

Measuring Truck Bottlenecks

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ATRI Board of Directors



Institute

Highway Truck Bottlenecks

Typical Profile

- Location: Urban Area Limited Access Highway
- Time: Weekday/ AM & PM Peak Demand
- Causes: Insufficient Capacity
 - Contributing Factors: interchanges, lane drop, weaving

Highway Truck Bottlenecks

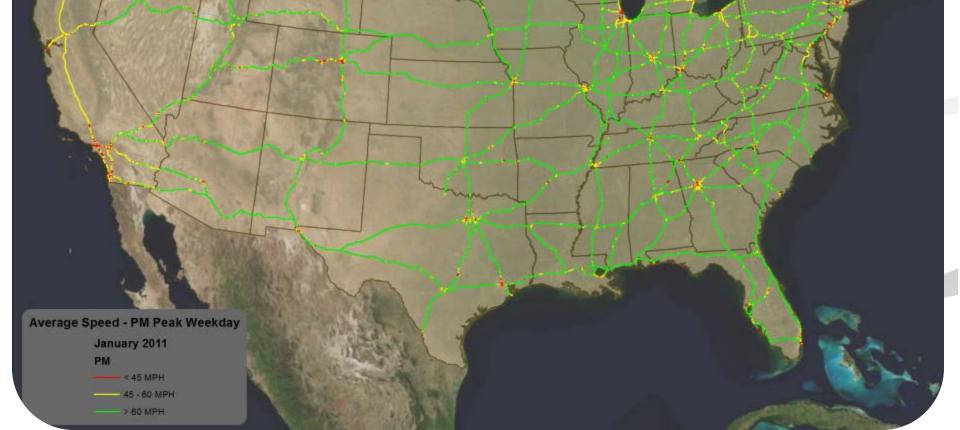
- **Bottleneck Aggravators**
- Economy
- Fuel Prices
- Traffic Incidents
- Weather
- Distracted Driving?
- Road Closures (rare)

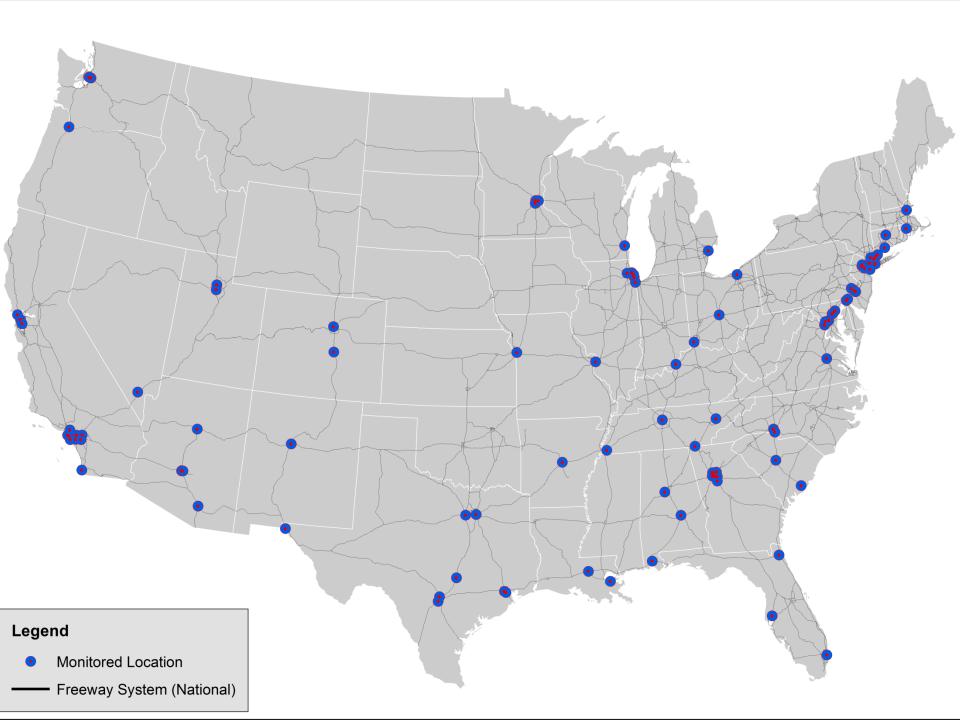
Highway Truck Bottlenecks

Standard Measures

- Speed Measures
- Travel Time
- Reliability/Variability
- Cost







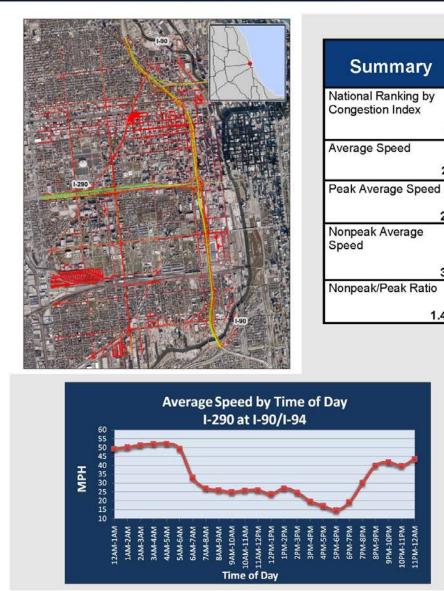
Chicago, IL: I-290 at I-90/I-94

29

22

32

1.43



Freight Performance Measures Analysis of 250 Freight Significant Highway Locations - CY 2010

FREIGHT PERFORMANCE MEASURES PROGRAM - CITY PAIR ANALYSIS TAMPA, FL - ORLANDO, FL

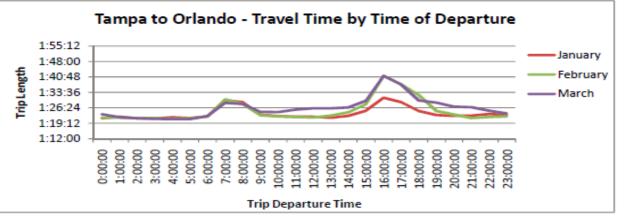
FIRST QUARTER 2012

EASTBOUND to Orlando

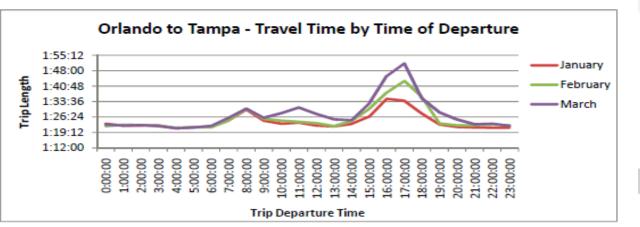
Eastbound Statistics	
Minimum Travel Time	1:21:05
Maximum Travel Time	1:41:19
Median Travel Time	1:23:04
Max/Min Ratio	24.9%



Westbound Statistics	
Minimum Travel Time	1:21:05
Maximum Travel Time	1:51:24
Median Travel Time	1:23:18
Max/Min Ratio	37.4%

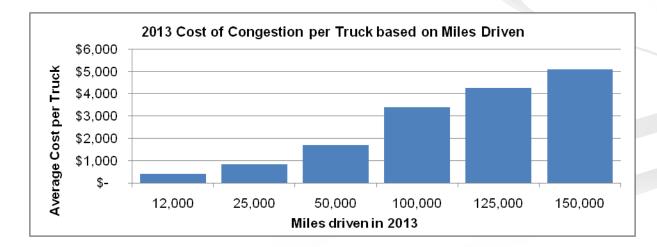


WESTBOUND to Tampa

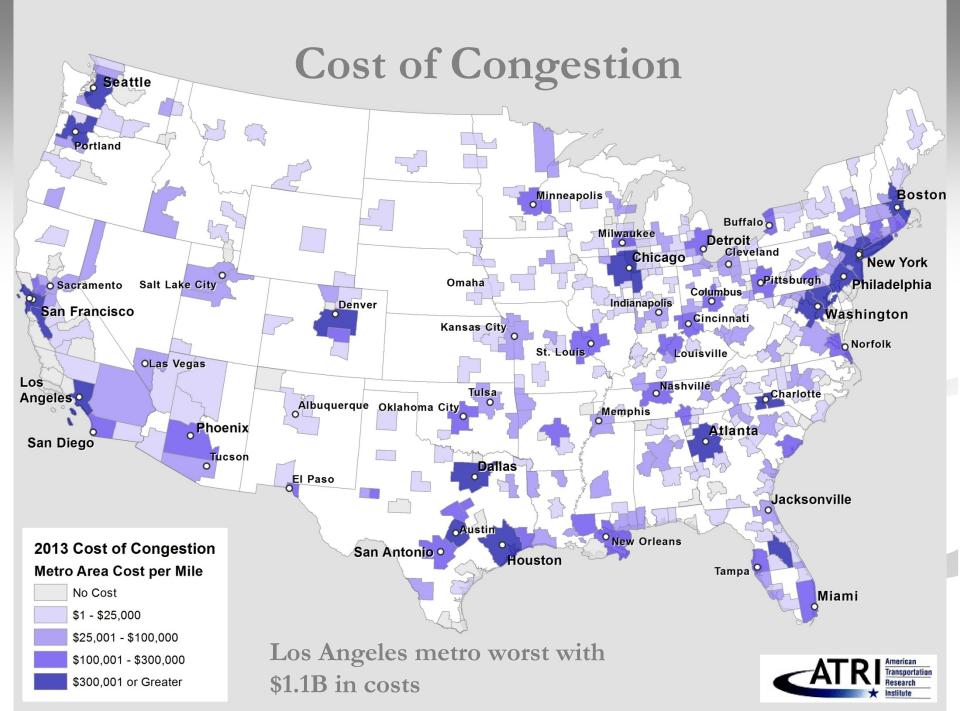


Cost of Congestion

- 2013 cost of \$9.2 billion
- 141 million lost hours of productivity
 - Translates to over 51,000 drivers sitting idle for a working year
- Overall average of \$864 per registered large truck (GVWR 10k+ lbs.)
 - Can also calculate average cost per truck based on VMT







Additional Trucking Factors

Can the industry avoid bottlenecks: It's a matter of timing.

- Hours-of-service
- Detention time



Opportunity: Data Mining and Analytics

- Travel Conditions
- Hours-of-Service Status
- Weather Information
- Parking Information



Contact Information

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