

Regional Performance Measures

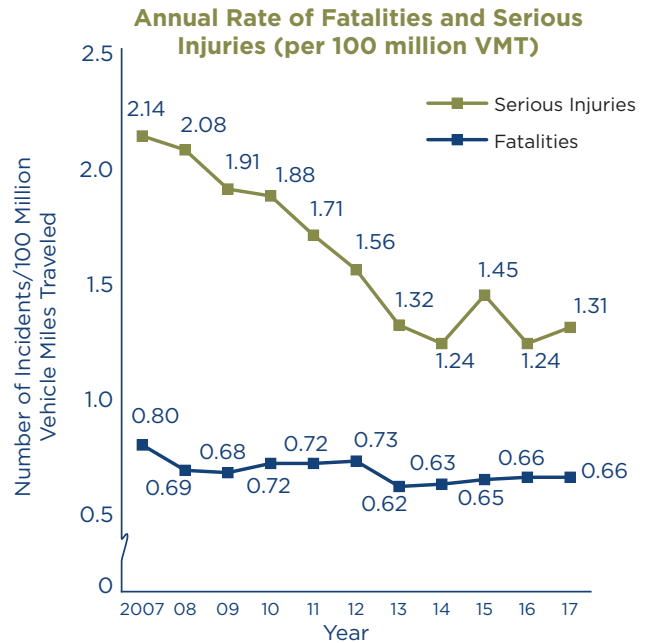
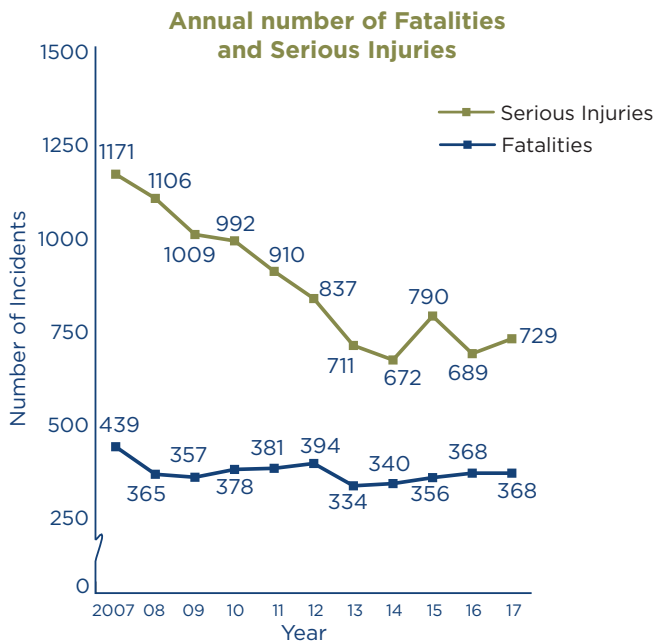
Roadway Performance Measures Summary

Regional performance measures for the NJTPA area dealing with roadways cover four modes of travel: passenger vehicles, bicycles, pedestrians, and trucks. Roadway performance measures include those found in the overall categories of Safety, Roadway Conditions, Environmental Conditions, Reliability, Access/Mobility, and Competitiveness.

How safe are our roads for all users?

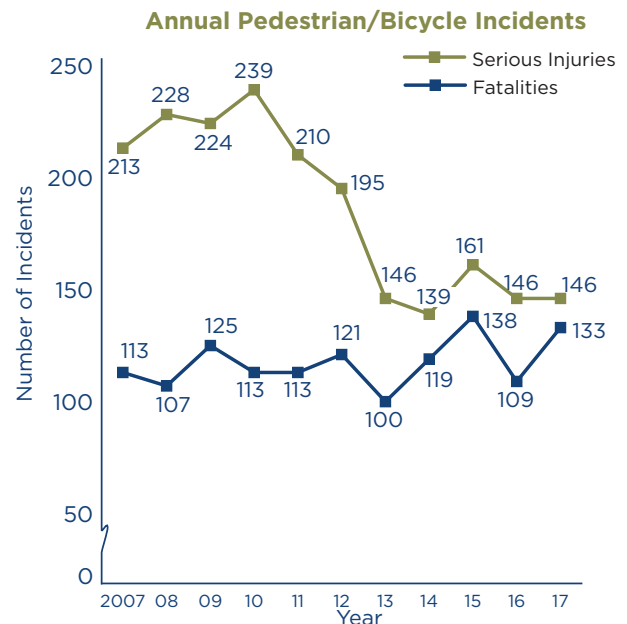
Roadway Fatalities and Serious Injuries

These measures are the same as the federal performance measures, though here annual numbers and rates are shown vs. 5-year rolling averages shown for the federal measures. Data is from NJDOT and covers all public roadways in the NJTPA region. "Rate" measures represent fatalities or serious injuries per 100 million vehicle-miles traveled (VMT).



Pedestrian and Bicycle Fatalities and Serious Injuries

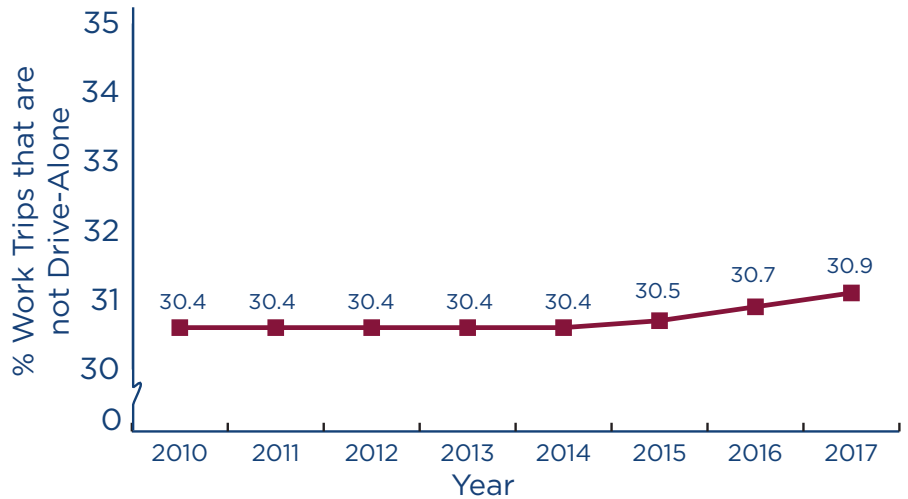
These measures are the same as the federal performance measures, although annual numbers are shown for the NJTPA region rather than 5-year rolling averages. NJDOT data from police departments on traffic crash reports in the NJTPA region are used to analyze this measure. Rate information is not available because there is not a good estimate of pedestrian or bicycle miles traveled.



What share of work trips are not “drive-alone”?

% Work Trips that are not Drive-Along

The percentage of workers living in the NJTPA region who do not drive alone is computed using data from the annual American Community Survey. Workers who do not drive alone may be using transit, ridesharing, walking, biking, or teleworking. Over the last several years, the share of work trips that do not involve driving alone has increased slightly.



How much excessive traffic delay do people experience?

Annual Hours Peak-Hour Excessive Delay Per Capita

The measure of peak hour excessive delay (PHED) helps assess the amount of significant delay that people experience during weekday peak morning and afternoon hours. The term “excessive delay” is defined as the time spent traveling at least 20 miles per hour (mph) below or 60% of the posted speed limit (for instance, below 33 mph on a road with a 55 mph speed limit). The measure is calculated for travel on roads that are part of the National

Highway System (NHS) in the New Jersey portion of the New York-Newark NY-NJ-CT Urbanized Area. The figures are presented on a per capita basis by dividing the amount of excessive delay (experienced by drivers and passengers on the NHS) by the total population (including people who are not driving on these roads). This measure is computed using federal data based on probe readings on roadway segments.



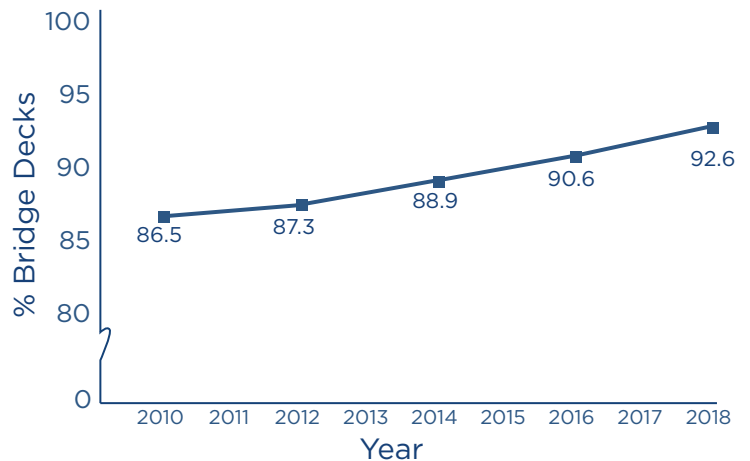
What is the condition of roads and bridges?

Pavement condition is assessed based on the different pavement distresses such as roughness, rutting, faulting, and cracking. NJDOT rates the pavements on and off the National Highway System (NHS), excluding county-level roads, based on their condition. The regional measure for pavement condition is similar to the federal pavement performance measure but goes beyond the NHS roadways that are the focus of the federal measure, and uses a different definition of good and poor condition in order to be consistent with more stringent operational criteria used by the New Jersey Department of Transportation. Pavements in good or fair condition are considered acceptable, while pavements in poor condition are considered deficient).



The bridge deck condition measure is used to evaluate all bridges in the NJTPA region that are recorded in the NJDOT Bridge Management System (Bridges that cross the Hudson and Delaware Rivers are not included in the regional measure). Bridge condition ratings are computed every two years, based on federal definitions of good, fair, and poor condition, but the regional measure is not limited to bridges on the NHS. Bridges with decks that have a good or fair rating are deemed structurally acceptable.

% Bridge Decks Considered in Good or Fair (i.e. Acceptable) Condition

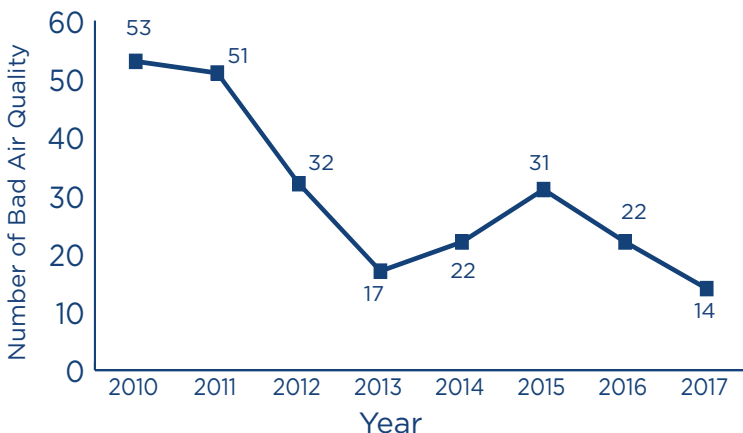


How clean is the air?

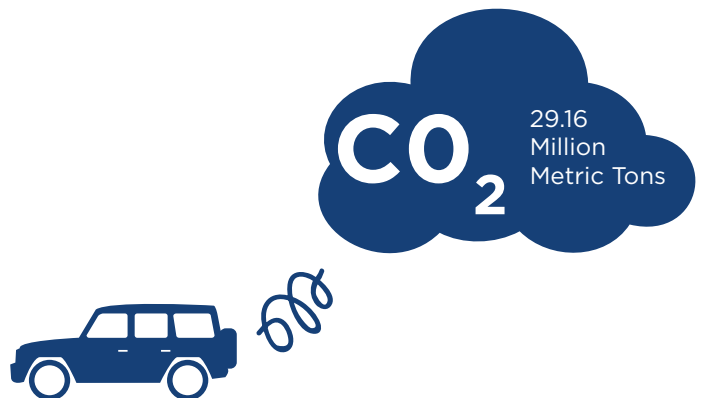
Greenhouse gas emissions contribute to global climate change, which creates risks to the region's residents due to rising seas, stronger storms, and increased health risks. These gases have different potencies in trapping heat in

the atmosphere (global warming potential), and the combined effects of these gases are expressed in terms of carbon dioxide (CO₂) equivalent. CO₂ equivalent emissions are calculated using travel and emissions modeling

Annual Number Bad Air Quality Days



Annual Mobile Source Greenhouse Gas CO₂ Emissions in 2017 (in metric tons)



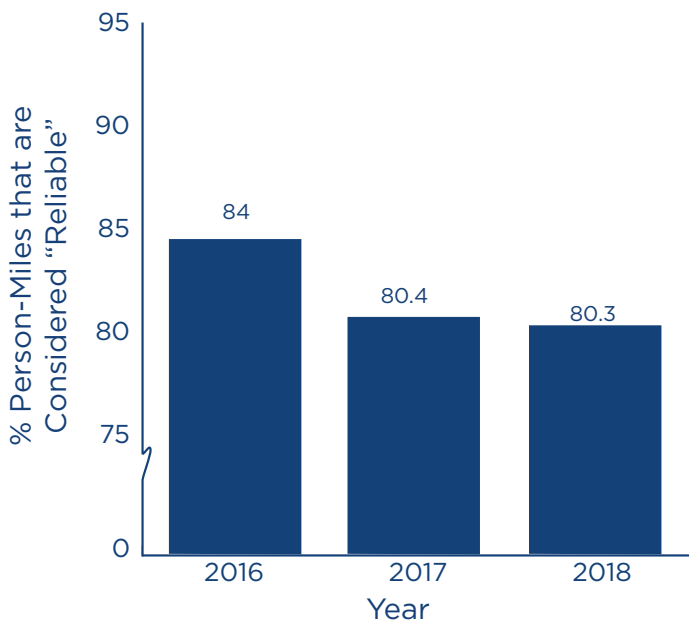
How reliable are our roads?

This measure is similar to the federal performance measure of roadway reliability and covers the NJTPA region. It measures the percent of person-miles traveled that are considered reliable from a travel time perspective for two types of roadways: Interstate highways and all other roadways on the National Highway System (NHS). Other NHS roads include many of the region's urban, suburban, and rural arterials.

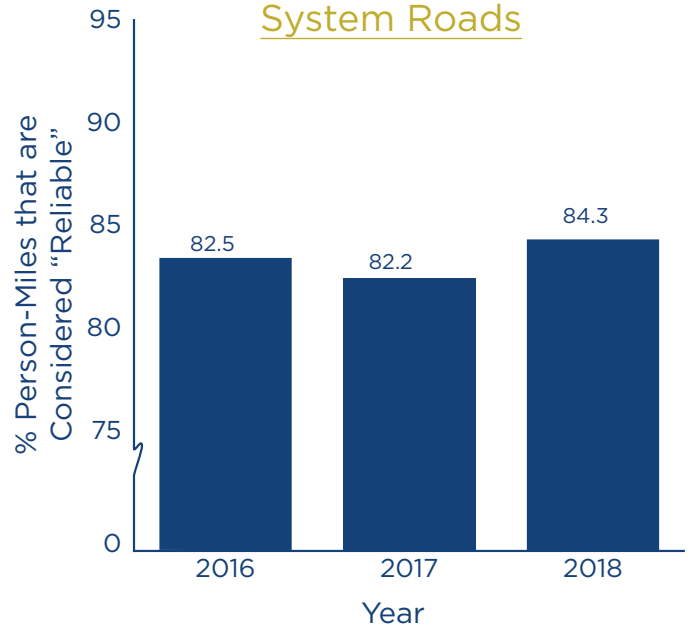
Data is from the federal government using probe readings on segments of roadways during 5-minute reporting periods. The measure covers each day of the week, from 6AM to 8PM. Data are available for three years: 2016–2018.

% Person-Miles that are Considered "Reliable"

Interstate Highways



Other National Highway System Roads



How reliable is truck travel time on NJTPA interstate highways?

The Truck Travel Time Reliability (TTRI) Index is a federally-defined index that is used to measure the reliability of travel times for freight trucks on Interstate highways. This measure is calculated here for the NJTPA region rather than the State of New Jersey as a whole. The index is calculated **such that a lower value of the index reflects less variability of travel time, meaning that trucks have more reliable travel time on the Interstate highways.**

Data to analyze this measure is based on the probe readings of trucks on segments of roadways during 5-minute reporting periods, obtained from the federal government. This measure is computed based on data for each day of the week, all hours of the day.

