature.

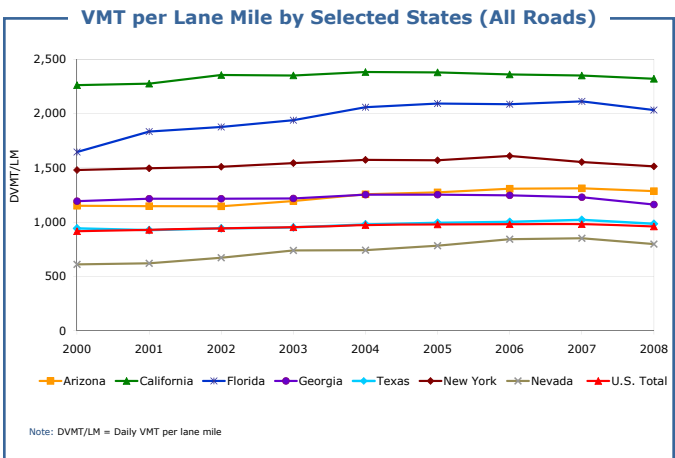


Florida Department of Transportation Contracting Activity, State Highway System Including Turnpike					
	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
Lane Miles for Resurfacing (including Turnpike)	2,446	3,710	2,186	2,894	3,072
Lane Miles for Highway Capacity Improvements (including Turnpike)	229	344	241	229	177
Bridges to Be Repaired (including Turnpike)	81	132	75	92	131
Bridges to Be Replaced (including Turnpike)	16	7	12	23	24

Source: FDOT Office of Financial Development

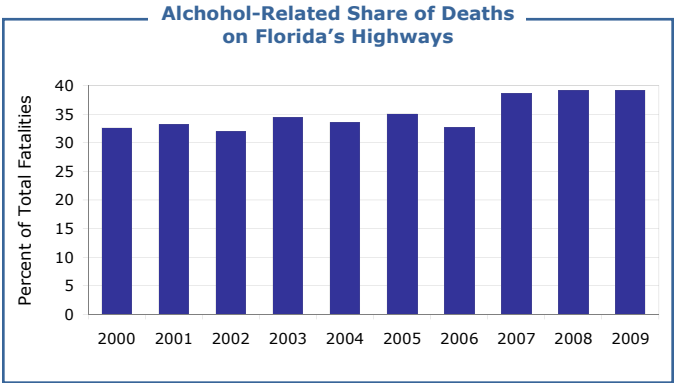
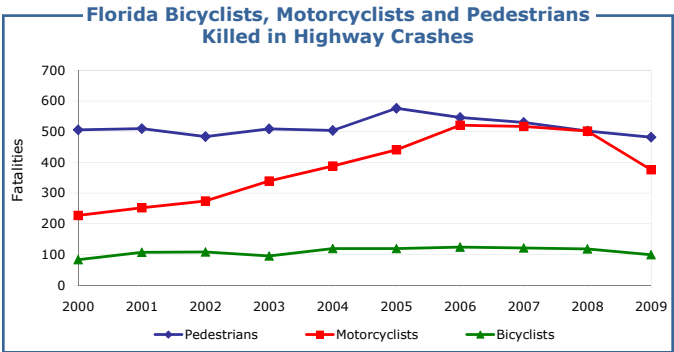
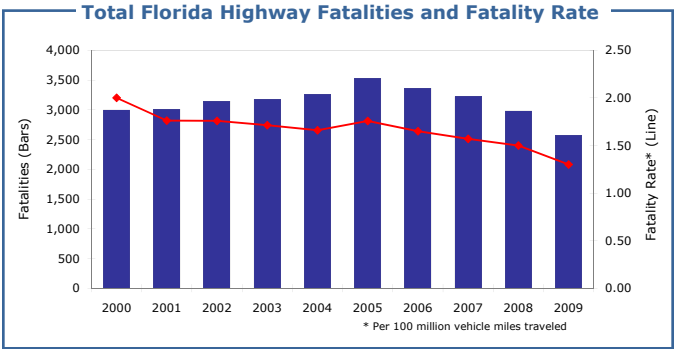
## System Performance

- From 2000 to 2009, VMT on the roadway system increased 11% while lane miles grew 7%. The historic trend of demand outpacing new capacity reversed in 2008 and the reversal continued in 2009 but at a slower rate – narrowing the mismatch in growth rates.
- In FY 2010, FDOT contracted 177 lane miles for capacity improvements, 3,072 lane miles for SHS resurfacing and 155 bridge repairs and replacements.
- Generally, Florida roads are more heavily traveled than those of other states, ranking sixth highest in the nation.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau; Bureau of Transportation Statistics; FHWA, *Highway Statistics*; FDOT

Transportation Safety



## **Transportation Safety**

- The Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV) reported traffic fatalities decreased by 14.1% to 2,563 in 2009.
- According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), total traffic fatalities in the U.S. decreased by 9.7% to 33,808 in 2009, the fewest since 1994. Forty two states including Florida had fewer fatalities in 2009 than in 2008.
- Florida's fatality rate dropped for the fourth consecutive year to 1.30 fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles traveled in 2009. It declined by 13.3% from 2008.
- Of Florida's 2,563 traffic deaths in 2009, approximately 37% were bicyclists, pedestrians and motorcyclists. The Strategic Highway Safety Plan has goals and objectives to reduce the number of fatalities of these "Vulnerable Road Users".
- In 2009, all non-automobile fatalities declined from 2008: pedestrians by approximately 4%, motorcyclists by 25% and bicyclists by 16%.
- In 2009, over 39% of the traffic deaths in Florida were alcohol related. While both total and alcohol-related deaths declined, the share of alcohol-related fatalities remained approximately the same.

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Source: Florida DHSMV, *Florida Traffic Crash Facts*; NHTSA

## **Transportation and the Environment**

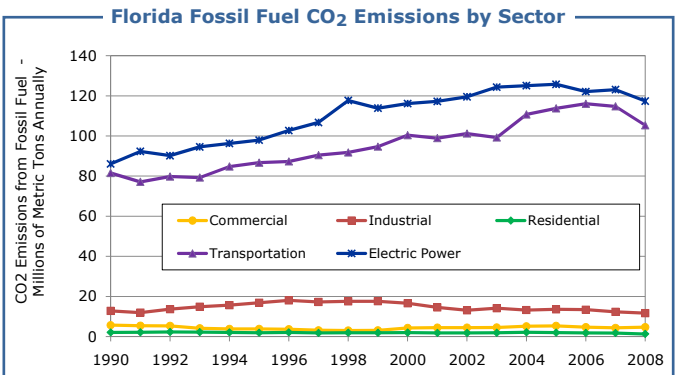
- FDOT receives an average allocation of about \$40 million per year for the Transportation Enhancement Program. During FY 2009-10, an additional \$40 million was provided through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. This new funding translated into 102 additional projects beyond those completed using the normal annual allocation.
- Working with local governments, the department's highway beautification and landscape efforts enhance Florida's economy and environment, making travel more enjoyable and improving impressions of the state.
- FDOT has been working with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Federal Highway Administration and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection to address issues related to new air quality standards expected to be announced by EPA.
- FDOT is currently working with resource agencies, public land managers, county representatives and environmental organizations to implement innovative technologies which warn drivers about larger wildlife species crossing the roadway, such as the Roadside Animal Detection System on U.S. Highway 41 near Turner River Road in Collier County.
- The department's Sociocultural Effects Evaluation process assesses the effects of transportation projects on communities and their quality



## Transportation and the Environment

of life to avoid, minimize or mitigate these effects where possible. In 2010, 69 major transportation projects were evaluated by FDOT, other state and federal agencies, and local governments in terms of their potential social, economic, land use, mobility, aesthetic and relocation effects on communities.

- The department is committed to preserving Florida's rich cultural heritage. In 2010, with FDOT's support, approximately 500 transportation actions were reviewed to assess potential impacts to the state's archaeological and historical sites.
- Ten years ago, Florida had almost 400 historic highway bridges and more than 100 of these structures were found to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. In 2010, the department initiated a study to review and update these earlier findings. FDOT will incorporate the results of this study into all aspects of its bridge management program.



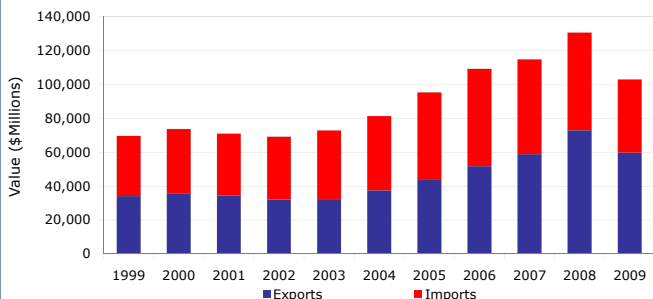
Source: FDOT; U.S. Department of Energy

## Transportation and the Economy

- Transportation is critical to the economy in both the short and long terms. The economic stimulus program in Florida funded hundreds of projects and generated thousands of jobs across the state. These projects - highway improvements, rail construction, freight facilities and others - will continue to pay off for 50 years or more.
- In addition to construction and operating jobs, investments in transportation provide direct benefits to travelers and indirect benefits to households and businesses.
- In 2009, Florida's international trade was valued at \$103 billion, an increase of 40% over 2000. However, when compared to 2008, exports and imports decreased by nearly 18% and 25%, respectively.



Florida International Trade



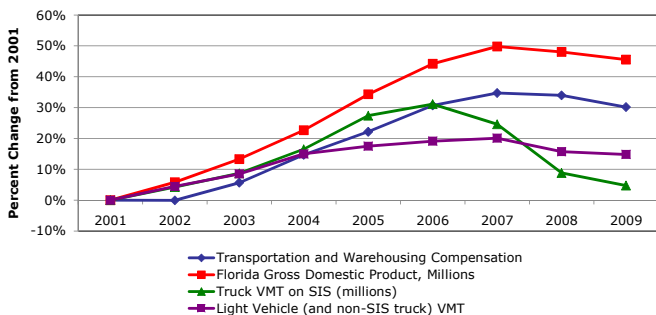


## Transportation and the Economy

- Employment in *Transportation, Trade and Utilities*, the employment category which includes most transportation workers, comprised 20.2% of total employment in Florida and decreased 6.9% between 2008 and 2009.
- Slowing economic activity levels have translated into reductions in transportation and warehousing employment.
- Freight or heavy truck miles of travel peaked in 2006. It has declined since and has returned to the 2002 level.
- Light vehicle travel (cars and light trucks) decreased by over 4% from 2007 to 2009.



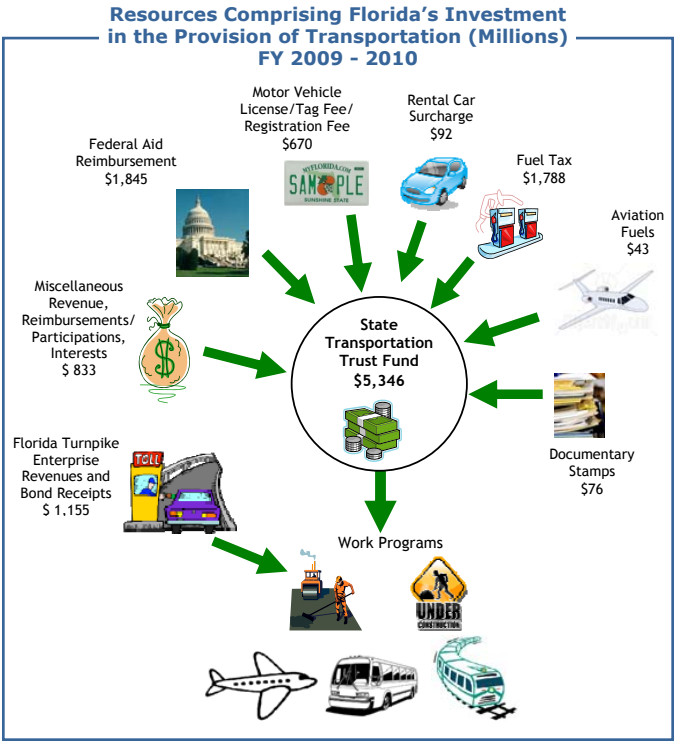
Trends in Travel and Economic Activities



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis; Bureau of Transportation Statistics; Enterprise Florida; FDOT, *Economic Impacts of Florida's Transportation Investments*

Transportation Resources

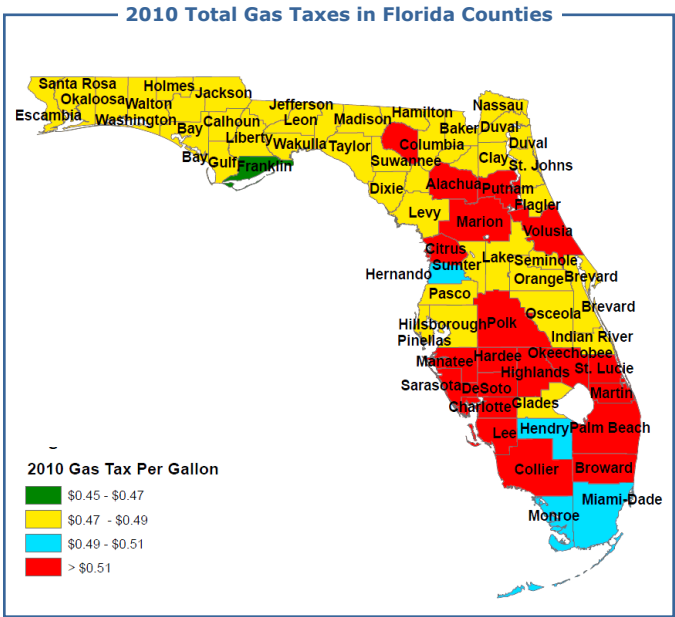
The public and businesses spend resources on transportation both directly and indirectly. Public resources, comprising the state’s investment in transportation, come from a variety of sources as depicted in the graphic below.



Source: FDOT Office of Financial Development

**Transportation Resources**

Florida’s transportation revenues include fuel taxes and other fees that support local, state and federal transportation spending. The map below shows total gas taxes in each county, including federal and state taxes plus local option taxes. Local fuel taxes may be imposed by counties as a result of county legislative action and/or by referenda.

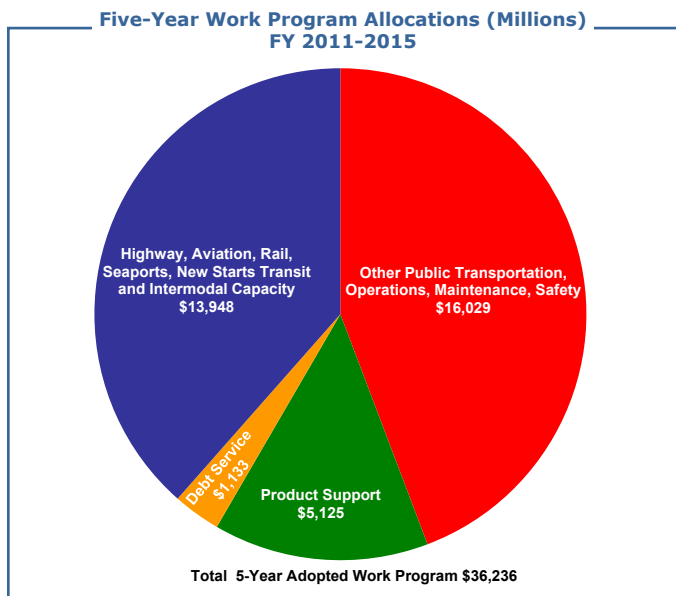


Source: Florida Department of Revenue, *Fuel Tax Rates*

## Transportation Expenditures

State and federal resources for transportation are channeled through FDOT's Five-Year Work Program. The program is complemented with local government, private and business investments in transportation vehicles, facilities and services. They collectively fund the overall transportation system.

The FY 2011-2015 work program is \$32 million more than the FY 2010-2014 work program but over \$5.42 billion less than the FY 2009-2013 work program. The program is stabilizing but at a far smaller size than in the peak revenue years of this decade.

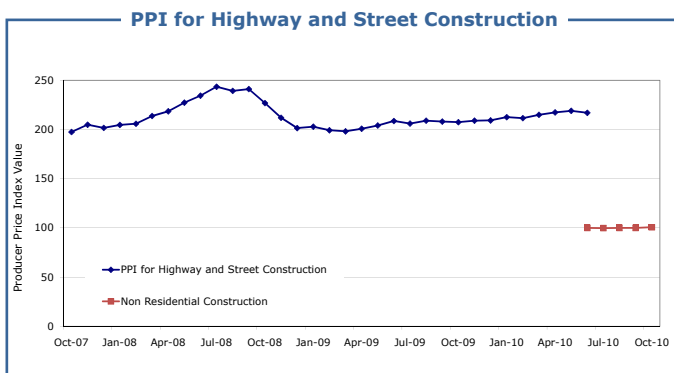


Source: FDOT Office of Financial Development

## Transportation Costs

The costs of the transportation system are far greater than the revenues available to pay for it. Increasing pressures on state, local and private sources of funding are resulting in a rethinking of how transportation projects should be funded.

- The Producer Price Index (PPI) for Highway and Street Construction, a measure of the unit cost of construction, peaked in Fall 2008 but has fallen significantly before starting a modest upward trend. This indicator has recently been replaced with a PPI for non-residential construction.
- On a positive note, right of way costs have also moderated with declining real estate values.
- Overall project delivery costs have increased due to advanced technologies for traveler safety and convenience, maintenance of traffic in congested urban environments and impact mitigation.



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

### **Florida Fast Facts**

#### **General**

- 18.8 million people - 4<sup>th</sup> most populous state
  - 83.5% living in urban areas
  - 17.5% over age 65
- 81 million annual visitors
- 58,560 square miles – 22<sup>nd</sup> largest

#### **Transportation System**

- 121,446 centerline miles of public roads
- 12,088 centerline miles of State Highway System
- 679 centerline miles of toll facilities
- 42,634 lane miles of State Highway System
- 2,826 lane miles of toll facilities
- 16.5 million registered vehicles
- 11,309 bridges, 6,222 maintained by the state
- 14 seaports, 7 offering cruises
- 15 railroads
  - 2,786 miles of rail lines
  - 3,893 public at-grade crossings
  - 2 Amtrak routes – 18 stations
- 30 fixed route transit systems
- 456 transportation disadvantaged operators
- 795 airports
  - 21 commercial airports
  - 27 military aviation facilities
  - 108 public general aviation
  - 640 private general aviation

#### **System Usage**

- 196,402 million annual vehicle miles of travel
- 820 million tons of freight traffic
- 249 million transit trips
- 67 million enplanements
- 13 million cruise passengers

## **Links**

### **Florida Transportation Trends and Conditions**

[www.dot.state.fl.us/planning/trends](http://www.dot.state.fl.us/planning/trends)

### **Florida's Transportation System by the Numbers**

<http://www.dot.state.fl.us/intermodal/system>

### **FDOT Transportation Statistics Office**

[www.dot.state.fl.us/planning/statistics](http://www.dot.state.fl.us/planning/statistics)

### **Florida Transportation Plan**

[www.dot.state.fl.us/planning/ftp](http://www.dot.state.fl.us/planning/ftp)

### **Florida Transportation Indicators**

[www.floridatransportationindicators.org](http://www.floridatransportationindicators.org)

### **Florida Ports Council**

[www.flaports.org/statistics.htm](http://www.flaports.org/statistics.htm)

### **FDOT Office of Financial Development**

[www.dot.state.fl.us/financialplanning](http://www.dot.state.fl.us/financialplanning)

### **Florida Aviation Data and Forecasts**

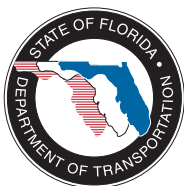
[www.dot.state.fl.us/aviation/dataforecasts.shtm](http://www.dot.state.fl.us/aviation/dataforecasts.shtm)



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