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)** – Highway Measure shown below
- 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**

**Vehicle Miles Traveled During Peak Hour (millions)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>State Highway System (SHS)</th>
<th>Strategic Intermodal System (SIS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>24.3M</td>
<td>13.2M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>23.9M</td>
<td>13.6M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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) within existing and future corridors
- Introduce new modal options or develop new transportation 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 SIS and regional and local transportation facilities to support complete end-to-end trips
- Promote options that increase vehicle occupancy
- Implement FDOT’s new Complete Streets Policy to improve access and mobility for public transit riders, pedestrians and bicyclists
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 the economic climate and personal choices in unique and specific ways.

Highway: VMT during the peak hour is an indicator of system demand at the time of greatest need/use. Vehicle miles traveled (VMT) began decreasing in 2008—since then VMT has leveled-off at 2009 levels for both the State Highway System (SHS) and 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 2004 levels. It is a measure of system usage to move the vast quantity of goods and materials needed by consumers and producers.

Transit: Passenger trips served by transit throughout Florida’s 30 fixed-route urban transit systems have been steadily increasing over the past decade. 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 68.6 million in 2013.

Seaport Passengers: 60 percent of all U.S. cruise passengers embark from Florida ports. If last year’s upward trend continues it will have a marked impact on the state’s economy. The number of seaport trips was greatest in 2004. However, 2013 saw a sharp 15.4 percent increase over 2012 levels to 14.1 million.

Seaport Containers: The 20-foot equivalent unit (TEU) container provides an approximate gauge of intermodal container movements. Since 2004 Florida has experienced about a 19 percent increase in TEUs moved through Florida ports. Investments made in Florida’s seaports will likely have a positive impact on rail and truck tonnage over time.

Rail Passengers: Rail ridership generally has been trending upward since 2005, with 1.1 million trips in 2013.

Rail freight tonnage has been up and down and likely will move upward under favorable economic conditions.