



Route 1 Regional Growth Strategy

Corridor Working Group Briefing Note #4



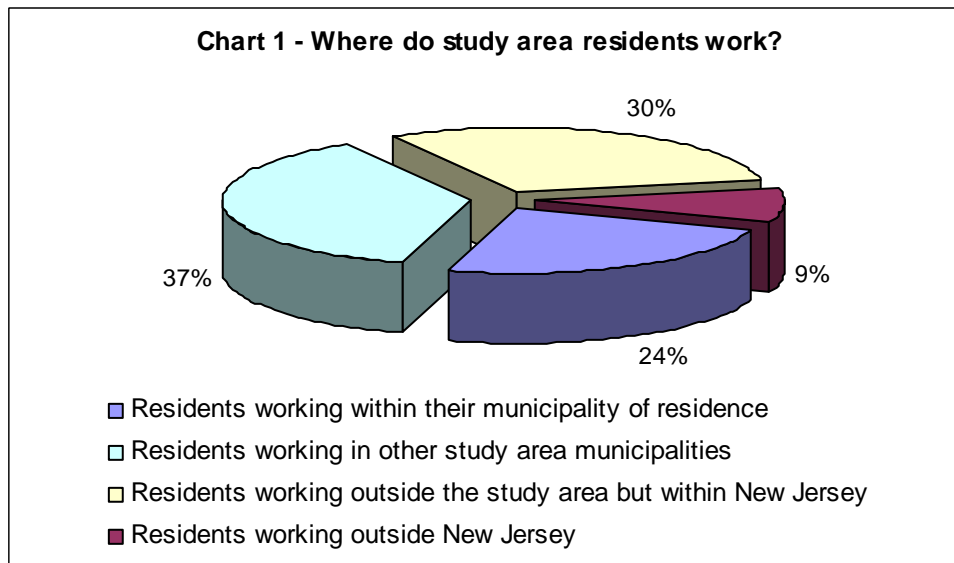
Journey to Work Data Analysis

What We Did and Why It Is Important

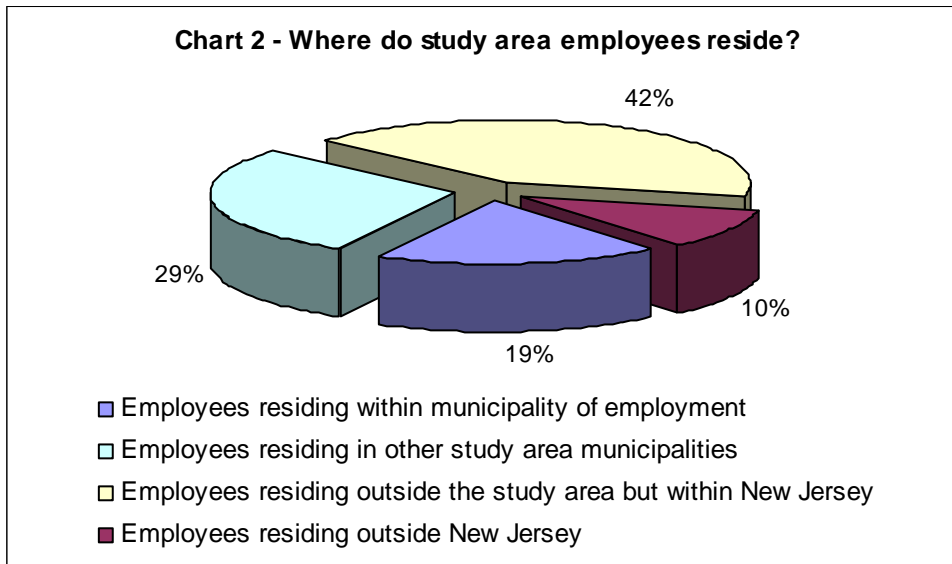
The project team analyzed 2000 Census Journey to Work data and developed a set of maps to serve as visual tools for understanding the pattern of work-related travel at the municipal level. The analysis indicated that the study area largely has provided employment to its residents but it has imported workers to meet half of its labor force needs. Increasing housing opportunities for study area workers could reduce the length of trips and thus slow the growth in congestion. The better the match between the number and type of employment opportunities and the availability of a local labor force with the needed skill sets, the shorter the average work-related trip.

What You Need To Know

- In 2000, most of the study area working residents (61%) worked within the area (24% worked within the municipality of residence and 37% worked in other municipalities within the study area). Of the remaining, 30% worked outside the study area but within New Jersey, while 9% of the residents worked outside New Jersey.



- Contrary to the general trend in the study area, however, one of every four West Windsor working residents worked outside New Jersey (25%).
- Persons employed in the study area were almost evenly resident (48%) and non-resident (52%). Of the resident employees, 19% lived within the municipality of employment and 29% lived in other municipalities within the study area. Of the non-resident employees, 42% lived outside the study area but within New Jersey, and 10% lived outside New Jersey.



- The largest number (36%) of those employed in Hamilton Township also lived in that township. This is contrary to the general trend in the study area.
- Approximately 68,000 more people traveled to the study area to work than traveled to work outside the study area.

How We Did It

Working in geographic information system (GIS) format, we extracted information from the statewide totals for the 15 study area municipalities and arrayed it in tables depicting work-related travel between places of residence and places of work. This data was integrated with the spatial information available in GIS and used in developing the maps.

The travel patterns were represented as a pie chart for each municipality to show the following characteristics:

- Travel within the municipality
- Travel to/from other municipalities within the study area
- Travel to/from other NJ municipalities outside the study area
- Travel to/from locations outside New Jersey

Summaries of this information for each of the municipalities appear as pie charts in the graphics on page 3.

