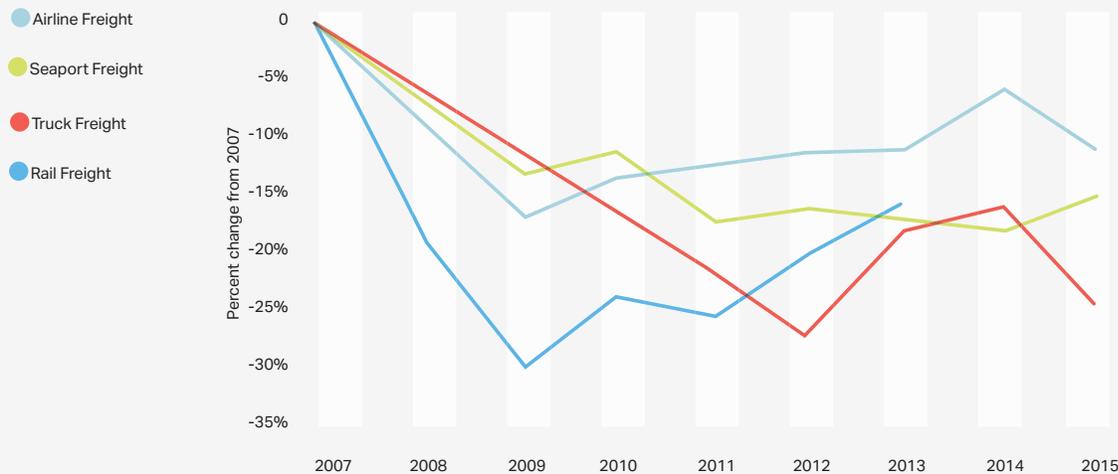


## Post-Recession Freight Volumes in Florida Stabilize

Economic activity levels have kept freight volumes below peak levels of 2007



Florida Department of Transportation / Office of Policy Planning / TRENDS / January 2017

## Transportation Impacts and Implications

Florida produces phosphates, citrus crops, and other manufactured and agricultural items that are shipped both domestically and internationally. As a result, Florida is both a major destination and an origin for freight. In 2015, 828.5 million tons of freight (606 by trucks, 117 by rail in 2013, 103 by water, and 2.5 by air) were transported in and out of Florida to meet the needs of business, residents and tourists. Freight transported throughout Florida travels through airports and seaports as well as on rail lines and the highway system. Given Florida's geographic orientation, it is a strategic gateway for handling air and ocean freight to and from the Caribbean and the Central and South Americas. The Florida Transportation Plan (FTP) envisions the state as a globally competitive economy serving as a hub for international and domestic trade. The freight transportation facilities serve as an investment that attracts and retains skilled workers. The FTP has set a goal of developing

safe multi-modal options for moving people and freight within the state as part of an integrated transportation system.

Over the past several years, there has been a growing recognition of the importance of freight and business travel as a major component of transportation demand. As the transportation system becomes more crowded, both surface and air transportation systems, and commercial and personal travel face performance challenges. These challenges have motivated efforts to develop a stronger understanding of freight travel demands. The public interest in integrating freight needs into transportation planning has resulted in a rapid expansion of the body of data and knowledge regarding freight transportation. The factors influencing freight demand may be more dynamic than those that govern passenger travel.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Commuting in America 2013

## Impacted Goals

Safety & Security 

Agile, Resilient & Quality Infrastructure 

Efficient & Reliable Mobility 

More Transportation Choices 

Economic Competitiveness 

Quality Places 

Environment & Energy Conservation 